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FIFTEENTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART II.

C+

THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF

J. ELIOT HODGKIN, ESQ., F.S.A.,

OF

RICHMOND, SURREY.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I. Manuscript Books - - - - - -	2
II. Letters and Documents, 1557 to 1788 - -	23
III. Papers relating to Charles I. and the Civil Wars	93
IV. „ „ Charles II. in exile - -	107
V. Letters of Sir Bernard Gascoigne - -	125
IV. Pepys Papers - - - - - -	153
VII. Danby Papers - - - - - -	185
VIII. Ormonde Papers - - - - -	202
IX. Jacobite Papers - - - - - -	218
X. Miscellaneous Papers - - -	251
XI. D'Eon Papers - - - - -	352

THE MANUSCRIPTS

OF

J. ELIOT HODGKIN, ESQ., F.S.A.,

OF CHILDWALL, RICHMOND, SURREY.

This collection of papers belongs to the class usually spoken of as "made collections" by connoisseurs of historical archives, in contra-distinction to the accumulations of manuscripts that have slowly proceeded during successive centuries from the correspondence and business transactions of historic families or ancient corporations. Resembling all other similar collections, in that its multifarious evidences lack the particular continuity that contributes so largely to the enjoyment with which a student examines the muniments of an ancient family or corporate body, Mr. Hodgkin's assemblage of documents is also characterised by the piquant and animating diversity that is one of the usual and peculiar qualities of "made collections." In other respects it merits commendation. The proportion of valueless matter is small, and its multifarious treasures have been annotated with much learning and literary address by their owner, who knows thoroughly the manuscripts in which he delights, and has illustrated most of them with explanatory comments.

With the single exception of a thirteenth century copy of Magna Charta, which was acquired by Mr. Hodgkin since my inspection of his MSS., none of the collector's writings came into existence before the fifteenth century. Consisting of (1) a contemporary copy on vellum of the Oath of Allegiance and Fealty to Henry VI., taken by Richard, third Duke of York, in St. Paul's Cathedral on March 10th, 1452 (a most interesting document); (2) a Grant of Arms made in 1470 to Thomas Elys, gentleman, by William Hawkeslowe, "otherwyse called Clarenceux King Armes of the South marches of Englande"; (3) a Writ under the Signet and Sign Manual of Henry VII., dated on December 1st, 1496, and addressed to Maister Simound Stalworth, Sub-Dean of Lincoln Cathedral, who was thereby required to lend the King 20*l.* by way of benevolence, toward the further sum of 40,000*l.*, needful for the vigorous prosecution of the war against the King of Scots and the invasion of the kingdom of Scotland; and (4) four MS. Books, the writings of the fifteenth century are no more than *seven*. The sixteenth century manuscripts number in all 53; the seventeenth-century manuscripts, including thirteen books, are 378 in number; the writings of the eighteenth century, inclusive of the 65 matters touching the Chevalier D'Eon, number 209; whilst the collection contains no more than 14 writings penned in the nineteenth century. In dealing with these 661 manuscripts or sets of

manuscripts, I have divided them into 11 groups, and exhibited their contents in 11 several calendars, under the following heads:—

(*a.*) Books:—MS. Books and Printed Books enriched with MS. Notes.
(*b.*) Select Letters and Documents.
(*c.*) Writings touching Charles I. and the Civil War.
(*d.*) Writings touching Charles II. in exile.
(*e.*) Draft letters of Sir Bernard Gascoigne.
(*f.*) Pepys Papers.
(*g.*) Danby Papers.
(*h.*) Ormonde Papers.
(*i.*) Jacobite and Pretender Papers.
(*k.*) Miscellaneous Writings.
(*l.*) D'Eon Papers, &c.

In thus dividing my notes of, and extracts from, the multifarious documents, I have aimed at making them more attractive to all perusers of this report, and have also done my best to preserve the more studious searchers of the report from overlooking important entries, which they would be more likely to miss in looking through the pages of a single lengthy catalogue.

JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON.

I. BOOKS:—MS. BOOKS AND PRINTED BOOKS ENRICHED WITH MS. NOTES.

Though they are interesting features of this division of the Hodgkin MSS., the four books of the fifteenth century, to wit: (1) the Large Folio (90 paper leaves) of *Sacred, Ecclesiastical, and Secular History*, written in or about 1475 A.D.; (2) the *French Treatise on Alchemy* a quarto of 77 paper leaves; (3) the *Quarto Latin History of Alexander the Great*, containing 59 vellum leaves; and (4) the *Abbreviated Latin History of Alexander the Great*, a small folio of twelve vellum leaves are of no great moment to serious labourers in historical research. —Opening with a fine example of the Aldine Editio Princeps of *Herodoti Libri Novem* (1502), that belonged to Erasmus and was given by him to Antonius Clava, and contains several MS. notes by the hand of Erasmus, and also MS. notes in the minute and beautiful hand-writing of Levinus Ammonius, to whom Antonius Clava bequeathed the volume, the sixteenth-century books comprise other printed books, that are here rated as manuscripts in consideration of their MS. notes by famous persons, to wit: (1) copy of the 1503 Aldine Edition 8vo. of *Euripides Græce*, containing a fine example of Philip Melancthon's penmanship; (2) copy of the 1514 Aldine Edition 8vo. of *Virgilii Opera*; (3) copy of the rare counterfeit Aldine Edition *Joviani Pontani*, 8vo., containing MS. notes by the pen of Philip Melancthon, to whom the volume formerly belonged; (4) copy of the 1517 Aldine Edition of *Homeri Ulyssea*, 8vo., a volume containing a large number of notes and marginal references by Melancthon's pen, that was used by him in his lectures to his pupils at Wittemberg in 1518, and was given by him to Luther in 1519; (5) copy of the 1517 Aldine Edition of *Homeri Ilias* 8vo, containing MS. notes and marginal references, that like the already mentioned copy of the *Ulyssea* was used by Melancthon in his lectures to his pupils at Wittemberg, and was given by him in 1519 to Luther; (6) copy of the 1521 Aldine

Edition of *Homeri Ilias*, containing a large number of notes in Melancthon's handwriting; (7) copy of Joan Froben's *Proverbia Salomonis Hebraice et Latine*, containing numerous MS. notes by Philip Melancthon; (8) *Biblia Veteris et Novi Testamenti*, containing MS. annotations in the handwriting of Melancthon, to whom the volume belonged; (9) copy of Philip Melancthon's *Loci Præcipui Theologici*, 8vo., 1556, containing on the inside of the first cover a passage from the Greek of Gregory Nazienzen, transcribed by Melancthon; (10) copy of the small 8vo 1558 edition of the same work; and (11) presentation copy of Melancthon's *Chronicon Carionis Latine Expositum et Anctum &c.*, with inscription by Melancthon's pen. Of the manuscripts written or begun in the sixteenth century, notice may be taken in this summary of (1) *Articuli De Germanis Militibus Gregariis . . . . a viro clarissimo Petro Pappo*, 1570; (2) *Compendium Articulorum ex Imperatoris Caroli V. Statutis seu Legibus Criminalibus a viro clarissimo Petro Pappo*, a stitched pamphlet that came into Sir Bernard Gascoigne's possession in the seventeenth century; and (3) *Pauwells Kempeneere's Commonplace Book*, begun in 1572 and carried onwards to 1612. In the ensuing Calendar, my lengthy notice of this remarkable MS. is followed by brief notes touching (1) a German MS. folio of 255 paper leaves, produced with 61 coloured illustrations in 1575 A.D., on all known "*Fireworks for War and Recreation*"; (2) *Tabulæ Geographicæ Claudii Ptolomei . . . . per Gerardum Mercatorem*, displaying on the title page Isaac Casaubon's signature, and (3) *Flavii Josephi Opera Omnia, fol. Froben, Basileæ*, 1594, a copy of Froben's Editio Princeps Græce of the works of Josephus, containing a large number of MS. annotations by Jerome Wolf, reformer and scholar (1516–1581), to whom the book belonged.

Opening with (1) *A Booke of Offices as well of his Majesties Court, as of all other his Courtes of Record whatsoever*, 1607, A.D.; (2) *Two Satires* in verse against George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, written in 1627 by a feeble and nameless poetaster, (3) the curious *Book of Silk Braids*, of the time of Charles the First, (4) Bainbrigge Buckeridge's Folio of Nicholas Buckeridge's Papers (1647–1669) described on the initial fly-leaf with these words.—"Some writings belonging to Mr. Nicholas Buckridge, relating chiefly to Persian affairs during his stay at Gombroon, called Bender or Bender Abassi, and his residence at Ispahaun"; and (5) a copy of Thomas Streete's *Astronomia Carolina* (1661), displaying on its title-page a memorandum of some interest in the handwriting of John Flamsteed the astronomer, the books of the seventeenth century comprise: (1) Sir Edward Dering's *Privy-Seal Docquett-Book* (1669–1670), written throughout by Sir Edward Dering of Surrenden co. Kent, baronet, whilst he officiated as one of three Commissioners of the Privy Seal; (2) the *Commonplace Book of Whitelock Bulstrode*; esq., begun in 1680 and carried on to 1693, numerous extracts from which are given in the ensuing calendar; (3) the *Book of the Establishment of H. R. H. the Duke of York*, containing much information respecting the Duke's private establishment and also about the Post Office in the time when His Royal Highness was Postmaster General; (4) a volume (1682–1684) of *Great Wardrobe Accounts*; (5) the *Book of Disbursements* (1686–1699) *of Mistress* Winifred Turbervile; (6) Whitelock Bulstrode's *Book of Observanda* (1687–1692), a companion book to the afore-mentioned *Commonplace Book* of the same member of the Inner Temple; and (7) the *Brief Statement of the Incomes and Issues of their Majesties Revenue*

(1688–1691).—Of the eighteenth century there are only three books, to wit, (1) large folio bound in vellum of the *Accounts Debit and Credit from 6th October* 1758, *to 5th October* 1759, *of His Majesty's Exchequer*; (2) *John Bewick's Note-Book*, 1795; and (3) Samuel Ireland's pamphlet (1796), *Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments under the Hand and Seal of William Shakespeare.* W. H. Ireland's *Authentic Account of the Shakespearian Manuscripts*, which closes the list of the books, appeared in an early year of the present century.

Fifteenth century, (*circ.* 1475). Large Folio (90 paper leaves) in two parts, of Sacred, Ecclesiastical and Secular History: Part I. containing (*a*) Chronicle of Sacred History, with Genealogies, &c., down to the Christian era, (*b*) History of the Roman and Greek Emperors down to Michael III. (842–867), (*c*) History of the Emperors of Germany down to Frederic III., crowned in 1472, and living when the Folio was compiled; whilst Part II. consists of an elaborate scheme of Sacred History from the Creation to the Christian Era, compiled by Joannes de Utino. Profusely embellished with illustrations, Part I. contains 37 large pictures that commemorate, somewhat in the style of the Nuremberg Chronicle (a work of a considerably later date) the principal incidents of Old Testament history, and 880 separate coloured portraits of historic personages, each portrait being surrounded by a circular border. Part II. contains no illustrations, but vacant spaces on the leaves indicate that the producers of the MS. designed to embellish the later as well as the earlier division of the work.

Fifteenth century. French MS. Treatise on Alchemy, quarto of 77 paper leaves: containing numerous illustrations of alchemical processes and a curious emblematical drawing of an incident of Æson's story.

Fifteenth century. Quarto MS. Latin History of Alexander the Great on 59 leaves of vellum.

Fifteenth century. Abbreviated MS. Latin History of Alexander the Great on 12 vellum leaves; small Folio.

1502, Herodoti Libri Novem quibus Musarum Indita sunt Nomina fol. . . . . with the Aldine Anchor: In fine, after the register, Venetiis in domo Aldi mense Septembri MDII. et cum privilegio ut in cæteris. Bought by Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin of Thomas Kerslake some 33 years since, this fine example of the Aldine Editio Princeps, whilom in the possession of Erasmus, displays on the verso of the last leaf "Sum Erasmi" in the famous scholar's handwriting, followed by the words "Amicus orbi summe" by the pen of one of his admirers; the inscription being followed by this note, in the handwriting of Levinus Ammonius.—"*Hunc Herodoti historiarum librum quem D. Erasmus Roterodamus dono dederat Antonio Clavæ jurisconsulto (de qua donatione extat explanatio Erasmi in Farragine); idem Antonius Clava moriens testamento reliquit Levino Ammonio, Anno* 1529, *pridie Calendas Junii.*" The passage of a letter from Erasmus to Antonius Clava (*vide* Erasmi, Ep. Lib. V. Ep. 26) runs thus: "Nuper videbaris optare Græcum Herodotum, eum ad te dono mitto; nam facile reperietur alius in hoc itinere." Besides MS. memoranda, some in ink and some in pencil, by the hand of Erasmus, the book contains a large number of marginal notes, in the minute and beautiful handwriting of Ammonius.

1503.—Euripides Græce, 8vo.; copy of the Aldine Edition of 1503 (two volumes bound into one, in pigskin). Fine copy containing on four pages of the fly-leaves a long quotation in Greek from Plutarch's *Vita Niciæ* written by Melancthon, a beautiful example of his penmanship.

1514.—Virgilii Opera, 8vo.; copy of the Aldine Edition of 1514, containing numerous notes by Melancthon's pen.

1514.—Joviani Pontani, 8vo.; copy of the rare counterfeit Aldine Edition. A rare book, most of the copies having been destroyed by the Inquisition, this copy contains MS. notes by the pen of Philip Melancthon, to whom it formerly belonged.

1517.—Homeri Ulyssea, 8vo., in pigskin binding; copy of the second and rarest of the Aldine Editions of the Odyssey, containing a large number of notes and marginal references by Melancthon's pen. Used by Melancthon in his lectures to his pupils at Wittemberg in 1518, this book was given by him to Luther in 1519.

1517.—Homeri Ilias, 8vo.; copy of the second and rarest of the Aldine Editions of Homer's Iliad. A book used by Melancthon in his lectures to his pupils at Wittemberg, this volume contains MS. notes and marginal references by his pen, and was given by him to Luther in 1519.

1521.—Homeri Ilias, 8vo.; copy of the Aldine Edition of that year, containing a large number of notes in Melancthon's handwriting, many of them being similar to those which he put into the copy of the Aldine Edition of 1517, which he gave to Luther in 1519.

1530.—Proverbia Salomonis Hebraice et Latine; Joan Frober, S.A. Formerly in the possession of Philip Melancthon, this volume contains numerous MS. notes by his pen, and also four astrological calculations in his handwriting, to wit: (1) nativity of Charles V.; (2) nativity of Frederic, Duke of Saxony; (3) nativity of Philip Melancthon's daughter Magdalen, cast by him 2¾ hours after her birth; and (4) forecast of Charles the Fifth's entry into Augsburg on 15th June 1530.

1535—Biblia Veteris et Novi Testamenti, juxta vulgatam editionem ad Hebraicam veritatem candori pristino restituta cum capitum singulorum argumentis vocum item Hebraicarum interpretatione. Lex per Mosen data est, Gratia et Veritas per Jesum Christum, 8vo.:—Copy of the Sacred Scriptures, bound in pigskin, and enriched with MS. annotations by the pen of Philip Melancthon, to whom it formerly belonged.

1556.—Loci Præcipui Theologici, 8vo., per Philippum Melancthonem; Lipsiæ, omnia in officina Valentini Papæ Elaborata atque Edita, anno MDLVI. Large paper presentation copy from the author, containing on the inside of the first cover a quotation in Greek from Gregory Nazienzen by Melancthon's pen, signed *Scriptum manu Philippi.*

1558.—Loci Præcipui Theologici, sm. 8vo., per Philippum Melancthonem; Vitebergæ, excudebat Johannes Crato anno MDLVIII. Presentation copy from the author, bound in pigskin and displaying on the fly-leaf a quotation from Gregory Nazienzen, in Melancthon's handwriting, subscribed *Scriptum manu Philippi.*

1558.—Chronicon Carionis Latine Expositum et Auctum multis et veteribus et recentibus Historiis, in narrationibus rerum Græcarum, Germanicarum et Ecclesiasticarum a. Philippo Melanthone, 4to., MDLVIII. Presentation copy with inscription by Melancthon.

1570.—Articuli De Germanis Militibus Gregariis. A collection of seventy-four articles for the observance of soldiers, with this descriptive title on the initial page:—"Rom. Cæs. Majestatis Maximiliani II. "Epistola Articulorum Militarium in Comitiis Spirensibus anno 1570

" conscripta edictoque sancita et a Viro Clarissimo Petro Pappo Anno-
" tationibus suis allegata. Articuli De Germanis Militibus Gregariis."
MS. pamphlet, stitched into a paper wrapper, formerly in the possession of Sir Bernard Gascoigne.—Also, another pamphlet, entitled on its initial leaf:—"Compendium Articulorum ex Imperatoris Caroli V
" Statutis seu Legibus Criminalibus a viro clarissimo Petro Pappo in
" annotationibus suis citatorum," at one time in the possession of the same Sir Bernard Gascoigne.

1572–1612. MS. volume 4to of 166 pages, with gilt and gauffred edges, covered on all its leaves with minute, in some places with even microscopic writing in Dutch, German, and French, and with symbolic designs, some of which may be commended for artistic excellence. Speaking of these illustrations of a book that has caused perplexity to the scholars and experts who examined it, Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin observes in a descriptive note: "these drawings are sometimes in
" ink, sometimes in gold, now and then in colours, but all displaying
" vigorous draughtsmanship, knowledge of the human figure and in many
" cases a merry turn of satire. Several of them are too naturalistic for
" modern ideas of decorum, but every fresh design brings with it the
" conviction that it enshrines an esoteric mystery." Research has recently discovered that the volume was the notebook, for at least forty years, of Pauwells Kempeneere (otherwise written Pauwells Kempener, Kemepenere, Kempenaer and Kampener) the scholar, mystical writer, symbolic draughtsman and official scribe, who was appointed in 1582 by the Duke of Anjou to act as Secretary Extraordinary to the Council of Brabant, and is believed to have been born on January 23rd, 1552. Little is known of this curious person's domestic story, save that he was a son of Pauwels Kempeneere and Clara Bruynscels Kempeneere *née* Pieters, that he married Jacqueline d'Arbaut, that he subsequently lived at Leyden, and was the father of twelve children. Of the several scholars, to whom this book has been submitted by Mr. Hodgkin since it came into his possession something more than thirty years since, the late Mr. C. W. King of Trinity College, Cambridge, was the one who seemed most likely to be capable of dealing with the difficulties of a work that abounded with references to a class of subjects, which had engaged much of his studious attention. But though it stirred his curiosity, and though he succeeded in solving some of its superficial puzzles, the learned Fellow of Trinity College closed his examination of its perplexing leaves by speaking of it as a "sealed book," although it had yielded him some items of information. Writing of the MS. to its present possessor from Trinity College, on 21st December 1864, Mr. King observed, "I consider it the greatest curiosity in the way
" of a MS. in existence, at least as far as my experience extends.
" Your kindness in communicating it to me was especially acceptable,
" as it enables me to confirm from actual inspection the fact, asserted
" by Nicholai, of the use of all the Masonic insignia by the Rosicrucians
" a century before Wren's time. If my 'Gnostics' reach a second
" edition I shall make large use of the extracts I have drawn from its
" pages."

1575. German MS. Folio of 255 paper leaves, containing curious treatises on all known fireworks for war and recreation and upon the various military engines of the period, with sixty-one coloured illustrations of the projectiles and engines. These illustrations are of considerable artistic merit: the arrangements of waggons "in lager" for defensive purposes being shown most graphically in some of the clever drawings.

1578. Tabulæ Geographicæ Claudii Ptolomei . . . . per Gerardum Mercatorem, displaying on the title page the autograph signature of "Isaacus Casaubonus."

1593. Flavii Josephi Opera Omnia, fol. Froben Basileæ MDXCIII. Copy of Froben's Editio Princeps Græce of the works of Josephus, containing a large number of MS. annotations by Jerome Wolf, reformer and scholar (1516–1581), to whom the book belonged.

1607. A Booke of Offices as well of his Majesties Courte, as of all other his Courtes of Record whatsoever, his Majesties Counsell of Yorke and of Wales and the Marches, his Townes of Warr Castells Bulwarkes and Fortresses, with his Highnes Howses, Parkes, Forrestes and Chases. Collected in anno 1607. A book of fine penmanship in parchment wrapper, perfect and in good condition: Setting forth the fees of the principal offices, and the names and stiles of the holders of the same offices.

1627. Satires in verse against George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham: (1) a set of sixteen scurrilous lines, written at the moment of the Duke's departure for the Isle of Rhé; (2) a longer and more ambitious performance, of 102 verses, entitled "In Ducem Reducem or a Welcome from the Isle of Ree," and written on the occasion of the Duke's return from the disastrous expedition. Satires of excessive virulence and bitterness, but of no literary merit.

Temp. Charles I.—Book of Silk Braids, 4to, containing twenty-five specimens of silk braid, each specimen being accompanied with a manuscript note of directions for making it, and in the end of the volume this quaint love-ditty :—

"Upon a banke of a brooke, as I set fishing
Ere, nig[h] the osiers that grew on the side,
I over heard a nimp[h]e and shepard esing
No time nor forten their love might devide;
To Cupit and Venus thay oufred a vowe
For to love ever as they loved now.

"'Ha!' said the shepard and fisht, 'what a tresher
Is theare consealed betwixt loveers alone!
Love is a fansy, like fancyes tresher
If onse discoverd it will quickly be gone,
But envi and jelysie, if thay do staye,
Ho! thay will,' sai he, 'sune brede love's decay.'

"'Come let us leve the world and care behind us,'
Says the nimp[h]e smiling, and gave him har hand,
'All alone, all alone wheare none shall find us,
In sum farr desart to seeke a new land,
And theare be from envye and jelisie free,
And a new world to each [the] other will bee.'"

1647–1669.—Collection of papers (Persian firmans with translations into English), trade-bills, lists of prices of Persian goods, directions for buying diamonds and pearls, and other documents relating to mercantile affairs, together with a Persian translation of portions of the New Testament, formerly belonging to Nicholas Buckeridge (younger brother of Bishop Buckeridge), who, in the period pointed to by the above-given years, was a London merchant trading between London and Persia, and an agent employed by the President and Council of the East India Company as a negotiator in the Company's behalf in Persia; the miscellaneous writings being stitched together, without any regard to

chronological order, and bound into a folio volume, whose initial fly-leaf is inscribed with these words, "Some writings belonging to Mr. Nicholas "Buckridge, relating chiefly to Persian affairs during his stay at "Gombroon, called Bender or Bender Abassi, and his residence at "Ispahaun, collected without any regard had to method or the order "in which they were wrote. B.B. 1713." B[ainbrigge] B[uckeridge], the writer of this description of the book was the son or grandson of the Anglo-Oriental merchant and adventurer. A book that would probably be serviceable to historians of the earlier operations of the East India Company.

1661.—Astronomia Carolina.—A new Theorie of the Cælestial Motions, &c., &c., &c. By Thomas Streete, Student in Astronomy and Mathematics. 4to. London. Printed for Lodowick Lloyd, and to be sold at his shop at the Castle in Cornhill, 1661.—Displaying on its title page the MS. memorandum "John Flamsteed for 7*s.* 6*d.*," this quarto volume is interesting for being the book from which Flamsteed the astronomer "calculated eclipses, and wrote the Treatise of the Æquation of Days" in 1665, when he was in his twentieth year.

1669, September 22nd, to 1670, December 23rd.—Privy-Seal Docquet-Book, written throughout by Sir Edward Dering of Surrenden, co. Kent, baronet, one of the three Commissioners, appointed by Letters Patent, dated 22nd Sept., 21 Charles II., to keep the Privy Seal and discharge the office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal during the absence in Ireland of John Lord Roberts, Keeper of the said Seal, appointed to proceed to Ireland, and to remain there for some time in the execution of the King's affairs. Containing a copy of the aforesaid Letters Patent, appointing the said Sir Edward Dering, Sir Thomas Strickland of Thornbridge, co. York, knight, and Robert Millward, Esq., one of King's Justices of Chester, to be Commissioners of the Privy Seal during pleasure, under the aforesaid circumstances, this book displays on its opening fly-leaf the following inscription by Sir Edward Dering's pen, to wit: "A Note and Abstract of all the privy-seales "passed since Sir Thomas Strickland, Robert Millward, esquire, and "myselfe were entrusted with the keeping of it, viz. 22 September "1669.—Lib. 1: from Michaelmas 1669 to Christmasse 1670.—Lib. 2: "from Christmasse 1670 to Christmasse 1671.—Lib. 3: from "Christmasse 1671 to 19th April 1673, when the Seale was delivered "up to his Majestie." Together with 385 numbered docquets, and three additional docquets entered and described on one of the volume's closing fly-leaves as "Docquetts forgot to be entered in their proper places," the present book—the only one of the three volumes in Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin's possession—preserves some memoranda touching the official installment of the Commissioners, and their arrangements for the transaction of business, one of the sets of memoranda running thus—

"Memoranda, 22 September, Our Commission beareth date. —4 October: The Privy Seale was delivered to Mr. Justice Millward and myselfe by the Lord Arlington at his office in Whitehall. The same day we were sworne by the Lord Keeper at Essex House, taking first the oathes of allegeance and supremacie, and then the oath for executing the office of Keeper of the Privy Seale. Sir Thomas Strickland came to towne that day, and being sworne by the Lord Keeper, —5th October: We met at the office in Whitehall and agreed to meet constantly Mondayes and Thursdayes every week for dispatch of the buinesse of the Privy Seale."

The 388 Docquets comprise the following entries:—

(*a.*) 1669, Monday, October 11th.—A Pardon to John Sharpe for of killing George Whitfield at Tunbridge in Kent, with a non obstante 13 Rici 2^di^.

Memorandum.—This John Sharpe was arraigned for this fact at the last Lent Assizes at Maidstone, and found guilty of murther. But all the Justices of Peace then present at the triall did joine in a peticion to his Majestie to extend his mercie to him, it seeming a very hard judgment, Whitfield being killed by one Browne (since said to be Grangier), and Sharpe never touching him, nor having any weapon, but being in presence, and lighting Browne back to his father's house where he lay, with a candle and lanthorne.

(*b.*) 1669, Thursday, October 14th.—A Warrant to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury to graunt letters of administration to Sir George Downing and Sir William Doyly of all goods and chattels, rights and credits belonging to the Queen Mother deceased, for the use of his Majestie.

(*c.*) 1669, Thursday, October 14th.—A Warrant to the Treasury to pay to Edward Backwell, esq. the summe of 1,000*l.* with interest from the 8th July last being for so much paid by him to the Earle of St. Albans for the use of the Queen Mother before her death.

(*d.*) 1669, Monday, October 18th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay unto the Lord Falconberge his Majesties Ambassadour Extraordinary to Venice the summe of 1,500*l.* for his transportacion, equipage, and other necessaries, and also 10*l.* per diem for his entertainment, to commence from the day he shall depart and to continue till his returne into his Majesties presence inclusive, and to advance the first three months, and afterwards to be paid quarterly, and likewise to pay such summes of money for intelligence and other private services, as by bills, subscribed by him and allowed by one of his Majesties Secretaries of State, shall appeare due unto him. The said summes and payments to be without accompt.

(*e.*) 1669, October 25th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to the Earle of Essex 60*l.* for his Majesties [ ] which he is pleased to bestow upon him: And also 500*l.* for his mournings, in regard to the liveries his Lordship hath made for his Embassy to the King of Denmarke [which] cannot be used in that service by reason of the death of the Queene Mother.

(*f.*) 1669, October 28th.—A Warrant to the Treasurer to pay Sir Thomas Osborne and Sir Thomas Littleton the summe of 150,000*l.* for the use of his Majesties Navy.

(*g.*) 1669, October 28th.—A Warrant to the Treasurer to pay to Isaac le Goose, his Majesties jeweller, 6000*l.*, being the price of two large dyamonds his Majestie bought of him.

(*h.*) 1669, Tuesday, November 2nd.—A Warrant dormant to the Exchequer to pay to Sir Edward Dering, Sir Thomas Strickland, and Robert Millward, esq., Commissioners, for keeping his Majesties privy seale in the absence of the Lord Roberts, 20*s.* per diem as have been usually allowed to the Keeper of the Privy Seale, and 4*l.* per diem in lieu of 16 dishes of meat allowed to the Keeper of the said Seale, to begin from 22 September last, and to continue during his Majesties pleasure.

(*i.*) 1669, Thursday, November 4th.—A Discharge unto Anne Lady Fanshaw, relict and executrix of Sir Richard Fanshaw, in consideration of 2,000*l.* by her paid into the Exchequer, of all the severall parcells of plate delivered out of his Majestie's jewell house to the said Sir Richard Fanshaw, for his embassy to Portugall and Spaine.

(*k.*) 1669, November 11th.—A Graunt unto John Seymour, esq. and his assignes [of] the sole priviledge of severall bookes and school-authors for 41 yeares, to begin after the expiracion of two graunts yet in being to the Company of Stationers and to Roger Norton.

(*l.*) 1669, Thursday, December 2nd.—His Majesties Graunt to William Lord Willoughby of Parham to be Captain-Generall and Governour-in-Chief of all the Barbados and other the Caribee Islands, to continue during his Majesties pleasure, with such powers and privileges as were graunted in his former pattent.

(*m.*) 1669, Thursday, December 2nd.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay unto Sir Edward Griffin, Treasurer of the Chamber to his Majestie, the summe of 50,000*l.* upon accompt for wages and other expenses of his Majesties household, by warrant under his Majesties signe manuall.

(*n.*) 1669, Monday, December 6th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay unto Phillip Earle of Chesterfield and Charles Henry Lord Wootton the summe of 9,000*l.*, in consideracion of a surrender of a rent of 3,000*l.* per annum, devised to them by Katherine Countesse of Chesterfield, relict of Daniel O'Neale, which 3,000*l.* per annum was graunted to the said Katharine by his Majestie, in consideracion of the surrender of a pattent, made to the said Daniel O'Neale for the sole making and repairing of all his Majesties powder for 21 years.

(*o.*) 1669, Monday, December 6th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to William Ashburnham, esq., cofferer of his Majestie's household, the summe of 100,000*l.* for defraying the expenses of the said household for one yeare endinge the last day of September, 1670; and also the further summe of 10,000*l.*, for defraying the interest of money to be borrowed by him for the said service, upon accompt.

(*p.*) 1669, Thursday, December 9th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay the Earle of Ancram 1,000*l.* out of the profits of his Majesties part of the tinne formerly cast away before Ostend and now remaining in the sea and not fished up.

(*q.*) $16\frac{6}{70}$, Monday, January 24th.—A Presentation of Ralph Davenant, clerke (ad corroborandum titulum) to the rectorie of St. Mary Matfellon (*sic*) *alias* Whitechappell in the countie of Middlesex.

(*r.*) $16\frac{6}{70}$, Thursday, January 27th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to William Young and Isaac Staggins, musicians in ordinary to his Majestie for the flute and hoboy, in the place of Henry Bassano, deceased, who enjoyed both, the wages and fee of 20*d.* per diem, and 16*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* yearly to each of them during his Majesties pleasure, to commence from midsummer 1665.

(*s.*) $16\frac{6}{70}$, Thursday, February 3rd.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to Isaac le Goose, his Majesties jeweller, 1,450*l.* for his Majesties picture set with diamonds, given the Danish Ambassador, and a ring given the Envoy from the Prince of Orange.

(*t.*) $16\frac{6}{70}$, Tuesday, February 15th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of St. Martin's-in-the-Fieldes the summe of 100*l.*, as his Majesties guift for their poor.

(*u.*) $16\frac{6}{70}$, Tuesday, February 15th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to the Treasurer of King Charles his hospitall in Westminster the sum of 50*l.*, as also 50*l.* per annum to commence from Christmas last, and continue during his Majesties pleasure.

(*v.*) $16\frac{6}{70}$, Tuesday, February 15th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of St. Margaret's, Westminster, 50*l.* as his Majesties free guift.

(*w.*) $16\frac{6}{70}$, Tuesday, February 15th.—His Majesties Declaracion that Sir Algernon May shall enjoy the Office of Keeper of the Records

in the Tower of London, during his Majestie's pleasure, with the fees and profits thereof, and the yearly summe of 500*l.* to be paid out of his Majesties Exchequer.

(*x.*) 16$\frac{69}{70}$, Monday, February 21st.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to John Werden, esq., his Majesties envoyé extraordinaire to the King of Sweden, 300*l.* for his equipage, and 4*l.* per diem for his entertainment, to commence from the day of his departure and to continue till the day of his returne to his Majesties presence inclusive, and farther to pay him such summes of money for intelligence as shall be allowed by one of his Majesties Secretaries.

(*y.*) 16$\frac{69}{70}$, Tuesday, March 1st.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to Sir Stephen Fox 8,000*l.* without accompt, for his Majesties secret service. To be by him issued out according to such directions as he shall receive from his Majestie in that behalf,

(*z.*) 16$\frac{69}{70}$, Thursday, March 3rd.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay to the Duke of Monmouth 9,200*l.* without accompt, in satisfaction for what his Majestie oweth him for severall disbursements by him made by his Majestie's command, of the summe of 1,700*l.* to be paid at our Lady day 1670; 1,500*l.* at Michaelmas, 1670; and the other 6,000*l.* by even halfe yearly payments in two years, viz., 1,500*l.* each halfe yeare.

(*aa.*) 16$\frac{69}{70}$, Monday, March 14th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay unto Edward Backwell, esq., 6,204*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, being the interest of 190,319*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, certified by Mr. Auditor Aldworth.

(*bb.*) 16$\frac{69}{70}$, Thursday, March 17th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to Phillip Parker, esq., paymaster of his Majesties workes, the summe of 10,000*l.* upon accompt for his Majesties workes done or to be done.

(*cc.*) 16$\frac{69}{70}$, Monday, March 21st.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to the Earle of Suffolke out of his Majesties revenue arising by fire-hearths and stoves the sum of 20,000*l.* in full payment of 50,000*l.*, for the purchase of Audley End with the appurtenances.

(*dd.*) 1670, Monday, April 18th.—An Incorporacion of Prince Rupert, Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Craven, Lord Arlington, Lord Ashley, Sir John Robinson, Sir Robert Vyner, Sir Peter Collston, Sir Edward Hungerford, Sir Paule Neile, Sir John Griffith, Sir Phillip Carteret, James Hayes, John Kirke, Francis Millington, William Prettyman, John Fenne, John Portman, into one body politique by the name of Governours and Adventurers trading to Hudsons baye; granting them and their successors all the lands and the sole trade into the seas and creekes, lying within the entrance of Hudson Streights.

(*ee.*) 1670, Thursday, April 21st.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to Sir R. Southwell, envoy extraordinary to Portugall, severall summes of money due to him, amounting in the whole to 3,133*l.*, in full satisfaction of his disbursements in that employment, to be received without accompt, and to discharge the said Sir Robert Southwell and Francis Parry, esq., now his Majesties agent in that Court of severall summes, amounting in the whole to 11,260*l.*, received for his Majesties use in that Court.

(*ff.*) 1670, Thursday, April 28th.—A Graunt unto William Poley, gentleman, of the office of Chirographer of the Court of Common Please, with the fees and profits thereof, to take effect in reversion after the decease or other determinacion of the interests of Thomas Sparke and William Longuevill to whom the same is graunted successively for their lives. And to hold the same to the said William Poley during his Majesties pleasure.

(*gg.*) 1670, Thursday, May 5th.—A discharge to Sir George Stonehouse of the summe of 1,075*l.*, usually paid into the Exchequer in respect of the dignity of a baronett.

(*hh.*) 1670, Thursday, May 5th.—A Warrant to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to pay to William Bucknall 2,800*l.* out of the 300,000*l.*, payable by the Acts of Settlement, with interest at ten per cent. and 4 per cent. for exchange, if the same be paid in Ireland; and in default of that fond, to be paid out of the Farme of the revenue of Ireland.

(*ii.*) 1670, Thursday, May 5th.—A Graunt to Robert Eddowes for life, of the office of writing for the Great Seale all presentacions to spirituall promocions in his Majesties donacion, except Archbishops and Bishops.

(*jj.*) 1670, Thursday, May 12th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to Richard Lord Arundell of Trerise the summe of 3,000*l.*, as of his Majesties free guift, in respect of his services and losses.

(*kk.*) 1670, Monday, May 16th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to the Duke of Monmouth 13,200*l.*, as of his Majestie's free guift.

(*ll.*) 1670, Monday, May 16th.—A Pencion of 120*l.* per annum to John Berkley, esq., one of his Majesties pages of honour, during his Majesties pleasure.

(*mm.*) 1670, Monday, May 16th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay Sir Thomas Osborn and Sir Thomas Littleton, Treasurers of the Navy, 200,000*l.* upon accompt.

(*nn.*) 1670, Monday, May 16th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay the Duke of Bucks, Master of his Majesties horse, the summe of 1,000*l.* upon accompt for horses, and to discharge him of 1,000*l.*, received by a privy seale of 31st December 1669.

(*oo.*) 1670, Fryday, June 17th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to the Duke of Yorke 20,000*l.*, in compensacion of the damage he hath received by reason of the late Act for raising 310,000*l.* by imposicion upon wines and other liquors.

(*pp.*) 1670, Fryday, June 17th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay Sir Dennis Gauden 45,176*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* without accompt, in satisfaction of all interest due to him for moneyes, taken up by him to enable him to performe his Majesties service.

(*qq.*) 1670, Fryday, June 17th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay Charles Lord Buckhurst 1,000*l.*, in consideracion of his equipage and charges, going to compliment the French King at Dunkirk.

(*rr.*) 1670, Tuesday, June 21st.—A Warrant to the Commissioners of the Treasuric to pay out of such moneyes as shall be paid into the Exchequer as part of the Queenes porcion, the summe of 5,000*l.* to the Dutchess of Orleans, as his Majesties free guift.

(*ss.*) 1670, Tuesday, June 21st.—A Release to Sir Roger Norwich of a judgment of 400*l.* obtained against him by his Majestie, as heir to Sir John Norwich his father, who was securitie for John Eccleston.

(*tt.*) 1670, Tuesday, June 21st.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to James Hamilton, esq., his Majesties envoyé extraordinair to the Great Duke of Florence, 3*l.* per diem for his entertainment, from the day of his departure till the day of his return, and 300*l.* by way of advance.

(*uu.*) 1670, Tuesday, June 21st.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to Sidney Godolphin, esq., 500*l.*, in consideracion of his expence in 2 journeys for his Majesties service into France and Flanders.

(*ww.*) 1670, Tuesday, June 21st.—A Graunt of the office of Jeweller to Isaack le Goos with the fee of 100*l.* per annum, to commence from Chrismasse 1666. By warrant from the Lord Chamberlain, but the docquett subscribed by the Treasurer.

(*xx.*) 1670, Fryday, June 24th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to Sir Edward Turner, Knt. (the Speaker of the House of Commons), 4,000*l.* without accompt, as of his Majesties free guift and bountie.

(*yy.*) 1670, Fryday, June 24th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to Sir Edward Griffin, Treasurer of the Chamber, the summe of 50,000*l.*, upon accompt for wages and other expenses of his Majesties household.

(*zz.*) 1670, Fryday, June 24th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to Baptista May, esq., Keeper of his Majesties privy purse, 28,000*l.* without accompt, for the use of his Majesties privy purse.

(*aaa.*) 1670, Tuesday, June 28th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to William Chiffinch, esq., 5,000*l.*, without accompt, for his Majesties secret service.

(*bbb.*) 1670, Thursday, June 30th.—A Warrant to the Commissioners of the Treasury to give order to the Farmers of the Customes to permitt John Ogilby, esq., to import 20,000 reames of royall paper custume free, by 4,000 reames a year for 5 years, for which the said farmers are to have allowance upon their accompts.

(*ccc.*) 1670, Thursday, June 30th.—A Graunt to Robert Bird, who was very instrumentall in assisting his Majesties happy escape after the battle of Worcester, of a pencion of 30*l.* per annum for his life, to commence from Lady day last.

(*ddd.*) 1670, Thursday, June 30th.—A Warrant in French to the Sheriffes of Somersett and Dorset to pay to John Cary, esq., Master of his Majesties Hart-hounds, and the officers of the said Hart-hounds their fees and wages from Michaelmas 1668 to Michaelmas 1669. Memorandum: This and the like for the Buck-hounds came to us by warrant from the Green Cloth, all other from the Signet, and these by old custome in French.

(*eee.*) 1670, Thursday, July 7th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay Sir Robert Vyner the summe of 9,485*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, for interest of money by him advanced to the garrison of Tangier. And also 6,445*l.* (*sic.*) 14*s.* 2*d.*, for interest of 12,000*l.* (*sic.*) by him advanced for the Treasurer of the chambe[r.]

(*fff.*) 1670, Tuesday, July 12th.—A Warrant to the Commissioners of the Treasurie, for delivery unto the Envoyé Extraordinaire of the Prince of Portugall: ten ton of Spanish and ten of French wine, custome free. Provided this to be no president for the future.

(*ggg.*) 1670, Thursday, July 21st.—A Constitucion of John Dryden, Master of Arts, to be his Majesties poet Laureat and historiographer-generall, with all such priviledges as Sir Geoffry Chaucer, Sir John Gower, John Leland, esq., William Camden, esq., Benjamin Johnson, esq., James Howell, esq., or Sir William Davenant had or enjoyed, with the yearly pencion of 200*l.* per annum and a pipe of Canary wine, out of his Majesties cellars: Habend. during his Majesties pleasure.

(*hhh.*) 1670, Thursday, July 21st.—A Grant to Christian Harrell of the office of Professor in chymistry and Apothecary-in-ordinary to his Majesties household, with the fee of 150*l.* per annum, and other profits as Nicasino Le Fevre possest the same.

(*iii.*) 1670, Fryday, July 29th.—A Grant to Peter Ricaut, esq., of one moietie of all such debts as he shall find out in the hands of any receiver or accomptant of his Majesties or the late Queen Mother's revenues, from Michaelmas 1640 to our Lady 1659, not alreadie graunted to others, nor pardoned by the Act of Indemnitie, and of two 3rds of the other moitie of the said summes to William Lord Widdrington, provided the said two 3rds do not exceed 10,000*l.*

(*kkk.*) 1670, Fryday, July 29th.—A Graunt to Barbara now Countesse of Castlemain of the honours of Baroness of Nonsuch, Countesse of Southampton and Dutchesse of Cleveland, with the fee of 20*l.* per annum as Countesse and of 40*l.* per annum as Duchesse, the remainder of the said titles after her death to Charles Palmer her eldest son and the heires males of his body, and for want of such then to George Palmer her second son and the heires males of his body, with usuall clauses for precedence, peerage, &c.

(*lll.*) 1670, Thursday, August 4th.—A Graunt to Francis Raynes of 35 acres of land, 10 negro slaves, and a mare, formerly the estate of Henry Edlyn in the Barbados, and forfeited to his Majestie by the conviction and execucion of the said Henry Edlyn, for murther.

(*mmm.*) 1670, Thursday, August 4th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to Isaack Meyrick of London, goldsmith, the summe of 9,339*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* for interest of several summes already furnished to his Majestie, and stated by Auditor Aldworth: And farther that every six moneths the interest due to the said Meyrick shall be cast up and added to the principall, and he to receive ten per cent. for both.

(*nnn*) 1670, Saturday, August 6th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay to William Ashburnham, esq., Cofferer of the houshold, 100,000*l.* for the charges of the houshold from Michaelmas 1670 to Michaelmas 1671, and also 10,000*l.* more for interest of money to be borrowed for that service, and other severall summes amounting 11,925*l.* All to be received upon accompt.

(*ooo.*) 1670, Thursday, August 11th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay to his R. Highnesse 1,000*l.* per annum during his Majesties pleasure, for the maintaining the garrison at New Yorke.

(*ppp.*) 1670, Thursday, August 11th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay to William Lord Crofts the sum of 1,500*l.* without accompt, in full satisfaction of all arrears of a pencion graunted him during life by his Majesties letters pattents.

(*qqq.*) 1670, Tuesday, August 16th.—An indenture of demise between his Majestie and Robert Spencer, esq., Sir Charles Wheeler, John Stroud, and George Mant, esqs., of the duty of 4 and ½ per cent. due to his Majestie for goods shipt from the Barbados, at 7,000*l.* per annum for 7 yeares to begin from Christmasse next, with severall clauses and provisos.

(*rrr.*) 1670, August 20th.—A Commission to Sir Barnard de Gooms, Dr. Wren, Jonas Moor, Sir Arnold Braems, Sir Henry Palmer, Sir Henry Oxinden, Sir Anthony Anchor, or 3 of them, to take accompt upon oath of what moneyes have been raised for repair of Dover harbour and how expended, and whether misimployed, and what farther sum is necessarie.

(*sss.*) 1670, August 20th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay to William Bucknall 31,313*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* in full of all interest due to them the 24th of June last.

(*ttt.*) 1670, August 23rd.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay Edward Backwell, esq., 2,900*l.* in satisfaction for severall jewells bought by him for his Majestie.

(*uuu.*) 1670, September 3rd.—An Indenture of demise to John Strode, esq., of the 4 and half per cent. in the Islands of Nevis, Antegua, Mountserrat, and St. Christophers at 700*l.* per annum for 7 yeares.

(*www.*) 1670, September 16th.—A Warrant, to pay to Sir Thomas Osborn and Sir Thomas Littleton 200,000*l.* for the use of the Navy upon accompt.

(*xxx.*) 1670, September 16th.—A Warrant to pay the Duke of Bucks 2,000*l.*, and to William Stanly, esq. 300*l.*, the first being

imployed by his Majestie to the French King, the other to the Duke of Orleance.

(*yyy.*) 1670, September 16th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to Mrs. Cary, one of the Maids of Honour, 2,000*l.* as his Majesties free guift.

(*zzz.*) 1670, September 16th.—A Pension of 200 pounds per annum graunted to Sir Samuel Moreland and Samuel his son during their lives; the said Sir Samuel surrendering his Office of one of the Commissiouers of Appeals for the Excise.

(*aaaa.*) 1670, September 21st.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay to Sir John Chicheley his Majesties envoyé to the Governour of Flanders 300*l.*, for his expenses in that journey.

(*bbbb.*) 1670, September 24th.—A Warrant to pay Sir William Poulteney 400*l.*, for his interest in a house adjoining upon Berkshire House.

(*eccc.*) 1670, September 24th.—A Warrant to pay to Isaack le Goose 1,130*l.*, in full for 2 diamonds presented by his Majestie to the Marquis de Bellefond.

(*dddd.*) 1670, October 18th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to Sir Stephen Fox 1,120*l.* per mensem for 200 recruits added to the guards, and 9*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* per mensem, for pay of Sir Charles Wheeler, and what interest the said Sir Stephen Fox shall disburse for money advanced for those services, stated by an auditor and not exceeding 20,000*l.*

(*eeee.*) 1670, October 19th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay Sir Allen Apsley, for the use of the Duke of York 48,000*l.* in 2 yeares by quarterly payments, in consideracion of the Wine licenses, which his Majestie hath taken into his hands from Midsummer 1670.

(*ffff.*) 1670, Fryday, October 28th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay to Phillip Packer, esq., 20,000*l.* for extraordinary services of his Majesties buildings.

(*gggg.*) 1670, Fryday, October 28th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay to Sir Thomas Osborn and Sir Thomas Littleton, Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Navy, 21,790*l.* upon accompt for building and rigging two 3rd rate friggats at Hull.

(*hhhh.*) 1670, Thursday, November 17th.—A Warrant to pay the Viscountess Shannon 1,950*l.*, as of his Majesties royall bountie without accompt, in satisfaction for 6,000 ounces of white plate formerly directed to be delivered to her from his Majesties Jewell-house.

(*iiii.*) 1670, November 22nd.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay to Francis Parry, esq., his Majesties agent in Portugall, 20*s.* per diem for his entertainment there, to commence 1 June 1669, and to continue till his returne into his Majesties presence, and to pay the arreares thereof, and to pay 100*l.* by way of advance for his accommodacion.

(*kkkk.*) 1670, Fryday, November 25th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to the Churchwardens of St. Margaret's Westminster 50*l.*, as of his Majesties accustomed bountie.

(*llll.*) 1670, Fryday, November 25th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay to George Wild, esq., 800*l.*, as of his Majesties royal bountie, for and in respect of severall services done by him to his Majestie, by vertue of a commission to him, to execute the office of Lieutenant of the Tower of London, during the maioraltie of Sir John Robinson.

(*mmmm.*) 1670, Monday, December 5th.—A Graunt to Madam Henriette de Bordes d'Assigny, one of the Queen's dressers, of 400*l.*, to be paid out of the Exchequer, and of 300*l.* per annum for her life.

(*nnnn.*) 1670, Tuesday, December 13th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay George Wharton, esq., Treasurer of the Ordinance, 200,000*l.* upon accompt, one moietie to be imployed for land service, the other for sea service.

(*oooo.*) 1670, Tuesday, December 13th.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to the Duke of Yorke interest for the 20,000*l.* given to his Highnesse by his Majestie for his losse by the imposicions on Wine and Vinegar.

(*pppp.*) 1670, Fryday, December 23rd.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay for the use of the Duke of Buckingham 3,210*l.* in full satisfaction for his expenses in his journey into France.

(*qqqq.*) 1670, Fryday, December 23rd.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay the Earle of Bristoll and the Countesse his wife 2,250*l.*, to be paid out of the tenths of the clergy in Yorke, Excester, Winchester and Lincoln Dioceses. This being arreares of his pension of 3,000*l.* per annum graunted not long since.

(*rrrr.*) 1670, Fryday, December 23rd.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay to Sir William Armont 500*l.* as of his Majesties free guift.

(*ssss.*) 1670, Fryday, December 23rd.—A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to the Churchwardens and Overseers of poor of St. Martins-in-the-Fields the summe of 100*l.* as of his Majesties bountie.

(*tttt.*) 1670, Fryday, December 23rd.—A Warrant to the Exchequer, to pay to the Lord Mandeville the summe of 1,500*l.*, as of his Majesties free guift and bountie.

(*uuuu.*) 1670, April 21st.—A Graunt to the Earls of Bedford and his heires and assignes of a market to be held every day in the yeare, except Sundayes and Christmasse day, in the Piatzza of Covent Garden, for fruits, floures, herbs and rootes. This being one of the three "Docquetts," forgott to be entered in their proper places. Another of the three misplaced docquetts runs thus,—

(*wwww.*) 1670, October 31st.—A Pardon to the Mayor, Sheriffe, Aldermen, and Commonaltie of the city of Norwich, for making and coyning of halfepence and paying the same for currant money to his Majesties subjects, contrary to law.

1671, December 4th to 167½, March 4th.—An Account-Book for sewing-silk, buttons, and other trifles of haberdashery, had at the shops of Mr. Smyth and Mrs. Balls by Mr. Watts for the use of divers persons of highest quality, as well as for individuals of the inferior degrees of social distinction, *e.g.*, His Majesty (for whose use Mr. Watts received such goods as sewing-thread, silver-coloured silk thread, fine diaper tape, to the value of 7*s.* 0½*d.*), the Earl of Cavendish, the Earl Chesterfield, the Earl of Bath, the Spanish Ambassador, Lord Arlington, Lord Pallmer, the Earl of Oxford, the Countess of Cleveland's son, Lord Southampton, the Duke of Monmouth (for whose use Mr. Watts bought at different times 3 yards of thred galloune at 4*d.*, half-quarter of white silk thread at 2*d.*, 5 yards of galloune at 1½*d.*, 1 dram of silke at 1½*d.*, and 3 yards of ribbin at 1*s.*), and the Marquis of Blandford. It does not appear why Mr. Watts was employed to make these trivial purchases for the use of such exalted persons. It may be observed that the exalted persons mentioned in the account were of the masculine sex. Was Mr. Watts a needleman, who attended assemblies at Whitehall, the Mall, and Spring Gardens, and found employment in repairing on the spot the disordered ribbons and fillets of his patrons?

1680 to 1693.—Common-Place Book of Whitelock Bulstrode, esq., containing, together with many other memoranda, the following matters, to wit,—

(*a.*) 1670, February 21st.—A Speech made in the House of Peers by the Lord Lucas, February 21st, 1670, uppon occasion of a Bill for his Majesties present supply lately sent up from the Commons, and read in the House of Peers the 2nd time.

(*b.*) 1680, May 18th.—Note touching a hail-storm:—"Tuesday 18th May 1680, fell hailstones at ten in the morning for a quarter of an hour in London, of five inches in circumference, some weighed an ounce and a quarter. They broke downe four of the trees in Cliffords Inne &c."

(*c.*) 1678, May 31st.—Concise report of "Sir William Scroggs Speech on his being made Cheife Justice of the King's Bench, May 31st, '78, to the Lord Chancellor."

(*d.*) 168$\frac{3}{4}$, January 11th and February 2nd.—Notes touching the Thames in the Great Frost:—"This day I walkt over the ice from Temple staires to the Barge Houses against the Temple. I spoke with those that did see a coach with two horses drove cross the Thames about 2 daies since. I saw 12 coaches plying at Temple Staires to carry persons to Westminster on the ice; 100's of booths were sett up, a whole street from the Temple to the Barge Houses, meat roasted there, booksellers, shoemakers, trades were there; severall timber-booths; Bull-baiting against White Hall. Feb. 2nd, 168$\frac{3}{4}$."

(*e.*) 1684, August 4th.—A Description of an "animal called an "Allegator or Crocodile, but having on his snout the exact figure of "a death's head," which the writer saw on said day in Smithfield.

(*f.*) 1684, October 9th.—Note touching the character and death of Digby Gerard, Lord Gerard of Bromley:—"The Lord Gerrerd, having drunk excessively, came with another person to the Rose Tavern in Covent Garden, and having dranke a bottle, the one fell asleep, and the Lord fell downe under the table, and when the drawer came found him dead. The Lord lived from his lady, was a great swarer, drunkard, and very debauch'd:—'twas the Lord Gerrard of Bromley, who 'tis said had 7,000*l.* per annum."

(*g.*) 1684, December 3rd.—Note of the character and death of Mr. Hutchins:—"Mr. Hutchins, a Blade of the Towne, coming with two women from the Green Draggon Tavern in Fleet Street about 8 at night, mett 2 watermen, one of which, for taking the wall of him, at so slight an occasion hee struck over the head, and after ran him through, of which he immediately died. Hutchins escaped into Ram Alley without being pursued, but of himself came back to see what he had done, and looke for his sword, uppon which he was taken. He was afterwards executed in Fleet Street, but denied the fact to the last."

(*h.*) 1684, November 12th.—A Note touching the life and death of Lord Windsor:—"Then died Lord Windsor, a young, strong and healthy gentleman, about 25 year of age, in co. Wigorn. About last (1684) August, I was in the country with him, who I perceived minded the feilde sports in the morning till noone, then eat very plentifully, and after that dranck hard; he was given to lasciviousness, and would ridicule holy Writt, arguing with all his witt against the divinity of our Saviour. He died of an imposthume very unexpectedly."

(*i.*) 1690, January 20th.—Note on the death of the Countess of Burlington and the vicissitudes of her fortunes:—"The Countess of Burlington, aged 78, was carried in great state to be buried this day, of whom her servant, Mr. Graham, told me this story:—That

he saw the two greatest persons of the 3 kingdomes, next the Royal Family, vizt., the Dutchesse of Ormond and this Countess of Burlington, (who was the last of the family of the Earle of Cumberland, heiress to the Dutchy of Normandy) cry for want of bread; this was in the Civill Warr of England; after that, they lived in great plenty and splendour; and now again the Countess of Burlington was reduced to a low ebb, her estate in Ireland being fallen to nothing."

(*k.*) 1692, September 8th.—Note on a earthquake:—"I dined this day in Cheapside against Mercer's Chappell, at the sign of the Haunch of Venison, with Mr. Urwin, Mr. Smith, Mr. Butler, Mr. Wright, Mr. Holloway and Mr. Higgs, at two of the clocke, and as wee were at table, there was a strange shakeing of the table, which before was fast, and of the chaires and the whole room, soe that Mr. Holloway, Mr. Urwin and Mr. Butler rose in hast from table and ran downe staires, without saying a word; Mr. Wright and Mr. Smith rose from table, and went to the dore of the Chamber in order to goe downe staires. I sate still at Table, I was in my duty, and therefore I relied on Providence for proteccion. It seemed upon inquiry, this was an Earthquake, that shooke most if not all London and the suburbe. When I came to Cliffords Inne Lane, the stacioner related, that it was soe violent that it made him giddy, and soe in truth it did me. He said it shooke the iron that hung in the shop, which waverd for a good while after; it was felt at Tower Hill, Whitehall and the Strand, and at Islington [and] Kensington. It was felt from Portsmouth to Cambridge, and at Bathe, and even in Flanders, and at Paris, Cologne and Normandy."

After ceasing to use this volume for the commemoration of matters similar to those set forth in foregoing examples of the work, Mr. Bulstrode turned the book about and filled the still vacant leaves with transcripts of essays in verse, curious epitaphs, and other literary trifles. Amongst these things of verse are several metrical performances by the first Lord Rosebery, to wit, *On Tunbridge Wells: A Satyr*, verses *Upon Nothing*, and another satirical piece, entitled *Satyr Against Marriage*.

1682, Michaelmas. Book of the Establishment of H.R.H. the Duke of York; the opening page of the volume being headed with these words, to wit, "An Establishment of the Wages, Fees, Pencions, and "Allowances yearly made and allowed by mee unto my Officers and "Servants of my Chamber, of my Houshold, and of my Revenue, and "unto others, begining at Michaelmas, 1682, and to continue during "my Pleasure." Containing, with lists of the servants belonging to her Highness the Dutches of York, and of the servants belonging to her Highnesse the Lady Anne, the following list of his Royal Highnesses Pensioners,—

	£	s.	d.
"Mr. George Howard	100	0	0
Lady Keightley	200	0	0
Mrs. Dorohy (sic) Grahmes	300	0	0
The Lady Hamilton	300	0	0
The Lord Churchill	200	0	0
The Lady Churchill	300	0	0
The Lady Murray	300	0	0
Mr. John Legge	050	0	0
Dr. Killegrew my Almoner	100	0	0
Mr. Barker's children	040	0	0
Mr. Frazer for washballs	052	0	0
Mrs. Hillyard	040	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Henry Jermyn	500	0	0
Mr. James Killegrew	100	0	0
Sir George Etheredge	100	0	0
Mr. James Porter	200	0	0
Mrs. Katherine Elliott	200	0	0
Mrs. Lucy Wise	050	0	0
Mounsier Davier	080	0	0
Mrs. Katherine Lacollis	050	0	0
Oliver Stephens	040	0	0
Ann Wright	020	0	0
Mr. Tobias Holder	080	0	0
To Another	500	0	0
	£3,902	0	0"

The following list also deserves attention :—

" Yearly Payments made out of the Profitts of the Post Office.

By his Majesties Letters of Privy Seale.

	£	s.	d.
The Dutchesse of Cleaveland	4,700	0	0
The Lady Greene	0,500	0	0
Mr. Dereham	0,182	10	0

By your Royall Highnesses Command.

	£	s.	d.
Lord Arlington	1,000	0	0
Governour of the Post Office, Mr. Frowd	1,000	0	0
	£7,382	10	0

Officers and Clerks in the Inland Office :—	£	s.	d.
Comptroller, Mr. Thomas Gardiner	200	0	0
Accomptant, Mr. John Parsons	200	0	0
Cashiers, Mr. Edward Swift and Mr. Stephen Lilly	100	0	0
Clerk of the Chester Road, Mr. James Hicks, senior	100	0	0
His Assistant, Mr. James Hicks junior	040	0	0
Clerk of the North Road, Mr. John Midleton	060	0	0
Clerk of the West Road, Mr. Benjamin Lamb	060	0	0
Clerk of the Yarmouth Road, Mr. Edmund Sawtell	060	0	0
Clerk of the Bristoll Road, Mr. Richard Minors	050	0	0
Clerk of the Bristoll Road for by-dayes, Mr. Richard Egerton	040	0	0
Clerk of the Kentish Road, Mr. Anthony Halford	050	0	0
Alphabet-man, Mr. Underhill Brees	050	0	0
Window-men { Mr. William Ledson	030	0	0
Window-men { Mr. William Searle	030	0	0
Window-men { Mr. Francis Garret	030	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Clerke for under-taxed Letters, Mr. Henry Babington	030	0	0
Window-man of the by-night, Anthony Markland	024	0	0
Sorters: Mr. Robert Low	030	0	0
Sorters: Mr. Lumley Williams	030	0	0
Sorters: Mr. James Lake	024	0	0
Sorters: Mr. John Cumber	020	0	0
Sorter of the Paid Letters, Mr. Robert Clavill	030	0	0
Clerks in the Forreigne Office:—			
Comptroller, Mr. Frederick Frowd	100	0	0
Sorters: Mr. Bowman	040	0	0
Sorters: Mr. John Faladine	040	0	0
Alphabet-man, Mr. John Rowland	060	0	0
Rebate-man, Mr. John Leason	040	0	0
Letter Receivers: Mr. Nicholas Thatcher	016	0	0
Letter Receivers: Mrs. Alce Grove	027	0	0
Letter Receivers: Mr. George Luce	020	0	0
Letter Receivers: Mr. John Place	006	0	0
Letter Receivers: Mr. William Nott	010	0	0
Letter Receivers: Mr. James Maynes	013	6	8
Letter Receivers: Mr. John Loyd	012	0	0
Letter Receivers: Mrs. Susan Roberts	006	0	0
Letter Carriers and Porters: Fourteen Letter-Carriers and three Porters belonging to the Inland Office, and one Porter belonging to the Forreign Office, per ann.	767	0	0
Postmasters' Wages	5,000	0	0
Post-Office Rent	0,350	0	0
Allowance for beer, per annum	0,060	3	0
Mr. Richards of Paris	3,200	0	0
Totall of all the Payments mencioned in this establishment	37,886	1	6"

1682–6.—Volume of Great Wardrobe Accounts: Containing bills of Tradesmen and Artificers belonging to the Great Wardrobe, for wares by them delivered and work done for the service of "Our late dear "Brother and of his royall consorte Katherine the now Queene Douager "within the space of one year and a quarter, vizt., from the Feast of St. "Michell the Archangell, 1682, to the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord "God 1684"; with directions for their payment, the sum total of the payments being 5,827*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.*—Also, the Warrant for the payment of sums of money due to Tradesmen and Artificers, for wares by them delivered and for work done for "our dearest consort the Queene for one year ended at the Feast of St Michaell the Archangell 1686," including the charge for a crimson velvett bed lyned with crimson sattin, &c., &c. (1,520*l.*) for our dearest Consort the Queene, with a greene velvet cloth of estate, embroydered with gold, &c., &c., 1,508*l.*, the whole being furnished by Simon de Lovell, French Upholster; and the sum total of the Account being 16,631*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.*

1686, March 28th to 1699, September 11th.—Book of Disbursements by Winifred Turbevile (*sic.*) to the use of the Right Honorable William, Earle of Powys, since the eight and twentieth day of March, 1686. Also, ten bills, fastened together with a pin, the first of them being a bill, dated March 13, 169⅞ for sugar, spices, new figgs, case nutts,

cutt tobacco, corks, and starch, bought by Mrs. Turberville (*sic*) of William Reignolds, and "sent to Byttington, when my Lady was there." The book and bills affording useful evidence of prices paid by housekeepers of the period for different kinds of provision.

1687, April 8th, to 1692, June 25th.—The Book of Observanda, written by Whitelock Bulstrode of the Inner Temple, controversialist and mystical writer, author of *A Discourse of Natural Philosophy* (1692), Prothonotary of the Marshalsea Court and Commissioner of Excise, second son of Sir Richard Bulstrode, so often mentioned in this report. The purpose with which Whitelock Bulstrode began to write this curious volume, that was gradually produced during a term of five years and two months, is indicated by the following entry on one of the book's opening leaves, "Sept. 1687: Observanda. In the World what I meet with extra-"ordinary or usefull, I committ to writing, that on Refleccion I may be "able to given some accompt of men and things. In reading I should "observe (but my broken minutes will not permitt itt) this method. "First to common-place, in a generall booke, under proper Heads, what "I find remarkeable; 2dly, sett down what I finde new, and fitt to "be remembred, which one should review at the end of the weeke, and "then more exactly digest it; 3dly, to sett downe in another little "booke queries that I know not, in order to be informed, when I meete "with men capable." But after working for a time on the common-place book, jotting down memoranda of dreams, meteorological phenomena, social incidents and political occurrences, Mr. Bulstrode changed his plan of operations, so that the book is far from corresponding to the programme. In its present state the book may be described as a work of two divisions, the larger of which consists chiefly of essays on religious subjects, such as "The Reasonableness of Faith," "Considerations touching Divine Service in Publique," "Regeneration," whilst the smaller division (about a third of the volume) consists for the most part of notes, more caustic than charitable, on the careers and characteristics of divers of the more or less notable persons of London, in the times of Charles II., James II., and William III. Of these censorious and rather malicious sketches of individuals, I give the following example, because the brief and biting memoir contains a reference to the Mr. Harcourt, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, whose official action (*vide* "Middlesex County Records, Vol. IV., Preface lix.. lx.), was so injurious to the Clerkenwell MSS. "25th June, 1692.—This day "Ambrose Isted, esq., shott himself; the reason is not knowne, but "'tis supposed he ran out by liveing above his fortune. I knew him a "stacioner, in a little shop in Fleet Street about 12 years agoe; he "then turned mony-scrivener, after that a merchant, an interloper in "the East Indies, then kept his country-house, and his coach, and lived "in great state, after that was a Justice of Peace in Middlesex, and sett "up for that purpose in St. Joneses; he was lately turned out of "Commission for siding with Harcourt, the Clarke of the Peace, and "this day shott himself with a pistell and is dead. He was a "haughty proud man, in with King Charles the Second, he became "the like with King James, and now againe with King William. "He was of Cornish his jury, and it is observed that 5 if not 6 of "that jury have come to an untimely end, a mighty Tory, soe an "adherer to that which is uppermost, loved to sit at the upper end of "a feast and drincke healths with an Huzza. He was Master of the "Stacioners Company; this I believe before his time, but he was "ambitious. Tis generally said and with reason, that being turned "out of Commissioner was the cause of his killing himself." Mr. Whitelock Bulstrode is silent about the good, gentle, kindly folk of the

London he studied shrewdly. The "characters" to whom he introduces his readers are for the most part bad characters, whom he would have done ill to commend; but he speaks of them with a rancorous asperity, that accords with the spiritual self-sufficiency of his utterances on matters pertaining to religion. The gentleman is neither a genial nor an edifying company; but his sketches of persons would be serviceable to a social historian of the post-commonwealth London of the seventeenth century.

1688–91.—Brief State (folio in vellum cover) of the Incomes and Issues of their Majesties' Publick Revenue, from the 5th day of November 1688 to the 29th of September 1691: With the Observations thereon, made by the Commissioners constituted by an Act of Parliament, enacted in the Second Year of their Majesties Reigne, and intituled *An Act for appointing and enabling Commissioners to examine, take, and state the Publick Accompts of the Kingdome.*

1758–9.—Large Folio Book, in vellum binding: Containing the Accounts Deb. and Cred. of His Majesty's Exchequer, balanced weekly from 6th October 1758 to 5th October 1759. Written by the same hand throughout, and containing 12,000 entries.

1786–1795.—John Bewick's Note Book: a small journal of four strips of thick vellum in leather cover, to be carried in a waistcoat pocket. Containing (*a*) These memoranda of the writer's movements, "Augt. 12, "1786, Arrived in London; Octr. 15, 1787, Begun business for myself "on Clerkenwell Green; Augt., 1790, I took a lodging at Mount "Pleasant on account of poor health; In Octr., 1793, moved down to "Crouch End; July 9, 1795, returned to my native home in extreme "poor health": (*b*) These memoranda of deaths in his family, to wit, "John Bewick ob. 15 Nov. '85 æt. 70; Jane Bewick ob. 20 Feb. '85 "æt. 58; Hannah Bewick ob. 24 June '85 æt. 80; Ann Bewick ob. "22 Feb. '88 æt. 30; Sarah Bewick ob. 27 Dec. '82 æt. 17.—Lord as "in Heaven on Earth thy will be done"; and (*c*) These verses, accompanying a wood engraving of a view of the London Hospital, addressed to Dr. Charles Brown of Hornsey,

> "Dear Charles, I here send you an impression from wood
> Of that grand institution which tends to do good
> Where the poor, sick and feeble, the lame and dejected,
> May there find relief, and again be respected.
> But this trifle of trifles, nay, trifling its worth,
> Yet when I'm dead and gone and laid in the earth,
> If you e'er for me had the smallest regard,
> In that same proportion you'll value this card.
>
> Yours, &c.—Jno. Bewick."

1796 to 1831.—Book of the Ireland Forgeries: Containing (1) the Pamphlet (1796) entitled *Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments under the Hand and Seal of William Shakspeare; including the Tragedy of King Lear, and a small Fragment of Hamlet from the original MSS. in the Possession of Samuel Ireland of Norfolk Street,* with which the writer introduced some of his son's inexpert and audacious Shakespearian fabrications to the world; (2) W. H. Ireland's *Authentic Account of the Shaksperian Manuscripts,* commonly called "Ireland's Confession," in which the notorious fabricator acknowledged the spuriousness of the writings that had deluded so many incautious connoisseurs of manuscripts; (3) several examples of the fabricator's artless performances in antique penmanship; and (4) a Letter (preserved in the book, but not a part of it) from W. H. Ireland, to wit,

the Younger Ireland, to Sir Godfrey Webster bart., in which the writer, dating from 3, Eve Terrace, Old Pancras Church, on 12th September, 1831, says "In reference to myself, permit me to add, that "I am well known to Lord and Lady Holland, to each of whom I "dedicated works, viz., to his Lordship my translation of Louis Bona-"parte's work in reply to Sir Walter Scott, and to her Ladyship my "*Napoleon Anecdotes* in 4 volumes, from both of whom I have been "honoured by epistolary communications of the most flattering nature." In connection with this memorial of a silly imposture, which made a prodigious stir in literary London at the close of the last century, it may be observed that Mr. Hodgkin possesses (1) in a small green box, lettered "Shakspeares Deed of Gift to Ireland, 1604," the fabricator's spurious Deed of Gift (25th Oct. 1604) by Shakspeare to William Henry Ireland, a fictitious ancestor of the impostor, (2) in another small green box, lettered "Shakspeare and Lowine, 1609," the fabricator's spurious indenture of an agreement between William Shakspeare and Henry Condelle, purporting to have been signed and sealed on 20th March, 8 James I.; and in a third green box a lock of hair, with this ticket "Ann Hatheway's Lock of Hair, given by her to Shakespear." Together with these examples of fraudulent penmanship by the Younger Ireland, Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin preserves a volume (made in 1758 and 1759) of copy-book slips by the pen of the literary impostor's father, Samuel Ireland, the whilom Spitalsfields silk-weaver, who was a writing-master, as well as a dealer in old books and literary curiosities, before he produced his "Picturesque Tour," "Picturesque Views," and "Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth."

II.—Select Letters and Documents from 1557 A.D. to 1788 A.D.

In the summary of these letters and documents, it will be for the reader's convenience that I should divide the writings into groups, offering in the first place to his cursory notice those of them that were penned in the sixteenth century, and then inviting him to take a general view of the later writings, reign by reign, in the order of the reigns in which they were produced.

(*a*) *Letters written in the Sixteenth Century by the following Writers to the following Persons.*

(1) Sir Thomas Boleyn to Margaret of Austria, Governor of the Netherlands; a letter datter on 14th August 1514, from Greenwich; (2) Letter, dated from Westminster on June 2nd, 1557, "by the "Kinge and Queene, under the Signet and Sign Manual of Marye the "Queene, to the Earl of Shrewsbury, President of the Council and "Lieutenant-General in the northern parts; accompanying a copy of "their Majesties' Proclamation of War against the French king, and "giving directions for the publication of the same Proclamation"; (3) Francois de Lorraine (Duc de Guise) to John Philip, Count Rhingrave; (4) William Cothe to Sir William Seintloe, knt., Captain of the Guard for Queen Elizabeth's person; a letter in which the writer, dating on 14th July 1563, from Newhaven, gives a graphic and harrowing account of the horrors of the siege of Newhaven, *alias* Havre de Grace, Normandy; (5) Mary Queen of Scots to the Count Rheingrave; a letter, dated from Stirling on 21st September 1563, touching the fall of Havre and the peace made

made between France and England; (6) Hon. Gilbert Talbot to his father, George the 6th Earl of Shrewsbury; a domestic letter of considerable interest, in which the writer, dating on 12th January 1575, from Godrydche Castle, speaks amongst other matters of the iron-works on the estate; (7) Henri III. of France to Mon. de Flassana; (8) Margaret, Queen of Navarre, to her husband the King of Navarre, afterwards Henri IV. of France; (9) Lord Burghley to Mr. Robert Peter, Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer; a letter dated from Haveryng on July 17th, 1578, and intimating "that truly "the Quenes Majesty is offended with those gret expenses, and specially "consideryng so litle is spent about provision of poudre and external "provisions"; (10) Philip II. of Spain to Catherine de Medicis; (11) François Duc D'Alençon et D'Anjou to Henri III. of France; a curious and amusing letter in which the duke, dating from Richmond, entreats the King to send him the money which he must spend on presents, in order to compass his marriage with the Queen of England; (12) Thomas Earl of Ormonde to John Liston; (13) Henri IV. of France to James VI. of Scotland.

(*b*) *Letters temp. James I.*

(1) Lord Cranborne to Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Salisbury; (2) Sir Charles Cornwaleys to James I.; a contemporary copy of a letter, dated 22nd June 1614, another copy of which is preserved at the Record Office; (3) Henry Lord Clifford to Sir Thomas Fayrfax; a letter dated from Londesburrow on February 7th, 1619, asking for a subscription towards a fund for "a piece of plate to be run for heere at Piplingcoates"; (4) Inigo Jones to . . . . . ; a letter dated on 15th July 1620, from the Office of His Majesty's Works, touching "the workes of the Banquettinge house"; (5) Sir Richard Younge, knt., to Lord Zouche; a letter, dated on 20th September 1620, from Jermanbury, containing gossip of the Court; (6) Henry Constable, Viscount Dunbar, to Henry Kirton at Burton Constable; a letter without date, but probably written in 1620, touching the popular feeling against the Roman Catholic Church, and the country's repugnance to the notion of any match for the Prince that would be favourable to the members of that church; (7) Benjamin Wray to Charles Fayrefax, esq., antiquary and genealogist; a letter, dated on 6th November 1621, from Mannam, condoling with Mr. Fayrefax on the deaths of two of his brothers; (8) Sir Sydney Mountagu to Sir Richard Weston, knt., Chancellor of the Exchequer.

(*c*) *Letters temp. Charles I.*

(1) Sir Thomas Savile, knt., to Sir Randall Crewe, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; a letter, dated on 17th January 1626, from Kippax, touching a recent election of a Member of Parliament for Yorkshire, and offering the writer's humble apology for having failed, through sickness, to appear in the Court of King's Bench according to appointment; (2) Edward Somerset, 4th Earl of Worcester, to the Earl of Leicester; a letter, dated from Nonsuch on 19th November 1625, touching the Earl of Leicester's "absence from St. George's feast"; (3) . . . . to Thomas Lord Fairfax at York; a letter of social and political news, dated from London on February 24th, 1627, in which the writer refers to the recent insolent behaviour of "the marriners" towards "the Duke," and touches *inter alia* upon the recent elections of knights and

burgesses by "the cytysens"; (4) Sir Philip Carteret to Robert Earl of Leicester at Paris; a letter, dated from the Isle of Jersey on 12th December 1637, complaining of the recent seizure by the French at St. Malo of three ships, belonging to shipowners of Jersey; (5) Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick and Sir William Maynard to James Altham, esq.; a letter, dated from Chelmsford on 15th March 1638, requiring Mr. Altham to attend the next muster and review of the cavalry of Essex, and setting forth the quality of the horse and particulars of the equipment required of him on the occasion; (6) Charles I. to Lord Dungarvan; a Commission, dated on 25th of February under His Majesty's signet and sign-manual, authorising and requiring Lord Dungarvan to raise one hundred horsemen for the King's service in his proposed expedition to the Northern Parts of his Kingdome.

Other notable letters *temp.* Charles I. appear in the Calendar of *Writings touching Charles I. and the Civil War.*

(*d*) *Letters temp. Commonwealth.*

(1) John Moyley, M.P., to Colonel Robert Bennet; a lengthy but far from tedious letter, dated from Westminster on 13th November 1649, giving particulars of proceedings in Parliament and passing from national affairs to matters of merely local interest at Little Petherick, co. Cornwall; (2) George Villiers, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, to Lady Fairfax; a letter touching the writer's passion for and pursuit of "Mistress Fairfax," daughter of Lady Fairfax; (3) Captain William Rausse to the Commissioners of the Navy; (4) Joseph Kent to Prince Rupert at Nantes; a letter dated on 18th October, 1653, from Venice; (5) Nathaniell Browne to Robert Blackbourne, esq., Secretary of the Admiralty; a letter, dated on 21st August 1654, from the *Triumph* in the Downes, in which the writer prays that Gold Chain and Medal (a decoration ordered by the Lord Protector in recognition of "good services at sea"), which had been appointed to the late Captain Lionel Lane shortly before his death, should be conferred on the said captain's eldest son; (6) William Whitehorn to the Commissioners of the Admiralty; a letter dated on 25th August, 1656, from the *Essex* Frigate in Mardike Pitts, containing latest intelligence from the fleet; Oliver Cromwell, P., to Governor Leveret; a letter, dated from Whitehall under the Protector's sign-manual on 18th September 1656, touching Nova Scotia.

Other choice letters of this period are displayed in the Calendar of *Writings touching Charles the Second in Exile.*

(*e.*) *Letters and Documents temp. Charles II.*

(1) Joseph Glanville F.R.S., Chaplain in Ordinary to Charles II., to Henry More D.D., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge; a letter, dated from Frome on 13th November [1662 ?], touching the Drummer of Tedworth; (2) Andrew Rutherford, Earl of Teviot, to Lord . . . . ; a valedictory letter, dated from Durham Yard on 16th April 1663, on the eve of the writer's departure for foreign service, in which the addressee of the epistle is requested to use his influence in behalf of "Major Touris of the Scots Gardes" of the French king; (3) Charles II. to the Lords and others Commissioners of the Duke of Buccleugh and Monmouth; a letter under His Majesty's sign-manual, touching the transmission of moneys for the use of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth; (4) Lords of the Privy Council of Scotland to . . . . .

a letter, dated from Edenbrught on 16th August 1666, suggesting "a "most effectual remedy for punishing and preventing the disorders "which ar in the church"; (5) Prince Rupert to the House of Commons, 1667; a contemporary and official copy of the Prince's report on the miscarriages he had observed in the management of the war, and more especially on the division of the fleet in the year 1666; (6) Duke of Albemarle to the House of Commons, 1667; a contemporary and official transcript of the Duke's report to the Commons on "the miscarriages in the late war" and more especially on "the division of the fleet in 1666"; (7) Thomas Fanshawe, 1st Viscount Fanshawe to Arthur Sparke, esq.; a brief note, dated on 27th February 1669, in which the writer asks his cousin Sparke to lend him 50*l.*; (8) Charles the Second to Prince Rupert; a letter of orders and instructions, dated from Whitehall on 26th April 1673, under the sign-manual; (9) the same to the same; another letter of orders and instructions, dated on board the *Royal Sovereign* on 26th July 1673, under the sign-manual; (10) Sir John Finch to . . . . ; an interesting and characteristic letter, dated from Pera off Constantinople on 26th May 1674, to one of the writer's familiar friends; (11) Charles FitzCharles, Earl of Plymouth, to Sir Richard Bulstrode; a "young man's letter," dated from Melin, that gives a not unpleasant view of Catherine Peg's son; (12) Sir Henry Coventry to Sir Richard Bulstrode; a letter of foreign political intelligence, dated on 19th June 1676, from Whitehall; (13) Lucy, Countess of Huntingdon, to . . . . ; a letter of domestic gossip, flavoured with political and fashionable news, dated on 16th August 1677; (14) H.R.H. Duke of York to the Duc de Bouillon; a letter, dated from London on 2nd December 1677, announcing that God has blessed the writer with a son, and at the same time given him the satisfaction of marrying a daughter; (15) Prince of Orange to the Earl of Danby; holograph letter, dated on 5th March 1678, from Malines; (16) Sir William Killigrew to Sir Thomas Chichly; a letter, dated from Whitehall on 12th August 1678, requiring Sir Thomas to provide waggons for the Queen's service, on the occasion of her intended journey to Windsor; (17) Sir Leoline Jenkins to Lord . . . . ; a letter, dated on 26th August 1678, announcing, together with other intelligence, that "Mr. de los Balb . . . . will not desire to enter into Armistice "here, but [will] hold to that he hath already, least the Dutch should "have pretext thence to leave Spain in the lurch"; (18) Earl of Feversham to . . . . ; a letter, dated on 22nd September 1678, relating chiefly to disorderly conduct of troops, and arrangements for sick soldiers; (19) Countess of Lichfield (daughter of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland) to the Earl of Danby; a curiously ill-spelt and ill-written letter, dated 25th October 1679, rejoicing "that the Earl doe not beleave those malitous reportes wich have bin spred" about the writer; (20) Athanasius Kircher, S.J., to . . . . ; an interesting Latin letter, dated on 20th April 1680, from Rome; (21) John Martin to Sir Richard Bulstrode; a letter of official and political intelligence, dated on 25th July 1680, from Madrid; (22) Henry Sydney (afterwards Earl of Romney) to . . . . ; a letter, dated from the Hague on 13th August 1680, in which the writer says, "Wee expect "with great impatience his Most Christian Majesty's answer to the "States Generalls letter, for upon that wee give a shrode guesse what "is likely to insue this campagne"; (23) M. Barillon to the Marquis de Feuquiere; a letter, dated from Windsor, 3rd September 1680, of political intelligence touching the Duke of York, that is communicated in cypher; (24) Mr. Secretary Blathwayt to Sir Richard Bulstrode; a letter dated on 13th February 1681, from Whitehall, giving parti-

culars of the assassination of Mr. Thinne; (25) Sir Leoline Jenkins to the Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire; a letter, dated from Whitehall, on 26th July 1681, in which the writer speaks of recent "proceedings at last Oxford Assizes," which redounded to his lordship's honour, and moved Mr. Justice Raymond to declare "that such a Lord Lieutenant "such a sheriff, and such a Grand Jury would keep the King's crown "fast upon his head"; (26) Reason Mellish to Lord . . . . ; a letter, dated on 24th July 1682, in which the writer, after thanking his lordship for the present of a fat buck, speaks to his correspondent of an Address of Abhorrence, which some of the Grand Jury of their county at the last Assizes failed to carry "with the sanction of the whole," and also of the writer's opinion that the proposal for an Address of Abhorrence will be revived again at the next Assizes. Under these circumstances the writer, who has been returned to serve on the Grand Jury, wishes to have his lordships view of the matter; it being the writer's opinion that a proposal so likely to provoke animosities and divisions should not be revived at the risk of a second miscarriage, albeit he thinks that "the Paper found in my Lord Shaftsbury's Closet, "about which this noyse is made, ought to be lookt upon by all good "subjects as the project of a most divelish and treasonable design "against the Government"; (27) Edwin Selwyn, High Sheriff of . . . . to William Garroway; a letter, dated from Chichester on 4th February 1683, in which the writer, who has been appointed by the King "to prevent, as far as in him lieth, any disorder that might happen "by inconsiderate people upon occasion of his Grace the Duke of "Monmouth's comeing to this citty," asks for Mr. Garroway's advice and co-operation for that end.

Other noteworthy letters of this period appear in the Calendars of *Danby Papers* and *Pepys Papers*.

(*f*) *Letters temp. James II.*

(1) The Dauphin of France to Mary of Modena, Queen-Consort of James II.; a letter dated from Versailles on 7th March 1685, in which the writer expresses his sorrow for the death of Charles II., and his satisfaction at Her Majesty's elevation to regal dignity; (2) Lord Sunderland to the Earl of Abingdon; a letter dated from Whitehall, on 7th July 1685, announcing that the King has received intelligence of "the entire defeat of the rebells," and giving directions for the apprehension of fugitive rebels and for the maintenance of order; (3) James II. to the Earl of Abingdon; a letter dated from Whitehall, on 9th July 1685, announcing that "the late Duke of Monmouth" has been taken prisoner, and giving order for the dismissal of the militia of the Earl's county; (4) James Vernon to Sir Richard Bulstrode at Bruxelles; a letter dated from Whitehall, on 20th January 1685, giving intelligence "that the battalions are now permitted to march from Brabant," and are expected to arrive soon in London, "where their wellcome will be an immediate disbanding"; (5) Charles Montagu, 4th Earl of Manchester, to Sir Richard Bulstrode; a trivial letter dated from Venice on 14th February [ ], relating chiefly to patterns and prices of *Poynt de Venise*; (6) Mary of Modena, Queen-Consort of James II., to Cardinal Crescentio; a letter dated from Whitehall on 21st February 1687, acknowledging the Cardinal's last letter of Christmas good wishes; (7) John Caryll to Sir Richard Bulstrode, dated from [Whitehall] on 14th November 1687, announcing that the Court entertains hopes that Her Majesty the Queen is *enceinte*; (8) James FitzJames,

Duke of Berwick, to Sir Richard Bulstrode; a letter dated from [Whitehall] on 24th May [1688], announcing that "the Queen intends to lye in at Windsor, where she will go upon the 15th of next month"; (9) Robert Earl of Sunderland, to Lord Aston, Lord Lieutenant of co. Stafford; a letter dated from Whitehall on 2nd October 1688, directing that "in case of any exigency" Lord Aston "should call together such of the Horse Militia of that county," as he thinks "may bee trusted, for the preservation of the peace and quiett of the same"; (10) Peter Shakerley to William Blathwayte esq., Secretary of Warr, at Whitehall; a letter dated from Chester Castle on 6th October 1688, giving particulars of the troops coming to Chester from Ireland; (11) Francis Viscount Radclyffe to the Earl of Derwentwater; a remarkable letter, dated from London on 23rd October 1688, giving particulars of the proceedings at the Grand Council of yesterday, when the King announced the birth of the Prince and produced conclusive evidence of the momentous incident, and touching amongst other matters on the movements of the Prince of Orange, the arrest and evidence against Greenwood and a shipment of blunderbusses from London to the north for the Earl of Derwentwater's use; (12) R. Greene to Mr. Richard Booth; a letter, dated from Knutsford on 4th December 1688, touching reports about Lord Delamere, and incidents in the movement for compassing the revolution; (13) Major Francis Holdsworth to . . . ; a letter, dated from Chesterfield on 14th December 1688, announcing the arrival of alarming intelligence from Bakewell, that "Papists and Irish to the number of 3,000 are coming "towards these parts, and have fired Birmingham, and are for to come "to Darby, Ashbourne and Uxitor this night"; (14) James II. to Lords and others of the Privy Council of this Kingdom of England; a remarkable letter dated from St. Germans-en-Laye on 14th January $168\frac{8}{9}$ under the sign-manual of the Ex-King, counter-signed Melfort, being a paper of desperate proposals from the fallen king, for the recovery of the crown that had so lately fallen from his head.

(*g*) *Letters temp. William and Mary, and William III.*

(1) William Prince of Orange to the King of Spain; a letter dated from St. James's on $\frac{15\text{th}}{26\text{th}}$ of January 1689, in which the Prince, after referring to a letter of last October in which he gave his reasons to His Majesty for entering England, expresses his deep regret for the outrages committed against the dignity of His Majesty's ambassador by the London mob, that attacked the ambassador's house and violated the sanctity of its chapel: (2) Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, to the Admirals of the Fleet; a letter dated from Whitehall on 14th September 1690, conveying to the Admirals the King's order that they should delay their "sailing a moment in expectation of Sir Clo. Shovell's squadron," it being "probable that he may be gone from Plimouth before his Majesties orders can reach him"; (3) Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, to Mr. Greg; a letter dated from Whitehall on 21st October 1692, touching "Count Reventlow's and Mon. Jessen's "complaint, that the appeales of the Admiralty are not heard in Council "pursuant to the Treaty, and that the Judges in the first instance are "sometimes of the number of the Commissioners upon the Appeale"; (4) Mr. Peregrine Bertie to Mr. Moon; a letter dated on 1st July 1693 speaking *inter alia* of the rumour that Mr. Anselme, the Secretary to the Admirals has "betrayed the secrettes of the Fleete for this 3 yeare togeither"; (5) Anthony Dopping, Bishop of Meath, to Lord

[Massarene]; a letter dated on 2nd March 1693, giving a curious view of the clergy of the bishop's diocese; (6) William III. to Lieut.-General Tollemache; holograph letter, dated from *Camp de Rosbeck* on 28th June 1694, expressing the deep concern with which the King has heard of the wound received by the General in his unsuccessful attempt on Brest, followed by a dateless letter touching the same miscarriage, in the handwriting of Sir Robert Southwell; (7) Henry Capel, Lord Capel of Tewkesbury, Vice-Roy of Ireland, to the Lords of the Treasury; a curious letter dated from Dublin Castle on 5th July 1695, touching the receipts and disbursements of the Commissioners for Forfeitures in Ireland, and affording a strange example of the way in which official business was done there at the close of the seventeenth century; (8) Sir William Blathwayte to His Highness . . .; a letter in French, dated from Whitehall on $\frac{\text{March 31st}}{\text{April 10th}}$ 1696, respecting the embarkment at Gravesend of troops and horses for service in Flanders; (9) Ralph, Earl of Montagu to . . . .; a letter, dated from London on 11th August 1696, touching the reprieve for three weeks granted to Thomas White, a felon under sentence of death, the favour to the culprit being accorded to him in consideration of what he has "discovered"; (10) Lord Villiers to Mr. Blathwayt; a letter dated from the Hague on 25th May 1697, touching the appointment of Matthew Prior to a post in Ireland, the duties of which, it is suggested by the writer, may be performed in "his absence for some time" by "the other Secretary."

(*h.*) *Letters temp. Queen Anne.*

(1) John Dennis, the critic, to Henry Davenant; trivial but characteristic note, dated on 20th March 1706, from London; (2) Admiral Sir John Norris to his Excellency Charles 2nd Viscount Townshend; an official despatch, dated from the *Ranelagh* in the Gulph of Ayasso on 10th June 1710, giving particulars of the Admiral's movements and actions in the Mediterranean from 1st inst.; (3) The same to the same; an official despatch, dated from the *Ranelagh* in Barcelona Road on 7th July 1710, giving particulars of the Admiral's movements and actions from 10th June last past; (4) Mr. W. Chetwynd to Mr. A Cardonnel; a letter of military and political intelligence, dated on 3rd September 1711, from Genoa: (5) The same to the same; a letter dated on 10th September 1711, from Genoa; (6) Mr. C. Cole to Mr. A. Cardonnel; a letter of political and social intelligence, dated on 11th September 1711, from Venice; (7) Mr. Chetwynd to Mr. A. Cardonnel; a letter of military intelligence, dated on 13th September 1711, from Genoa; (8) Mr. C. Cole to Mr. A. Cardonnel; a letter of social and political intelligence, dated on 13th September 1711, from Venice; (9) Mary of Modena, widow of James the Second, to . . . .; a letter touching her son, and her spiritual condition, dated on 22nd October 1712, from Chaillot.

(*i.*) *Letter temp. George II.*

(1) Sir Edward Southwell to . . . ., letter, dated from London on 27th April 1736, touching the arrival at Greenwich of Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, and her reception by the Prince of Wales.

(k.) Letters temp. George III.

(1) Reverend Thomas Morel, author of the words of Handel's Oratorios, to . . .; a letter of interest, dated in or about 1764, touching Mr. Morel's intercourse with and literary services to the famous composer; (2) Elizabeth, Duchess of Kingston to . . . .; a brief note in French, dated on 11th April 1788, contradicting the report of the writer's death, and declaring that she is in good health.

SIR THOMAS BOLEYN to MARGARET OF AUSTRIA, Governor of the Netherlands.

1514, August 14th, The Court at Grynewiths in England.—"Ma treschiere et tres redoubtee dame dans sy humble cuer quil mest possible a votre bonne grace me recommande. Il vous playra a savoir comment la seur du Roy mon maistre madame marie Reyne fyancee de France ma requyse davoir avecques elle ma fille la petitte Boulain laquelle ma tresredoubtee dame est a present avecques vous en votre court a laquelle requeste je nay peult ne sceut refuzer nullement sy est ma tresredoubtee dame que je vous supplie treshumblement quil vous plaise de donner et octroyer congiet a ma fille de povoir retourner pardevers moy avecques mes gens lesquelz jay envoyet devers vous a ceste cause ma tresredoubte dame je me tiens fort obligiet envers votre bonne grace a cause de la grant honneur que fait aves a ma fille et que ne mest possible a desservir devers votre bonne grace non obstant que je ne dezire aultre chose synon que je vous puisse faire auleun service agreable ce que jespere de faire encores cy en apres au plaisir de dieu auquel je prie ma tresredoubtee dame quil vous doinst lentier accomplissement de vos nobles et bon desirs escript desoubz mon signe manuel a la court royalle de Grynewiths en engleterre, le xiiii jour daoust anno xv^{c} et xiiii. Votre treshumble serviteur, S^{r} Thomas Boleyn."

MARGARET OF FRANCE to her husband the KING OF NAVARRE, afterwards Henri IV. of France.

[ ] "Monsieur puis que ma maladie sopignatre contre lextreme dessir que jai davoir lhonneur de vous voir je recherchiere pour le moins se contantemant de vous escrire partoutes les commodites que jan pour trouver naiant felicite prince de lheure de votre presanse que selle de resevoir de vos nouvelles et de vous temongner la treshumble afection que jai vouee a votre servise. Il ne se parle isi que de choses ordineres, tonsiours de remuemans. Nous avons souvant des nouvelles de Monsieur le Marechal de Matignon hier . . . . an vint mes il naporta rien de nouvau qui me fera monsieur . . . . davantage frontenac vous suplier tres humblemant monsieur me conserver lhonneur de votre bonne grase et me permettre monsieur de vous baiser tres humblemant les mains." Holograph.

MARY TUDOR, Queen of England to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

1557, June 2nd, Westminster.—Letter "by the Kinge and Quene," under the signet and sign-manual of "Marye the Queene":—"Right trustie and right welbeloved Cousin, we grete you well, and sende you herewith our Proclamacion of Warre against the Frenche Kinge, whiche our pleasure is to have kepte secrete untill the viith daye of

this present moneth whiche shall be Whitmondaye, on whiche daye assembling the people togither you shall publishe the saide Proclamacion causing as many of our subjectes to take knowlege thereof as may be to thintent that being advertised, they maye provide themselfes accordingly, as well for their owne suretie and defence, as for the resisting and takinge advauntage upon their enemyes if they can. And herof we require you not to faile as you tender our pleashure and commaundement. And although our Proclamacion of Warre be made ageinst the Frenche, yet is their no enemytie intended against the Scottes, and therfore you shall cause commaundement to be given thorough out all your charge, that in respecte of the saide Proclamacion their be no hostilitie shewed towardes them, but faire and goode demeanour used with declaration in wurdes, that onlesse the cause of breache come of their parte, bothe Reallmes may and shall contynue in good amitie and peax. Whiche our intent you shall cause to be declared with the proclamacion, and to be knowen within all the precinctes of your Commission, sending further copies of this our saide Proclamation unto all portes and frontier townes within your saide charge."

Superscribed to "Our . . . . Cousin and Counsaillour, Therle " of Shrewesbury president of our Counsaill in the Northe parties and " our Lieutenant Generall there."

François de Lorraine (Duc de Guise) to John Philip Count Rhingrave.

1560, July 30, Fontainebleau.—" Mon cousin, Pource que Jay sceu de l'homme que nous envoye Mons^r. le duc Johan Guillaume de Saxe que vous vous devez trouver a la reception de sa femme qui se doibt faire en sa maison le xviii^e du moys prochain, Jay bien voullu charger sondit homme de ce petit mot de lettre, que Je vous faicts seullement pour vous advertir de la reception de la votre du ii^e de ce mois. Suivant laquelles je suis bien asseure que vous ne fauldrez de nous donner ordinairement adviz de tem ce que vous powrez entendre pardela digne digne destre sceu et appartenant au service de sa majeste. Aussi veulx Je bien de ma part vous advertir, que les choses dangleterre et descosse ont este accordees et pacificees. Mais nous nen scavons poinct encores les particularites, pource que noz depputez qui apportent les traictes ne sont encore arrivez, et les attendons de jour a aultre pour veoir lesdits traictes, et scavoir a quelles conditions sest faict cest accord et pacifficacion.

" Jay veu ce que vous mescripves du Duc Ernest de Brunsuich, Vous scauvez combien Je le desire veoir notre, et nignorez pas aussi le peu de besoing que nous avons de nous charge de nouvelles despence apres une si grande longueur de guerre que cette qui nous a minez entierement. Toutefoys Je desire et vous prie Mon cousin que vous scaichez de luy comme de vous mesmes, avec quel estat et entretenement je se contanteroy dentrer au service de sa majeste, pour men advertir, affin que Je la face entendre a sadite majeste, et vous en mande son intention le plustost que Je y pourray. Cependant vous ne vous estenderes poinct a luy faire promesse quil puisse tirer en obligacion, et ne luy tiendrez que parolles generalles de lestime que vous scavez que lon faict pardeca de luy et de sa vertu. Priant dieu Mon cousin quil vous doinct bonne et longue vye."

Letter of secretarial penmanship, with autograph subscription and signature:—" Votre bien bon et affecsione cousin, Francoys de

Lorraine." Addressed to "Mon Cousin, Monsr le Conte Raingrave, Chlr. de lordre du Roy."

WILLIAM COTHE to SIR WILLIAM SEINTLOE, Knt., Captin to the Gard for the Quenes Majesties person at the Court.

1563, July 14th, Newhaven (to wit, Havre de Grace, Normandy.—"Right Worshipfull Sir. The next morning after the departure of Mr. Fissher our Knight porter the bartrey beganne at our grene (?) bulwark alias called St. Adresse bulwarke in ii places crosst, whiche as yet hath done small hurt to that place, but they have beaten downe our steple on the which stoode iii fayre Demi-Colveryns to skowre the topp of the hills, but now dispaced, and so are all most all the peces on the same bullwarke. They entrenche along the beache to beate downe our castell, whiche standith at the entering in of the haven, and so to kepe our haven from us, which they shuld never have done yf we had had men, truly we have not left within our town and fort ii. thowsand able men, all our old bandes be consumed, we have skant men enoughe to bury our dead carkases, theire dyeth viixx and odd every day. I assure you by the report of such as have travayled, there was never the lyke mysery in any towne, my pen is skarce able to towche, as it is in dede God graunt for his great mercyes sake we may be compforted in tyme, which we are allmoste in despayre of. Who wold have thought that we shuld have bene beseiged vii or viii weekes, without relief, knowing that the plague hath and doth dayly so myserably devoure us. Yf it be loot, the quene shall lose not only great honour, but suche a company withall as I am out of hope to se again brought up in my tyme. The French say they will have it before they part, and it is not treble the company we have here, that is able to defend it, and how we shall come to ayde I know not yf they take our haven from us. As for my part I thinke never to se Englond agayne, unlesse God so will miraculously delyver us, in whom is all our trust. Dick Saunders is killed, so is our water-bayly, whose braynes was streken out going in the stretes, the master of the ordenannce is hurt of the face and foote, Head his hurt in the thighe, so is Capten Sawle, and Wekes with many others. Thus with my humble commendations to my very good Lady, for this tyme I commyt you unto God, who preserve you from the most myserable New Haven."

Below his signature to this gloomy letter William Cothe adds "Warres was proclaimed in Fraunce senight agoe agaynst Englond."

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS to the COUNT RHEINGRAVE.

1563, September 21st, Sterlin.—"Mon Cousin, combien que les nouvelles que mavez escriptes du camp devant le Havre ayent este quelque peu tardifues Daultant que du coste Dangleterre Javois entendu le restitution du Hauvre et de la paix que le Roy Monsieur mon beau frere a faict avecques la Royne Dangleterre Madame ma bonne Sœur. Si est que je ne lairray de vous remercyer bien affectueusement de la souvenance quavez eue de moy mescripvant de vos nouvelles et de la prosperite des affaires de la coronne de France Dequoy Je si ayse que nouvelles qui me pourroyent advenir qui me faict vous pryer de continuer en ceste bonne volonte vous assurant de ne me scauries fere plus grand plaisir que Je seroys ayse de recognoistre en ce que me voudrez employer et daussi bon cueur. Si pour fin

de la presente Je me recommande a votre bonne grace, priant Dieu vous donner Mon cousin en bien bonne sante longue et heureuse vye. Escript a Sterlin ce xxi^me^ jour de Septembre 1563.

"Votre bonne amie
"MARIE R."

Letter of secretarial penmanship, with autograph subscription and signature.

The Honourable GILBERT TALBOT to HIS FATHER, GEORGE, THE SIXTH EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

1575, January 12th, Godrydche Castle.—"My duty moste humbly rendered, Right Honorable my syngular good Lord and father, I have caused this bearer, your Lordship's sergiaunte of Farhyngfylde, to brynge your Lordship all such mony as he saithe he could possible gather of the exsuetts (?) of Farhyngfylde. He complaineth that there are many, who are not in all the worlde worthe so much mony as the[y] are amersed. Howbeit I have had nothynge to doe therwith, but only to calle upon him, and the reste of the baylifes here, to gather all that is due to your Lordship, and to carry [it] to you. And for that there reckenynges are intermyngled with Wygfalls receytes heretofore, I have thoughte good to sende him unto your Lordship, who will be at Sheffeld (God wyllinge) within a day or ii after this bearer, wherby he may perfyte all his sondry accomptes with your Lordship, which withoute his owne displayinge wolde very hardly be understode. And I can now best spare him for that the Furnesse is not yet blowinge, which after it be once sett a worke will require muche more tendynge, and I hope aboute his returne we shalbe in a redines to sett her in hande. I pray your Lordship lycence him to returne therfore, as shortely as may be. I will sende your Lordship by him Marshalls accomptes of the xxx*li.* he is accomptable for of your Lordship, which yet I have [? not] thorowly examined. When Wygfalle cometh to your Lordship, he will be better able to certifye your Lordship of the estate of the workes then I can doe by wrytynge. The iron goeth but slowly away, for that I will not cum so lowe as the contrey thynketh to brynge me unto, and I am moste assured by forbering hastie salle for a wyle to brynge them to xi*li* x*s.* the Tun. May it please your Lordship, I have bargained with ii fellowes of Herforthe, who will brynge surcties suffycient that shall be bounde in xx*li.* that they shall make a perfyte plumpe (*sic*) in the well, which shall be repayred and helde perfyte of their charges durynge their lyves, and for their workmanshipp hereof I must gyve them xx^tie^ nobles and fynde them leade to doe it, which wilbe a marvalouse great ease consyderinge the paynfulles and troble it is now to drawe it by buckett. I know of nothynge worthy to advertise your Lordship, but I woulde be gladd to have your Lordship's direction, and yonr pleasure for me and my wyfe if the parlament dothe houlde, which is here thoughte to doe, the tyme drawyng neere, beyinge the begynninge of the nexte monethe, the viiith of Februarye, for I can never thynke to doe well in anythynge, wherein I shall lacke your Lordship's direction, trustynge in God I shall never be so unhappye. Thus my wyfe and I doe moste humbly desyre your Lordship's daly blessinge with our daly prayers for your Lordship's longe continuance in all good and most perfyte healthe. At Godrydche your Lordshhip's castell this xiith of Jan., 1575.—Your Lordship's most humble and obedyent children.—Gilbert Talbott, Mary Talbott."

Succeeding to the Earldom at his father's death, Gilbert Talbot became 7th Earl of Shrewsbury.

Henri III. of France to Mons. de Flassana.

1578, June 6, Chantilly.—" . . . . en retournant par de la le Baron de Aoca Je luy ay donner charge vous faire entendre comme Je y ay naquieres depesche mon procureur general Piostain avecques mon intention de ce que Je desire et veulx qui soict faict pour le bien de mon service et le repos universel de mes bons subjects de mon pays de Provence, donc m'assurant quil sacquitera tresfidellemen. Je ne vous en feray redicte (?) par la presente. Vous pryant tant seulemen en continuance le mesme cour (?) de votre affection et fidell . . . . execution de mes commandes . . . . Vous teniez main que Je soys obey ung chacun comme il appartien, Et que si quelq'un estoyt si temeraire d'y vouloir donner empeschement, il soyt chastie comme perturbateur du repos publicq, Et vous me ferez service tres agreable comme plus particullierement vous dira ledit Baron de Aoca. Pryant dieu quil vous ayt Monsr de Flassana en sa sancte et digne garde."

Letter of secretarial penmanship, with autograph signature; addressed " A Monsr de Flassana, Chev de mon Ordre."

Lord Burleigh to Mr. Robert Petre, Auditor of Her Majesty's Recepte.

1578, July 17, Haveryng.—" Mr. Petre. I send to you herewith a privie seale for 713*l.* 12*s.* to be prested to the office of the ordenance for munitions. When the officers come for it, you may delyver it and send me an order to be signed for it. If they ask you money for ordinary you may say that you have no order from me, and that truly the Quenes Majesty is offended with those gret expences, and specially consderyng so litle is spent about provision of poudre, and externall provisions."

Philip II. of Spain to Catherine de Medicis.

1581, March 31, Tomar.—" Treshaute Tresexcellente et Trepuissante Princesse nostre Treschiere et Tresamee Bellemere vos lettres escriptes a Chenonceau le xxxme de Janvier dernier nous sont este rendues par Le Sr de Chemerault gentilhome de La Chambre et mareschal des Logis de Treshault tres excellent et tres puissant Prince nostre treschier et tresamee beau frere et cousin Le Roy Treschretien Vostre filz, Les accompaignant de Loffice que vous Luy avez encharge de condoulance a loccasion du triste succies dont il a pleu a Dieu nous visiter. Duquel nous tenons pour certain que pour Laffection que vous nous portez vous aurez sentu deplaisir, mais il fault prendre de la main du createur ce que Luy plaist envoyer, Et vous remercions cordialement de cest amiable office. Il nous a aussi dict ce que vous Luy avez encharge nous dire de vostre part, Et nous vous asseurons quil scaura faire bon rapport de ce que Luy avons respondu. Priant dieu, Treshaulte Tresexcellente et Trespuissante Princesse, nostre Treschiere et tresamee bellemere, quil vous ait en sa sancte et digne garde.—Escript a Tomar le deniere de March, 1581."

Letter of secretarial penmanship, with autograph subscription and signature.

FRANÇOIS DUC D'ALENÇON ET D'ANJOU to HENRI III. OF FRANCE.

[1581], November 8, Richemont.—"Monseigneur se sera tous jours amon grand regret lors que il faudra que je n vous in inportune car je ne desire vois (*sic*) que de vous tesmonger la fection que je avostre treshumble servise il est vray que pour se subget seresqe plus hardi que pour un autre car vostre maieste ma ase montre conbien elle a agreable lefet de mon mariagé avecque laroyne dangleterre se qui dieu mersi est ensi bon termes que sans doubte il est fot esperer le bon succes que de lontans aeste atandu qui est cauze que je vous supplie treshumblemant qui vous pleze man voyer en toute extresme diliganse sinquante mil escus pour subveuir a payer les presans quil faudra que je fase les quelz je trouvere beaucoup plus aproupos a londre que de les fayre choizir a paris ansi que lon ne pouroit pas savoir lenombre qui lan faudra car se la peut sur venir deure a autre se lon les personnes qui setrouveront a mes noses, je vous supplie treshumblemant que personne que seus aqui il faudra que de parties vos commandemans ne le sache car il nest apropos que se la soit diulge iusques a se que laroyne et moy en sanble vous en mandions] la nouvelle se que atandant pour davantage ne vous ennuyer de redite et mascurant que aures soin deseque desus coume de chouze qui minporte grandemant a lonneur et reputation je vous bayze les mins et apres maytre treshumblement recoumande a vos bonne grases je prie dieu Monseigneur qui vous doint entier aconplisement de vos dessirs de richemont se se viii[e] Novambre—Vostre tres humble et tres obeissant Francoys."

Holograph: addressed "Au Roy Monseigneur et frere."

THOMAS EARL OF ORMONDE to JOHN LISTON.

1598, September 4th. The Nace (?Naas).—"John Liston although I have not heard from you since comynge over the Barrow, you shall fynd I have not forgotten you, and for that I meane to bestowe a Company on you in her Majestes paye, you may not fayle but to make your present repayre unto me, wheresoever you shall heare of my beinge to theis partes, bringinge with you one hundreth tall men, well furnyshed. Yf you cannot make up the full number, bring with you as many as you have with all spede. And yf you can alight on any pece of service in your waye, I doubt not but you will performe it to the uttermost. In your travell yt shalbe lawfull for you to take meate and dryncke for one night, and a breakfast in ech place in a competent manner; not usinge of extorcion or other oppression in the countrey. Yf you have not sufficient men already to make up your company, rayse the reste of them, some in the countye of Kilkeny, and other some in the countye of Tipparye (*sic*), as formerlie I told you. Use all expedicion herein, soe as you maye overtake me in theis partes, whereby you may receave ymprest to furnyshe your selfe and Companye. Yeaven at the Nace . . . . ."

Signed—"Thomas Ormonde" by the Earl's hand, this letter of secretarial penmanship closes with this postscript:—"Your pardon "is out under the brod seale, and to thende your men may come quieter "thorowe the contrey without extorcion or complaint, I wrote to "Robert Hihe at Kilkeny to deliver youe fortie pounds, receving "your acquittance for the same. When you receave the money of "him, come away presently."

Henri IV. of France to James VI. of Scotland.

[ ] April 10th, La Rochelle.—"Monsyeur mon frere, ayant connu par une letre que Jay receue de vous que vous avyes desyr de voyr le Sr du Bartas lun de mes servyteurs domestyques Je lay mande pour me venyr trouver afyn daller vers vous pour satysfere a votre volonte et resevoyr vos commandemans lassurant que le servyse quyl vous fera estant pres de votre personne Je le reputeray comme fet a moymesmes et le reconnoyteray son retour. Il vous pourra fare antandre byen partyculyerement lestat des aferes de desa et nommemant des eglyses reformees de ce royaume ayant este presque tousjours presant a ce quy sest passe, dequoy Jestyme que vous recevres contentement pour le notable interest que vous aves avec tous les prynces crestyens a ce quy touche une sy juste cause que celle que nous soustenons et avons commune avec eux laquelle nous oblyge tous a y aporter un bon zele et afectyon crestyenne. Je remetray sur ledyt Sr. du Bartas a vous dyre plusyeurs autres partycularytes de ce quyl sayt et quyl a veu et vous pryeray tresafectueusement et Monsyeur mon frere de vouloyr fere tres certeyn et assur estat de de lentyere amytye et de tout ce quy est au pouvoyr de Vostre byen humble et tresaffectione frere a vous obeyr et servyr."

Lord Cranborne to Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605,] February 18th, Paris.—"Right Honourable, my very good Lord and father, I must crave pardon of your Lordship of my longe silence the reason whereof hath beene because I hearde there were letters comming from your Lordship which I daily expected. At length hèere is one come to Mr. Lister and to Mr. Finet but those by the waye of Rouen (which your Lordship maketh mention of) wee have not received. I have bene lately ill, which your Lordship hath bene advertised by Mr. Lister, but now (I thanke God) I am well. I have bene entreated to be of a carosell, with most of the yonger nobility of this place which we are (one Sonday next) to performe. The common subject of there discours in this court is of the warrs in Cleves, and now lately of some preparations for Italy concerning the Duchy of Milan in favour of the Duc of Savoye. I will informe my selfe of the causes of both and of such like thinges to the end that I may do mye selfe good and give your Lordship contentment. As I was writing this unto your Lordship Monsieur de Ge came in, and told me that the King had received letters whereby he was advertised that the Prince of Condys (being jealous that the Secretary to the French Ambassadeur at Bruxelles did practice with his wife concerning her secret retourne into France) finding him one day in her chamber gave him 2 dangerous stroakes with his sworde and forced [him] to leape out of the window and that since the Prince is [ ] Spaine. Thus humbly craving your Lordship's blessing I humbly take my leave."

Sir Charles Cornwaleys to James the First.

1614, June 22nd.—"Accept I humblie beseech you (*most gratious Soveraigne*) the true and plaine discoverie of a soule afflicted and greved in all extremitie for your Majesties displeasure occasioned by some conferences concerning your late parliament.

" I have noe purpose to stand upon justificacion of the forme of my proceedinges, but doe most humblie submitt them, and prostrate my selfe before your Majesties Royall feete, beseechinge your gratious pardon if therein I have in anie sort offended you. But for the matter conceived and projected by mee to be said and moved in the parliament, soe cleare are my thoughts, and soe zealous and ardent my will that your Majesties desires might have bene effected and my deare countrie cared for and contented, as I first desired (for my better servinge you) to have bene of the howse my selfe, and went for that purpose as farre as Ipswich in my way towards Aye in Suffolk, where I hoped to have bene elected a Burgesse, but failed by reason the election had passed one daie before my goeinge out of London.

" In confidence to have bene provided in that corporation, I had formerlie bestowed upon two gentlemen recommended unto mee by Doctor Sharpe letters recommendatorie from the Earle of Northampton for two Burgeshipps. The gentlemen were both unknowne to my selfe who confided onlie in him, that they were men of abillitie and fitnes for the service.

" In my waie towards Ipswich I conceived and projected what I would say in parliament. I heard continuallie in London and out of the countrie what dissonant voyces and distracted conceipts there were of grevances intended to be preferred as well concerninge impositions as the great nomber of Scottes that are said to reside within this kingdome. To reduce these into some certaine pointes for your Majesties better service, I bestowed my studies, conferringe and discoveringe the same after my retorne to London to Doctor Sharpe who (as I remember) named Mr. Hytchcocke one of the gentlemen for whom I obtained by my Lord of Northampton's meanes, a Burgeshippe to be a fitt man for the delivery of it to the howse by way of motion. The effect of the same to my remembrance was in briefe as followeth, vidz.,

" That the eyes and actions of all wise men are ever to be directed and levelled at their ends. That wee should doe well to addresse all our thoughts and speeches to the purpose for which his Majestie hath called us to his parliament. That wee should not spend time in wordes and disputes as in time of the last session of the Parliament precedent; but enter presentlie into consideration, how his Majesties necessities might be releved for the present and the like prevented in the time to come. That I helde it not fitt wee should marchant with our soveraigne or that wee should use the termes of the former parliament vidz. of *Contribution and Retribution.* That wee should not seeke to deprive him of anie of the gemmes or flowers of his crowne, nor make him so deare an earner of our moneys as by deprivinge him of the rights or priviledges of his diademe, left unto him by his Royall progenitours and predecessours. That to soe wise and understandinge an assemblie it should be unnecessarie to remember the obligation of duetie and love that wee owe to our soveraigne, or what care and consideration wee are bownde to have of our deare countrie, for which wee have the honour to be in that howse soe absolute fiduciaries as to have committed unto us their lands their lives and all other their fortunes. That ther is betwene Kinges and the[ir] subjectes so naturall a relation as the one cannott subsist without the other, and therefore providinge for the one the other is to be cared for in proportion. That the greatest unhappines and miserie, whereunto the fortunes of kinges and others of supreame authoritie are subject, is that in the crowde of flatterie that environs their thrones they cannott discerne the faces of true freinds and servantes from those of false and faigned, and that they see and heare

by the eyes and eares of others, who more often speake unto them *placentia* then *utilia*. That for this cause in Monarchies parliamentes were instituted, where in that generall assemblie and greate councell of the kingdome men might freely deliver him thoughts and advises in whatsoever the [y] should finde errour in government of the Common Welth as those that are not to be thought to speake their owne wordes but those of their countrie. Neither to be possessed with anie passion or private interest, but with what concernes the kingdome and the perticuler countries and corporacions that they are putt in trust for. That it is trulie said that all men never deceived one, nor one man all. And therfore that generall voyce both of more creditt and more force then those of any perticuler, who doe commonlie either want hardines to speake or operative power to worke with their soveraigne, what their selves and the common welth desireth.

" Mine humble motion therfore should be that wee might all unitelie with one hart and voyce cast ourselves at his Majesties feete, offeringe unto him whatsoever this kingdome can possiblie yelde for reliefe of his necessities and reparation of his estate, and withall our humble desires that he would be pleased to take into consideration some thinges of great consequence unto himselfe and of most contentment to his subjects.

" To beginne first with the cause of god which of all other deserves the primary and principall respect. Wee are to expose unto his Majestie the great greife generallie conceived for the unexpected increase of papists and recusants since the time of the gunpowder treason in detestation whereof all men were moved to thinke that they would rather have bene utterlie extinguished. The occasions are supposed to be the silencinge of soe many watchfull and diligent ministers, the ordinarie course of compositions for their disobediences, and the diverse treaties that his Majestie hath bene said to have entertained for the marriage of the late prince deceased and of this that liveth (whom god almightie blesse) with daughters of princes of the Romish relligion, which is thought to be a much encouragement to those of that affection, and as great disharteninge to those of true relligion.

" Concerninge this perticuler which is now said to be in treatie with France, it is true that ther is noe place left in Europe (that and Spaine excepted), where his Majestie can make allyance suitable with his royall dignitie. Howbeit I am of opinion that, although for some designes of estate which it behoveth not us his humble subjects to dive into his Majestie hath bene pleased to entertaine those overtures of princes of the Romish relligion, yet such is his owne pious and christian hart, as he leaveth not unconsidered that to marry with a childe of god and for god is greater honour and gives hope of a greater blessinge than to marry with a childe of man, be the dignitie place or portion never so great in the eyes of men. Hereof to his owne immortall honour and the perpetuall obligation of his subjects his Majestie hath bene pleased to make a good demonstracion in the marriage of his onely daughter wher he found a soundnes and conformitie in religion, whom (had he measured by the yarde wand of the world) he might perhaps have bestowed upon one of the greatest monarches in Christendome.

" Besides such is the neerness of France unto us, as should a daughter of that kingdom be brought hither, such and soe many would be the visitts, as we should every month be inforced to entertaine a new Monsieur, which to a prince of soe magnificent and liberall a disposition

as his Majestie would breede noe little troble and a great deale of expence and charge.

"In the second place wee are to become most humble petitioners that he would be pleased in his chamber and other places of retreate to grant unto us (as it were) a *medietatem linguæ*, viz., That those of our nation might have a moytie in them, as this commiserative kingdome hath alwaies given to aliens in case of tryall criminall. By the judgment of our saviour himselfe the bread dooth properlie belonge unto the Childeren of the Kingdome. And therfore wee are to beseech his Majestie to be gratiouslie pleased to stoppe the current of the future commers of the Scottish nation to reside within this kingdome, other then such as shall be necessary for his especiall service, for thereby his Majestie himselfe shall be less trobled, charged, and importuned, his estate more enabled to reward those of that countrie that are here alreadie in his service. And those that shall soe offer or desire to come to their owne good forewarned, that through uncertaine hopes of getting here they spend not what they are alreadie possessed of in certaintie in their owne countrie as is reported that many have alreadie done to the great detriment of their owne estate, and enfeeblinge the antient nobillitie and gentrie of that kingdome.

"This was (deare Soveraigne) to my remembrance the effecte and substance of what I had conceived to speake in parliament, Wherein if anie thinge shall appeare unto your Majestie distastfull pardon it I most humblie upon my knees beseech you, and consider that to worke upon a bodie that had formerlie shewed soe little disposition, were necessarie, druggs, both of strength and different temperature. Especiallie my purpose beinge to draw from it matter of soe great consequence as the payment of your dettes, the providinge of you a treasure *in omnes eventus* and the establishinge the estate of your revenue fitt to support you in that royall lustre that hitherto you have lived in.

"This beinge comunicated to Doctor Sharpe, and Mr. Hytchcocke failinge to performe the motion, it seemes that he gatt by some meanes correspondencie with Mr. Hoskins who made as I have heard a speech in parliament concerninge the Scotts, but such as neither agreed with mine in fourme or matter.

"Yet is the Doctor content (out of his owne apprehensions) soe farre to forgett himselfe as to affirme that I should promise in regard of Mr. Hoskins losse of his practise in the terms to give him xx*li.* which I protest unto your Majestie before almightie god I never did nor intended. He moved mee I confesse and perswuaded with examples of others that he said would give, but did neither name nor in anie such sort point at anie, as either in honestie or christianitie I can justlie name anie one without perill to charge an innocent, which I know your owne royall and pious hart would rather condemne then allow in mee.

"For manifestation of the truth of all other thinges which it pleased your Majestie I should be examined of, I have plainelie answered before Mr. Secretarie and Mr. Sollicitour and doe eftsoones cast my selfe at your Majesties feet. Protestinge even as I shall answeare at the dreadfull daie of gods judgment that in noe conference helde by mee concerninge your parliament there was noe (?) other thinge propounded or intended, but what my hart and sowle thought to have bene for your Majesties utillitie and service, for the securitie of your estate and the setlinge and contentment of those your kingdomes and governmentes, which (god lett mee noe longer live then) I shall desire as much as anie man that lives upon this earth, as he that soe longe with all the affects of his sowle hath served you: and not in paper onelie but in hart and

will desires not tenne dayes to be added to his life, if your Majestie shall not be gratiouslie pleased to restore him to your favour and to recken and receive him into the nombre of your most humble faythful and affectionate servants."

Written throughout and signed "Charles Cornewallis" by some other person than Sir Charles Cornwaleys, this contemporary copy of an extremely interesting letter resembles in both those respects another contemporary transcript of the same letter, preserved at the Record Office.

Henry, Lord Clifford to Sir Thomas Fayrfax.

1619, February 7th. Londesburrow.—" . . . . . Sir. I am apointed by the gentlemen of these partes to be a generall begger of gould towards the raysinge of a stocke, which may yearely render us a peece of plate to be run for heere at Piplingcoates. I am assured your contribution of five Jacobuses will envite many, who will otherwise aledge they keepe noe runninge horses, with a number of noblemen and gentlemen that have allredy given; for on my conscience you doe perfectly hate that sporte and houlde it a sinn in me to love it. Let me conjure you to send your gould by your love to me, and by the hate you beare the exercise, for I have halfe promised for you. I hope to be your neighbour all this summer, for which hapines I shall acount the time longe till Midsomer, soe infinite is my desire ever to be with you, and as neere to your person as your love is neere to the harte of your most affectionate frende to doe you service. . . . Hen. Clifforde."

Addressed to Sir Thomas Fayrfax at Denton, this letter was written by the Lord Henry Clifford who, succeeding to the Earldom of Cumberland on his father's death in 1641, was the fifth and last Earl of Cumberland, of his ancient family.

Inigo Jones to . . . .

1620, July 15th, Office of his Majesty's Works.—"Syr. I have received your letter, the which I showed to the Lords Commissioners for the Banquettinge House, from whome boeth your selfe, and the rest who have taken paines in the King's service shall receive Letters of the gratefull acceptance thereof, as alsoe a further order howe to proceede both in the finishinge of the Peece, and makeinge of a newe waye for carriage of the stone from the quarrie, without which by the relacion boeth of Bilson and Benson, it weare not possible to furnish the quantety of stone for the Banquettinge House in the time prefixed. As for Luke Wilson the Lords uppon hearinge the matter, he ingeniously (*sic*) confessinge his errour and craving pardon, they tooke some small time to delyberate and in the end consideringe that he might be usefull there, as you writt in your letter, they have sent him backe to Portland, wheare if he shall well behave him selfe, he may yet redeeme the punishment for his former fault, for nowe he shall neyther handle mony nor take the accompte, but onely tend to sett forward the worke by all the meanes he may, but he is ever bound to pray for yow by whose relacion he hathe hitherto escaped so great a dainger, for though the Lords weare in a manner resolved to have severly punished him for example sake, yet consideringe that he might be usefull in furtheringe the service soe much desired by his Majestie, they have spared him.

"For the workes of the Banquettinge house, yt seemes there is noe thinge made ready for the second order of Pillers and Cornish, the

which will amount unto at the least 400 tonnes, nowe without makeinge this newe waye from the Quarrie, they boeth affirme there can not be made ready above 50 Tonnes a weeke at the most, and consideringe the yeare is soe farre spent, that proportion will not serve the turne. For if this worke is not finished this yeare, his Majestie a[s] yow knowe cannot be satisfied, and therfore my desire is that yow would, as you have begun, continew your care and paines in hasteninge the same, the which I shall not faile to make knowne unto the Lords from time to time, and shall ever reste Your Lovinge Frende in what I am good—Inigo Jones."

In a postscript of one long line, written along the margin of the folio page, the writer adds "Yow shall heare from my Lord of Arundell wheare you may meete him in the progresse."

. . . . .

Sir Richard Younge, Knight, to Lord Zouche.

1620, September 12th, Jermanberry.—"My moost honored Lord. I receaved your Lordship's letters, and therein a noble and free expression of your honorable favour to me, whereof I receve daily uppon all occasions undeniable demonstrations, and which I will ever strive to deserve, as if I had never done any thing to merit your Lordship's good respect of me. I have communicated so much of your Lordship's letter unto Sir Edward Zouche as was usefull for him, and I will do therein for his Ladyes good, which the worthines of her faire disposition and true love to him dothe deserve. The King hath bene with him two nightes and he was very fortunate in geving the King good content in his sportes abroad, and for his entertaynment within dores. Himself ledd a son upon the stage in a yallow roofe which was not the worst passage in his mask.

"He is resolved with some good fellowes to attend your Lordship at Dover, and desires Mr. Brockman may know that he hath bought a paire of dauncinge pumpes which he doth intend to weare out at his house, and therefore he doth praye him to prepare buffe . . . which will endure that exercise all night; he had written to your Lordship himself, but at this tyme he is extraordinarely busied in pleding his slowe sute unto Mr. Sollicitor Generall: he doth desire, he may have the honor to attend your Lordship all the way from thence to London, and so entreateth your Lordship to let him (by some signification of your resolucion therein) know what tyme you do intend to set fourth from thence towards London, and he will so shape his courses, as that he may be there opportunely to attend your Lordship hether. Here are no newes at Court worth your hearing. The King and Prince are both well, God be thanked for it, and yesternight they lay at Whitehall, and this night they go to Wansted. Upon Sunday night Baron Don brought the King newes that Spinola had taken a towne in the King of Bohemia's owne countrey. At first he was a litle trobled with it, yet said nothing, but now he is cheerfull. I think Spinola hath done the King of B. good service by this accion, for now the King our master will I hope declare himself, for he never denied to assist him for the defence of his owne countrey. The Spaynish Embassador hath bene a long progress in Buckinghamshere and Northamptonshere, where he hath been roially feasted, and people come a 100 myles to adore him. God stand for us else we all perish. . . . ."

Addressed to "The Lord Zouche, Lord Warden of the Cinq Portes . . . . at Dover Castle."

HENRY CONSTABLE, VISCOUNT DUNBAR to HENRY KIRTON at Burton Constable.

[1620 ?]—"Yesterday I receyved letters from London, wherby I perceyve that matters is urged with all violence agaynste catholiques. They urge to have all penal lawes presently put in execution agaynste them and that the Kinge will by his Royall worde assure them never to match the Prince with any wherby any ease may be given to the Catholiques, which the Prince by worde for him selfe did assure them of, and confirmed it with an othe as my Lord of Canterbury did deliver to the lower House. The Proclamation for banishing of Preests is presently to com forth, complaynt being made of Deputies Lifetenants, captaynes, and Justices of Peace that were papists or suspected . . . . . To favour them it was referred to committee (?) of Knights and Burgises, who presently fell foule upon my Lord of Rutland as absolute papiste. They likewise had a query against our Presidente for favoringe papistes and not communicatinge and labert (?) with all violence to have him put from his place. The men moste violent agaynst those lordes are Wentworth, Hobby (?), Savill, and Wansworth (?). There is present commandment expected to com doune for the execution of the penall lawes. . . . . Our Treasurer for takinge gratuitys is thought shall . . . . his place. Sir John Dufton is deade, Manfeelde into France. Spayne and France are accorded concerning the Valboline (?) with nothinge content betwixt us and the Hollanders. It is sayde the Hollanders ar in treaty with Spayne, for which I see no cause to . . . . , though it be noe newes to me, I havinge heard as much both afore my goinge into . . . ."

A paper so worn and frayed as to be illegible in places.

BENJAMIN WRAY to CHARLES FAYREFAX, Esq.

1621, November 6th, Mannam.—"Sir. I know you are booth wise and religious, and thearefore I hope the losse off your two brothers will be the less greivious unto you, beinge that they died soe well, and in the servis which they came for, we must all be contented, and say with Job, the Lord hath given and the Lord hath taken; for the manner of theare death I reffer to the relation off his servants, Mr. Pinnio and Forscroft, to whome he gave the most which he had. They weare booth very good and faythfull servants unto him. Itt pleased my Lord Generall to appoynt the Governor of Frankendale and my selfe to see the dissposing of those goods he left, according unto his will, and which I hope we have honestly performed, and I desire that you will be pleased to send his armes in there present coullour, so soone as you cann conveniently, for I know no way whearein I may expresse the true affection which I boore unto him, then by preservinge the memory off him, who is now famous throughout all this cuntrie, soe prayinge for the continuance of your health and happinesse I rest. . . . "[P.S.] I pray commend my servis to your brother Thomas, iff he be in London."

Charles Fairfax, to whom this letter is addressed, "att his chamber in Lincollns Inn," was the seventh son and third surviving son of Thomas, first Lord Fairfax. At the present date he is best remembered as an antiquary and genealogist. . . . .

SIR SYDNEY MOUNTAGU to SIR RICHARD WESTON, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1624, October 23, Court at Royston.—"Wheras I have written to you a letter bearing date the 10th of this instant moneth, signifeing his Majesties pleasure concerninge Sir Anthony Pell and one George Ortes for the sume of 387*li.* demaunded by Ortes for hawkes for his Majesties use, which sume of 387*li.* as it appeared by a certificate of Sir Robert Pyes hath beene alreadie paid to Sir Anthony Pell for the said hawkes; Yet by that my letter Sir Anthony was to receive 100*li.* due to him from his Majestie and unpaid, as appeares by Sir Robert Pyes certificate, and Sir Anthony pretending that the Earle of Middlesex had divers warrants for the payment of other moneyes due to him from his Majestie uppon receipt of the said money was to see the said Ortes satisfied.

"His Majesties absolute pleasure now is that your Honour shall make staie of givinge anie order for payment of the said summe of 100*li.* to Sir Anthony Pell, and that you cause the said 100*li.* due by Privie Seale to be forthwith paid to the said Ortes."

SIR THOMAS SAVILE, Knight, to SIR RANDALL CREWE, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

162$\frac{5}{6}$, January 17th, Kippax.—"My Lord. I must ever acknowledge my selfe bounden to your Lordship, That upon juste reasons your Lordshipp was pleased to respit my appearance in Michaelmas tearme last past untill this essoyne Day. But so much the greater is my misfortune that will not suffer me to receive the benefit of your Lordshipp's most noble favour. For being by the importunitie of the Countrey drawne to Yorke to be elected for this parliament and for this Shire, which I the rather affected unto, because I knew I had time sufficient to attend to your Lordshipp's day and that too. But being at the verie houre of the Ellection and readie to goe to the Castle-Yard, I was surprised with a sodaine sicknesse, which inforced me to keepe my chamber and to resigne my interest in that businesse to another. Notwithstanding out of my much desire to obey your Lordshipp, with greate difficultie and indisposition of bodye, I adventured to go two stages poste, to redeeme the time my sicknesse did delay. But there I fell into a worse degree of health be farre then I had before, so that I am now, not only desparate to goe foreward and keepe my day, but with great difficultie recover myne owne house. Of the truth of this I dispatched one of my men with all poste haste to make affidavit before the day, yf it be possible, which affidavit I must be an humble suiter to your Lordshipp to accept as the onely meanes now left me, to satisfie my appearance withall. This affidavit may be seconded by many, yf it were necessarie. But I presume your Lordshipp will take such deepe consideration of my misfortune, as not to urge any extremitie against me, but to afford me your Lordshipp's lawfull favour, which (as I acknowledge), I have ever had . . . . ."

EDWARD SOMERSET, FOURTH EARL OF WORCESTER, to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

1625, November 19th, Nonsuch.—"My very good Lord. I receaved your lordship's letter heare at Nonsuch, being readie to go to Hampton Court. I will aske my Lord Chamberlayne this daye, whether hee hath

allready moved his Majestie concerning your absence from St. George's feast. If his lordship hath donne it, then I presume, your lordship shall receave and answere thereof from him; if hee hath not, then I will speake to his Majestie concerning the same, and you shall thereupon heare from me. . . . . [P.S.] Whereas the feast was appoynted to be upon the 23 of this November, it is now adjourned untill the 13th of December. I pray your lordship to excuse me for not wrighting unto your lordship myselfe, by reason that my fingers are so stiff that I cannot hold a pen."

. . . . . to THOMAS, LORD FAIREFAX.

1627, February 24th, London.—"Right Honourable. The Kinge and the Duke are nowe att Newe Markett, and for any report that I have resolve to staye ther till the Parliament begine. The marriners behaved themselves so insolentlye towards the Duke that he and Lord of Holland wounded dyverse of them, insomuch that synce that tyme the Duke dyninge att the Lord Maiors was guarded thyther and to the Court with a stronge company of muskaters, douting some outrage should have bene offered by them. The cytysens have chossen ther knights and burgesses, which were of them that suffered for the loanes. They have with great disgrace rejected ther Recorrder who prescribed for his eleccion synce the conquest, but for all that antiquitie they would not endure to have him in the nomination, for they fynd he hath relation to whom they do not affect. They have elected for knightes Alderman Moulson and Clytherowe, and for burgesse Captain Waller, and one Bunch. In Middlesex they have chosen Sir Frauncis Darcys and Sir Henry Spiller, against whom the Parliament men alreadye elected are displeased and do give out that Sir H. Spiller shall be no parliament man. The Privye seales are all called in, and the King haith declared himself by proclamation of the certayntye of the beginninge of the parliament. The Embassadors for the Staites have had audience and have bene roundly delt with, all for ther league with the French, but they have resolutely answered both the Kinge and the Lords, in respect they have no hoope to have any supportation from home, for such staites as depended upon us are come to ruyne and therfore having such potent adversaryes it behoved them to maike themselves stronge, and concluded with a great expression of love to the memorye of Queen Elizabeth, who had raised them from a sea to a nation, and defended them in all fortunes. The Venetian Embassador is not here. The newes of the Exchange is that the plague is in the French Kings army before Rochell, and in the navy by sea, and rageth so stronglye amongst them, that the Kinge is drawen to Paris, and his armye 30 miles in to the land, and the Spanish shipps are gone home. The reporte liekwise that the Emperor and Spanish Kinge maike great preparation to besedge the sound in Denmarke, the Kinge whereof and the Kinge of Sweden have mayd stronge aliance, and is providing great and warlicke defence att Copenhagen . . . . ."

The name of this letter's writer, who describes himself as the Lord Fairefax's "servant in all dutifull affeccion" has been torn from the letter. The epistle is directed to his lordship "att York."

SIR PHILIP CARTERET to ROBERT, EARL OF LEICESTER.

1637, December 12th, Isle of Jerseye.—"May it please your Lordshipe, The answer to a former [letter] of myne, long sence written,

which your Lordshipe was pleased to returne, was receaved by me with a most humble acknowledgment of soe speciall and singular a favor; nether could it senee have wanted a dewtifull expression thereof to your Lordshipe, had not I thought [it] to great a presumption to make words the substance of a letter, untill the concurrence of some fitt occasion should offer itselfe, which, under your Lordships pardon, I now take hold of, by reason of that generall arrest made of all English ships and goods, in which this poore Isle doth much suffer, 3 three of our ships being arrested at St. Malos, besyds others in severall ports, whereof wee have as yett noe knowledge. If thes beginnings should endanger a breach, I must be importunat in tyme for needfull supplys from England, and in the meane tyme provide for our best safetye. If it be but a difference, accidently risen betwixt marchants, about letters of Marque, I humbly crave that permission, as wee may send unto your Lordshipe one instructed of the freedoms of trade and commerce, betwixt France and these Isles, differing in that betwixt the two Crownes, as not interrupted in former tymes, even in those of hostilitye . . . . ."

Addressed to the Rt. Hon. "the Earle of Leicester, Embassador Extraordinarye for his Majestie—at Paris."

Robert Rich, Second Earl of Warwick and Sir William Maynard to James Altham, Esq.

1638, March 15th, Chellmisford.—"After our harty commendacions. There beinge a greate necessity for the present suplyinge of the defects of the troopes of horses within this county of Essex, and wee takinge notice that you are a gentleman of worth and abillity fitt to undergoe that charge doe hereby pray and require you forthwith to provide and have in a readines an able horse or geldinge fitt for a Launce or Curassire, with such armes and furniture as are hereunder written, and to shewe the same at Chellmisford on Wednesday the xviith day of Aprill next, when the rest of the troopes of horses for this county shalbe theire veiwed, mustered and trayned. Soe not doubtinge of your due conformity herein wee bid you hartily farewell and rest Your very Loving friends—Warwicke, W. Maynard.

"A good trottinge horse or geldinge with an able ryder, buffe sadle, bridle, bitt, petterell and crupper, a good caske head peece, back breast-plate and gorgett with strong buckles to fasten them, pouldron, cuisse and vambrace of iron, all of pistoll proofe with a lefte gantlet and a cullett, a case of pistolls with fyer lockes of the standard bore, a good flaske and toutch boxe, a sword and a payer of mouldes for bulletts."

Charles the First to Lord Dungarvan.

$16\frac{39}{40}$, February 25th, Westminster.—"Charles R.—Right trusty and welbeloved. Wee greete you well, Whereas upon serious debate and mature advice with our Privie Counsell, Wee have resolved to repaire in person to the Northerne partes of this our kingdome, with a Royall Armie for the defence thereof: Theis are to require and authorize you, presently upon the receipt hereof, to levie and imprest the nomber of one hundred able and serviceable horse officers included, for the Warres. The same to be provided and ready in all particulers to attend us at the Rendez-vous, of the first of Aprill appointed, to be listed and enterteyned according to such directions as you shall receive from the Generall of our said Army, and for soe doeing theis our Letters shalbe your sufficient Warrant and dischardge. Given under our

Signett at our Pallace of Westminster, this five and twentieth day of February in the fourteenth year of our Raigne."

Given under the King's sign-manual, this commission is countersigned—"Edw. Norgate," directed to Lord Dugarvan (*sic.*) and endorsed by his lordship "My Commission from his Majesty to levy a troope of horse."

JOHN MOYLEY to COLONELL ROBERT BENNETT.

1649, November 13th, from Mr. Lingham's in Axyard in Westminster neer Kingstreet.—"My worthy and ever honoured friend. I received your letter the other weeke, but returned you noe answere then, because I deferred it, thinking to have had an opportunity to have presented the petition (which you sent me in your said letter) to the House the next day after the receipt thereof. But by reason that the House then made an Order, that noe private businesses should bee heard till they had fully taken view howe it stoode with the Commonwealth in the matter of the treasure of the State, that soe they might have a perfect understanding in what condition they were in treasure for payment of the Army the next yeere; the last three moneths for the 90,000*l.* for the payment of the Army beeing on the 25th of December next at an end, and how (if possibly it might be effected) they might take away some parte of the greate rate of the said 90,000*l.* a moneth, whiche businesse, though with all diligence they have discussed and have had a viewe of every place where money is, and to see how there treasure stands, yett can they not come to a full sight and knowledge of it: This day the Committee of Goldsmiths Hall made report unto the House that there is allmost 300,000*l.* due to the State for Compositions and Fynes of malignants, but when they shall gett it in they cannott ascertaine the House, but beleeve that it will be a worke of tyme to have it in; and therefore at present as touching the payment of the Army it cannott bee depended uppon, the money for the sale of the Deane and Chapters lands is disposed of (for as much as is paid in) allready, there is some to bee received for lands allready sold, and a good parte of the land is yett unsold, and it will require some tyme to sell it, and to receive in the money from the purchasers: Noe money hath beene made of the Kinges, Princes or Queenes land, for there is a stoppe on that in regard of a petition of the Army presented to the House till the first day of December next, because parte of the Army is in Ireland, and have not yett appointed any to take upp the money due unto them on the debenters or to agree for lands in liewe of there debenters; therefore if any survaies bee returned above to the Committee there for sale of the said lands, there is no publication to bee made of them untill that day bee past: They have had a viewe of the excise and find it very farre charged before hand with very great summes of money, and that which is made of it now, when the parliament hath the whole Kingdome to lay it on is not much above what wee made of it when wee had but London and the associated Counties in the powre of the parliament, soe much reluctation and aversenesse is there in most of the nation to the payment of that taxe, which in my opinion is the easiest and equallest tax that possibly canne bee; which taxe, if it were well manadged and paid as it ought to bee, would goe very farre towards the payment of our Army; till which bee settled, there is noe hope of abating the Army rate, which the parliament would as well for there owne sakes as the peoples most willingly lessen or totally take away if possibly it may bee: I beleeve it cannott be anything lessened for

the 3 next moneths, but they hope at our Lady Day next to abate a third parte of it, and by degrees as the excise is settled, and the revenewe comes in as it should, they hope to lessen it more, untill in the end it shall I trust bee reduce[d] to soe small a summe, as it will be noe way grievous to the people; these affaires have beene the true cause that hath hindered mee in doing what you desire: bee sure I will not omitt the first opportunity to serve you in it, and as soone as I canne effect it, I will not faile to send you the writt as you desire: 'Tis, since I writt this, the Committee, that was appoynted by the House to bring in a modle for a newe Representative, have made report to the House what progresse they made in that businesse, the number they thinke fitt to bee reduced to 400, and the rule by which they went on for the numbers of each Shiere in the nation is the Armys monethly rate, that is one representative for every 200*l.*, soe Cornwall, being 2,000*l.* per mensem, is to have 10 representatives, Devon 20, London and Middlesex with the liberties 25, and soe the rest of the Shieres according to the abovsaid proportion, but the matter beeing of soe great concernment as it indeede is, the businesse was againe referred to the same Committee with some more added to it, to consider as well how the representatives shall bee qualified, as likewise who shall bee there chusers, and whether they shall be chosen by Borroughes (if it shall be thought fitt to have Burgesses) or else by all the freeholders of the respective counties as the Knights of the Shiere are at the Shiere Court: In regard whereof my brother Prideaux and Mr. Doones advice to mee is, not to doe any thing in it till that businesse be fully settled: On Friday last there should have beene a call of all the Members of the house, to which end there went foorth a summons by the appointment of the house to every Shiere of the nation, requiring all, the Burgesses not excluded, to have appeared in the House on friday last, but by reason that very few Sherriffes had made any returnes to the Speaker of these summons, it was put over againe till tuesday seaven night next, and then there will be a peremptory call: It was then moved in the House that, seeing all the Members of the House that have lately sate there to the number of 150 have already subscribed to the Ingagement and all the Judges, Lawyers, Atturneys, and Clerkes, and all the Army Officers and Souldiers, and all the sea-captaines, commanders and officers of the navie, it was motioned that it might bee generally taken by the whole nation, and that whosoever should refuse to subscribe it, shall bee in the same condition to all purposes and intents that a man is that is outlawed, and that hee shall not be admitted to take benefitt of the law, or bee able to sue any man for land, debt, or trespasse, and if hee doe that it shall be a sufficient barre in lawe to pleade that hee hath not subscribed to the same Ingagement; this is referred to a Committee to bring in an act for it, that soe it may be taken throughout the whole nation; to the entent wee may knowe our friends from our foes, and of what powre the malignant party is throughout the whole Commonwealth: This Ingagement the Cleargy is to take as well as the others: It is veryly beleeved that many of the rigid presbyterian party heere will refuse to subscribe it. If they doe they will be putt to a losse for the recovering of there tythes from the parishioners, who I beleeve will very fewe of them pay them tythes, if they once knowe them to be in a condition not to be able to recover them. John Lilburne hath lately beene arrayned for his pestilent seditious bookes (which hee writt) at the Guildhall in London, there sate on him three or four judges, hee was found guilty by the Grand Inquest, but afterwards acquitted by a favourable petty Jurye; but hee is not yet at liberty, but remaines still in restraint in the towre: Itt is thought hee will speedily bee delivered (giving good security for

his good bearing), they say heere that this triall hath brought hym to a better understanding of himselfe then any thing ever did, and hee vowes (as the report goes) that hee will never more have to doe with businesses of State, which (if true) I am from my heart glad that hee found soe favourable a Jury: what the newes is heere you may perceive by the papers which you shall heere-inclosed receive: And thus with the remembrance of my best love and service unto you, and right glad that it hath pleased God to restore you to your health, I leave you to God's allmighty protection and soe rest . . . . Jo. Moyley.

"[P.S.] Sir. I must needes give you many thankes for removing from Little Pethericke that notable malignant priest Betty, a very illeterate and unworthy fellowe, and it hath beene the shame of the Committee to have left hym in soe long, but it was neither your nor my fault, that he was not sooner removed, for I still perceived your forwardnesse in that businesse; but others whom I forbeare to name were faulty in it: I am labouring heere to gett an honest man to send downe there: I shall therefore request you to place none there till you heere againe from mee, unlesse it be for a short time to serve the place. That Little Pethericke is a very little parishe, not having in it above eight or nyne families, and most of them (as they say) Papists; that [the] living (as report goes) is worth allmost a 100*l.* a yeere, and is not above mile or mile and halfe from Padstowe where there is a very great congregation that hath no competent meanes to intertaine a mynister the vickaridge there being not worthe above 30*l.* a yere, now if that and Padstowe were joined together one mynister might serve both: and wee might order (as wee have allready done in diverse of the little Westerne parishes) the small number of the parishioners of Little Pethericke to repaire to the Church of Padstowe; where they may have all (if they were farre more) very fitt accomodation for seates; if you shall bestowe your endeavoure to effect this, I shall hold myselfe much your servant; my earnestnesse with you in this is for that Padstow (as I have formerly said) is a great yett ignorant congregation and wants a godly painefull teacher; which I presume might there doe very much good, for some of the people there are Godly and desire instruction."

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham to Lady Fairfax.

[165–,] August 25th. "Madame. I shall hope from the intercession of the person that does me the honour to deliver this to you what I could hardly have expected upon any other accownt: that your Ladiship will be pleasd to pardon me the boldnesse of writing lately to your daughter. Mrs. Worsnam was the first that gave mee the confidence of making my addresses to her, and it was by her meanes only that I had the hapines of wayting upon her, and if that interview has made me soe little master of myselfe, as not to be able to refraine the laying hold of an appointment offered to me of letting her knowe the paine I endure for her sake, I hope your Ladiship may bee persuaded to make the true interpretation of it, and to beleeve it cowld proceed only from an excesse of that respect and devotion I ever shall beare Mistris Fairfax, whom (if my fortune were in any kinde proportionable to my affections) I showld have impudence to pretend to deserve at least as much as any other body whatsoever, since I am sure it is impossible to love or honour anything more then I truly doe doe her, and to wish for any thing with greater longing or impatience,

then I doe for some meanes of giving both her and your Ladiship undeniable proofes of it, being confident that, if your Ladiship knew the the nature of the passion I have for her, you cowld not be so ill natured (however averse to mee soever shee might bee) as not to pitty my condition, or to refuse the endeavouring to further mee by your favour to the enjoying of what only in this world can make mee perfectly happy, That is Madame the honour of being your Ladiship's most dutifull son, as I shall forever (whither your Ladiship will or noe) chalenge eternally that of being, Madame, Your Ladiship's most humble and most obedient servant—Buckingham."

Captain William Rausse to the Right Hon. Commissioners of the Admiralty at Whitehall.

1653, July 19th, Portland Frigate.—"You maie be pleased to understand that whenn the flete cam over to soulle baie, I was ordred by the gennerall to contenoue at the flie where Capten Brand lies and sum other frigotts whear we have contenoued ever sinse sheuing our seavells everie daie either at the flie or tabell whear we have scean thear menn of war ridinge readie to com out and as we hear thaie are at theas places a bout to saille but thaie neaver cam out to us thaie have staid all thear marchantes shipes and laid theam bye which we hear are a bout 500 saill maikinge use of theur menn for thear menn of war thai have seant 50 saill of galie in to the seea to turn all shipes in to the sound or to tambrou by which meanes thear hath ban no trad onlie we have taken tooe dogers with hearings and 2 with code fish one pinke with wines from baion and a galiote with grocrie (?) from amstar dam a privet man of ware with 4 gones and his prise which was a lin man and we chased anoter man of war a shor with other fisher menn hath ban formerlie taken by us which was sent to the flet in soull baie but I . . . with 4 doggers a galliot and a pinke beinge seante fram Captin Brandlin the 14 of this instant I have delivered the prises to the Cole . . . . and shall god willinge retorne to the flet acordinge to my order as faste as I can. I have mad boulld to give your honar noties not . . . . but commite you to the Lord and reaste yours at comands."

Joseph Kent to Prince Rupert.

1653, October 18th, Venice.—"May it please your Highnesse, By my last of the 11th present I gave myself the honour of assureing your Highnesse the most lively and sensible esteeme I had of your Highnesse[s] comands, and what an exceeding value I sett on them soe farr that I humbly begg your Highnesse to beleeve, I will preferr them before any imaginable imployments on earth, not dispayreing but by my diligence and obedience to your Highnesse I may in something corespond to your Highnesse[s] expectation of me. I cannot yet to my very perticuler mortification prefix a tyme for my repaireing to your Highnesse, as I have at large set downe to my honoured freind Mr. Killigrew, when I will bring some observances with me, that happily may not prove uselesse to your Highnesse[s] future designes, which I beseech God prosper; in the interim if your Highnesse can think of any thing proper for your Highnesse[s] service in these parts I humbly beseech the honour of your Highnesse[s] comands.—These and the Medeteranian Seas are at present so scoured by the Flemings, that we have hardly an English Vessell in the Streights, except those few in the Venetians service. Some good fellowes of London have begun a trade in Dunkirk

bottomes under the King of Spaines protection, but if occasion were the wheate would easily bee distinguished from the chaffe. . . ."

Addressed to "Monsiegneur Le Prince Rupert, Palatin Duc de Baviere and Cumberland—A. Nantes."

NATHANIELL BROWNE to ROBERT BLACKBOURNE, Esq., Secretary of the Committee of the Admiralty.

1654, August 21st, On board the *Tryumph* in the Downes.—" . . . . Seeing therefore it hath pleased his Highnes the Lord Protector to order Gold Chaines and Meddalls to be conferred upon certain persons for their good services at sea, and that there was one of those chaines appointed for my late noble Captain, Capt. Lionel Lane, of whose actings and depôrtment in the service I have been an eye witnes, from and before the beginning of the late warre with the Duch, and I dare attest this motto (He deserved it); I hope therefore that, although it hath pleased God that the said Captain (haveing how finished his work here) should be brought to the grave, yet the Honourable Committee wilbe soe noble towards him, as to conferr the Chain and Meddall, which was appoynted for him, upon his eldest sonne, unto whom upon his deathes bed and by his last will, he gave me in charge to deliver his sword; my request therefore unto yourselfe is that you wilbe pleased to use your interest with the Honourable Committee, that the said Chain and Meddall may not be otherwise disposed, and to signifie unto me by a line or two their pleasures therein . . . . ."

Addressed to the writer's "honourable friend, Robert Blackbourne, "Esquire, Secretary to the Right Honourable the Committee of the "Admiraltie—Whitehall."

WILLIAM WHITEHORN to the RIGHT HON. the COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ADMIRALTY AT WHITEHALL.

1656, August 25th, Essex Frigate in Mardike Pitts.—"Since my last of the 22nd instant, I have beene in the Flemish roads with Captaine Fenne and the rest of the Comanders there, and I have indeavoured to put all things in the best posture that possible I can, hopeing that we shall be able to destroy them if they come out. I caused some guns to be fired at the utmost rainge into the towne, but they fell short; the Enemy keeps very silent; I perceive they are raiseing of a batterie to the eastward of the towne amongst the sand-hills to secure there small vessells, that they intend to send unto the eastward close by the shore. Here inclosed is the Examinacion of a Calisser, which came from Flushing: I received some lines from the Governeur of Callis the which I thought fit to send it to your Honours. Although I perceive there is not much in it, I shall returne a few lines unto him againe, for his civility. Here is likewise in the margent an Account of the ships on this coast, and how they are disposed of; and as to there provisions I shall give your Honours an Account in my next. The 23rd instant going to the Flemish road I saw a hoy of[f] at sea, standing right in for Dunkirke with the wind at N.E.: the *Red Horse* pinke being ordered to stand of[f] unto her, she then stood away to the westward: he was assured she [was] bound for Dunkirke; I thought good to send him to the prize office at Dover, for them to make further tryall of the businesse. The *Assurance* Frigate arrived here the last Lords Day in the afternoone, haveing the last quarter flood with him and very gallant weather. I did immediately order him for the Flemish road, to follow Captaine Fenn's directions for

the better manageing of your service against the Enemy; but saileing thither and haveing but little wind, the tide set them on the middle ground where they were on ground for the space of about 5 howers: it pleased God it proved very faire weather all the time untill she was gotten of[f] withoute receiveing the least damage; but she was noe sooner of[f] the ground, it pleased God to send her very much wind at W.N.W., N.W. and N.N.W. I sent the hoy herein expressed to Dover by the *Hawke* Ketch, and thought good by this opportunity to present unto your Honours the state of yours affaires at present. I have not else but to wait your Honours further comands and crave leave to remaine."

The marginal account, referred to in the letter, of the Commissioners' ships runs thus: "Of[f] Ostend—*Yarmouth*, *Tiger*, *Jairsey*, "*Mermaid*, *Drake*. In the Flemish road—*President*, *Assurance*, *Nor-* "*wich*, *Dartmouth*, *Red Horse*: To ride betweene the Hook and the "Splinter—*True Love* frigate: Mardike Pitts—Essex *Hawke* ketch: "To the Westward of us—*Sparrow* Pinke: Wind at present at "N.N.W., a very strong gaile." Enclosed in above given letter, the following summary of "the Calissers" intelligence, to wit:—

"The Examinacion of Robert Egilleon of Callis, August 23rd, 1656, and came from Flushing:—He advertiseth that two frigates of the Enemy one beareing 4 guns and another 8 arived at Flushing the 22nd Instant, and that the said Frigates are diserted, being left uncapable of proceeding on further designs for want of men. He doth further informe thet some 7 or 8 dayes since there was a man of warre of the Enemyes bearing 5 guns chased into Flushing by some of the States Frigates, haveing some English prisonners on board, who reports of two Prizes that were taken laden with fish; but at the tyme, unknowne where they were. He doth further certifie that a vessell of 8 guns, belonging to the Enemy is detained at Rotterdam in lieu of a Convoy that hath beene formerly taken from the Hollanders, and further saith not."

Oliver Cromwell to Governor Leveret.

1656, September 18th, Whitehall.—"Oliver P. Our Will and Pleasure is, That you deliver or cause to bee delivered unto our trustie and welbeloved Colonel Thomas Temple ymmediatelie upon his arrivall in Acadia commonly called Nova Scotia, in the parts of America, peaceable and full possession of our Forts there called the Forts of St. John and Pentacoet, and all the Magazines, Powder, Vessells, Amunicion and other things whatsoever to them or either of them belonging: Wee having committed unto him the said Colonel Temple the charge and government of the said Forte and premisses. And hereof you are not to faile."

Letter of secretarial penmanship under autograph sign-manual, addressed "To Captaine John Leveret Governour-in Chiefe of our "Forts of St. John, Portroyal and Pentacoet in Acadia commonly "called Nova Scotia in America, or to his Lieutenant and other the "officers there or any of them."

King Charles the Second to William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

1660, October 13th, Whitehall.—"Charles R. Most Reverend Father in God Wee greet you well Being tender of our engagement to have a care for the reasonable satisfaction of the tennants and purchasers of

Church Lands, Our Will and Pleasure is, That you give order to Byshops Deanes and Chapters within your province, That in letting the lands and revenues belonging to their respective Churches they have regard to such as were tennants before the late troubles, where they have not parted with their leases, giving them not only priviledge of preemption before any others, but using them with all favour and kindness. And you are forthwith to give direction that noe such ancient tennant be put out of his possession, and that no grant or lease be made of things purchased by any officer or souldier of the army and others unlesse it be to the purchaser or by his consent untill We take further order which We shall doe speedily, it being our intention to be very carefull of the Churches interest. Given at our Court at Whitehall . . . ."

Countersigned—Edw. Nicholas.

JOSEPH GLANVILL, F.R.S., Chaplain in Ordinary to Charles II., to HENRY MORE, D.D., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

[1662?] November 13th, Frome.—"I forbore answering your last enquiryes about the Dæmon of Tedworth till I could informe my self of all perticulars from the gentleman's owne mouth, which I could not doe till very lately, he living near 30 miles from the place of my abode; and I had no way to speake with him but by a journy on purpose, which for the further satisfaction of mine owne curiosity, and the desire I have of serving you, I lately undertooke. I learnt from Mr. Mompesson that the Drummer was banished, and that since his banishment his house had been very quiet. He was pleased to give mee all his letters, which were sent to the Doctor of the Chaire att Oxford, that contained an account of all the remarkeable perticulars of the whole disturbance. From which I was drawing a perfect Narrative with some of my Remarques, which I intended for you, when a violent feavour seized mee, that put mee in hopes of an inlargement into the world of spirits; and I verily thought that I should have made that great experiment. But Providence hath taken mee from the danger of my distemper, though not yett from the weakeness of it. I am but newly arrived to strength enough to come out of my bed an howre or two in a day. And I write now with much difficulty.

"Yesterday a letter came to me from Mr. Mompesson to desire mee to come over to speake with him about his old Troubler, which he sayes hath now invaded him againe. The house had been quiet 9 weekes during the absence of the Drummer; but he escaping as soon as he was come home, the disturber returned, but playes other kind of tricks then formerly. One perticular passage he acquainted mee with, which was that the night before hee writt his letter to mee, his riding gelding was throwne in the stable against the doore with one of his hinder leggs in his mouth, which could not bee gotten out by the strength of 4 men, without opening his mouth with a leaver. I intend to take a journey to Tedworth assoon as my strength will permitt, and then I will informe you both of the former and these later passages. Strange thinges are reported of the Drummer's escape, but I can yet give you no certain account; assoon as I can, you shall have it. . . . ."

ANDREW RUTHERFORD, EARL OF TEVIOT, to LORD . . . . .

1663, April 16th, Durham Yard.—"My best of Lords. This will make me pass for a banqueroute to be gone and not compt with my hoste. I am now obliged to take the paines my selfe to be intendant

and have inspection for ordering and disposing our schipps, for receaving our sogers and victuals abord, and his Majestie yesternight commanded me so to doe. I parrt just now for Dail, with intention to come back within 4 dayes and kiss your Lordship's hands.

"I sall most humbly begg of your Lordship that you Lordship will procure of his Majestie ether a letter to the French king, recommending with empresse Major Touris of the Scots Gardes, that he may be considered for his 28 years service, in which he hath spent his patrimonie and at his youth lost his legg, or if your Lordship think fitter that a letter may be draft for my Lord Embassador Holey as instructions to sollicit for the sayd Major as also for Thomas Rutherford, who hath lost his legg in that service . . . ."

Charles the Second to the Lords and Others the Curators of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth.

1665, November 30th, Oxford.—"Charles R. Whereas We formerly appoynted the moneys which are transmitted by your order for the Duke and Duchesse of Buccleuch and Monmouth to be payed to Alderman Bakwell or any authorized by him to receave the same, and Wheras his other imployments have moved us to dispens with his medling any more in that matter, Thes are therefor to authorize you to pay hereafter unto Sir Steven Fox or his order all such moneys as you doe transmit for the use of the said Duke and Duchese, And We doe declare that the recept of the said Sir Steven Fox or of any authorized by him to receave the same shal be unto you a sufficient discharge. Given at our Court at Oxford . . . ."

Countersigned—Lauderdaill.

Lords of the Privy Council of Scotland to . . . .

1666, August 6th, Edenbrught.—"In obedience to his Majesties command signified by his letter to my Lord Commissioner of the daitt the 26 of June, Wee doe humbly offer as a most effectual remedy for punishing and preventing the disorders which ar in the church, that besids a vigorous prosecutione of Laws and Acts of the State against all contraveeners, and with greatest severity against thos that [be] known to be most pernicious adversaries to the quiet of the church, His Majestie may be pleased to consider wether it will not be expedient by Act of Councel to injoyn that all Heritors and landlords be oblidged and mead answerable for the[ir] servants, and tennants, living orderly and not withdrawing from ordinances, or keping of conventicles, and for that end that they may be impowred and requyred to remove them, and that a remedy may be provided wher they have taks or ar rentalers. And magistrats of Broughts to be answerable for there burgesses and inhabitants who reside within ther respective libertys for the space of six months and upwards.

"And for securing the peace of the kingdome it is thought His Majestie hath taken such a course that ther remayns nothing to be offered by us at this time."—Signed by Archbishop Sharp of St. Andrew and seven other members of the Council.

Prince Rupert to the House of Commons.

[1667 .]—"I doe esteem it a very great happiness, that my hearty services for the King and Kingdome in the late warr are so well

accepted by the House of Commons, and since it is desired by them that I should impart what miscarriages I have observed in the management of the said warr, and that I should give a particularl Account concerning the division of the Fleet in the year 1666, I shall faithfully do it upon the best recollection I can make, I being with the first summers expedition when His Royall Highness commanded, and thereupon I shall only say in short if the Duke's orders (as they ought) had been strictly observed, the victory which was then obtained had been much greater, nay in probability the whole Fleet of the enemy had been destroyed. What other miscarriages happened that summer I cannot speak to but upon hearsay,—being commanded home as soon as that fight was over, and had not my hand in any other action of the warr, untill it pleased the King to joyn me with the Lord Generall in the command of the Fleet, in which expedition that which first appeared of moment in the seperation of the Fleet, whereof I can say thus much, that the Councill was founded upon the intelligence which was brought, of some ships of the French Kings being at Bell Isle, and that some others were expected there out of Brest and with the Duke of Beaufort. It was allso encouraged by other intelligence that the Dutch was not likely to come abroad in some weeks, so that it was conceived a squadron of our ships might be spared to look after the French, and return time enough to the body of the Fleet before an engagement with the Dutch. With these ships, and in pursuance to the orders I had then newly received from the Duke of Yorke, I set saile upon Tuesday being the 29th of May, leaving the main body of the Fleet with the Duke of Albemarle in the Downes, where wee concluded there could be no probable danger from the enemy in case they should come out, because the same wind, which would bring them into the channell, would allso serve to bring down our Fleet to a conjunction with the squadron under my command. And I steared my course westward, till by stresse of weather, which happened on Tuesday following being the first of June, I was driven back again, and came to anchor at St. Hellens Road, where (by a Ketch which I had sent before to Portsmouth for intelligence) I received the first notice of the Dutch being abroad, and His Royall Highness his order bearing date the 30th of May, for my return to the Fleet, which I was directed to find either in the Downes or else in the Gunfleet, whereupon I made all the haste back to the Downes, but the Duke of Albemarle (it seems by orders he had received after my parting from him), was gone thence for the Gunfleet, and in passing mett the Dutch upon the said first of June. And I meeting no intelligence in the Downes steered my course on towards the Gunfleet allso, and on Sunday the third of June mett the the English and Dutch who had then been some days engaged. The next miscarriage I shall mention was the intolerable neglect in supplying provisions during the whole summer's expedition, notwithstanding the extraordinary and frequent importunity of our lives (? letters), which were for the most part directed to Sir William Coventrye as being the fittest person to represent our desire to his Royall Highness and to the Commissioner[s] of the Navy, of which number he was allso one, and in this instant the neglect was so great, that wee were enforced by three repeated orders in that summer to bring the whole Fleet to the short allowance, from the second of August to the 23rd of October, when I brought home the Fleet. I know upon our complaints accounts were sent us, that all had been supplyed according to our orders, but I remember allso wee did then complain, that great quantities of wood bound cask were staved, and much of the provisions (upon surveys) proved defective, allso that the gauge of the beer vessells was twenty

gallons in a butt short of what it ought to be, and that bills of creditt came with the Pursers to the Fleet instead of provisions in specie. This want of provisions did manifestly tend to the extraordinary prejudice of his Majesty's service, in that whole summer, but most especially after the victory obtained in July Fight; when wee had carried the Fleet on the enemy's coast, and lay there before the Uly; in the way of all their Merchant ships, wee were enforced meerly for want of provisions to quitt out to Swold bay.

"And now I have made mention of the second, I must not forbear to tell you my judgement: that the blew Squadron was in that action guilty of a great miscarriage. Otherwise in probability the whole Zealand Squadron had fallen into our hands. The want of seamen was allso too great to be forgotten, which I believe was occasioned partly by the hopes they had to go into merchant ships and colliers, where their pay was greater, and the hazard less, and partly by the ill management of those who are intrusted to impress them. In the next place I must remember the horrible neglecte of his Majesty's officers, and the workmen of his yards. For the proofe thereof there needs but two instances, the one that of the fireships which wee desired to have supplyed to us, after the second fight, wee having spent the greatest part of ours in that fight and in the action of the Uly. After above five weeks' importunity wee were told wee should have five fireships out of the Thames at Chatham, where all necessarys were at hand, when in as many days wee provided as many fireships ourselves at Swold-bay, and those which wee were provided out of the Thames river came not to us till the want of them was over.

"The next is as considerable, That, whereas wee were in great want against the second fight of having the *Loyall London*, *Warspight*, *Cambridge* and *Greenwich*, which were all ships of so great force wee thought it not fitt to saile till they were ready, after wee had with all imaginable importunity in vain desired the fitting and sending of them, wee were at last forct to send up Sir Robert Holmes with some of our number out of the Fleet for the three latter, and Sir Jeremiah Smith for the *Loyall London*, who in a few days brought the said ships to the Fleet where we fitted them ourselves. And though these are very considerable instances, yet the late miscarriage at Chatham dock more eminently prove it. From that expedition where wee commanded I returned home in the beginning of October, but before I came in with the Fleet I sent it as my humble advice to the King, amongst other things which I thought for his Majesty's service, that care should be taken to prevent an attempt upon Harwich, which was to be apprehended some time or other from the enemy, after the Fleet should be come in, and his Majesty's commands were accordingly afterwards issued forth, for the fortifying both Harwich and Sheerness, which should have prevented any such design. But though many months past before the Dutch and their attempt, yet nothing had been done to render Sheerness defensible against the enemy, to which neglect we may justly ascribe the burning of the ships at Chatham, and the dishonour that attended it. Last of all I doe esteeme none of the least miscarriages that have been observable in the last war, that the Fleet was kept in a body the last summer, especially since the enemy was well known to be arming, whereas wee had above 18,000 seamen all the while in pay aboard dispersed ships, which if but a part had been but kept together in the Thames, it had been probably the prevention of the mischief which ensued."

This document—a transcript of clerical penmanship, entitled at the head of the first page "Prince Rupert His Narrative"—is followed in

the same paper and penmanship by "An Account" covering three pages foolscap, and containing tabular statements, "of what new "Employments have been erected between the 5th November 1688 and "the 1st December, 1698, in the Navy, and by what Orders, with the "increase of Salary."

There is no need to remind students that Prince Rupert's "Report" has appeared in published collections of State Papers; but as the present contemporary and official copy of the writing differs slightly in several places, from other printed copies, I have thought it right to publish it yet again *in extenso*.

The Duke of Albemarle to the House of Commons.

[1667] .—"Being desired by the House of Commons to imparte what I have observed and known of any miscarriages in the late warr, and particularly concerning the division of the Fleet in 1666, I shall relate all I can during my being at sea, with respect to the shortness of the time, and want of many of my papers, occasioned by the losse of Sir William Clerke, who attended me in the Sea Service, and was slayne in the same.

"The first as I remember (the division of the Fleet) is as followeth, vizt., Sir George Cartwright and Sir William Coventry came to us at the Buoy on the Nore on the 14th May, 1666, and acquainted us that there might be good service done, if wee could spare a squadron of 20 of our ships with some fireships, to fall on some part of the French Fleet, which were gathering together at Bell Isle, and this was made so great a secret, that Wee could not have the advice of our Flag Officers, and they said the Dutch Fleet would not be out in six weeks. I was much surprized at this proposition: but I told them if upon their going to London it should be resolved to send away such a part of the Fleet as aforesaid, I should not be able to engage the Dutch Fleet till I should be recruited. All that was done at this time was only to agree of the names of the ships, and that our whole Fleet should saile to the Downes, and there lye till further orders. On the 27th of May at night I received a letter from my Lord Arlington, dated the 24th, importing that he heard that the Dutch Fleet would be out suddainly, but mentioned no certain time of their coming out, and the Prince had orders the 25th to saile away with his Squadron, in prosecution of the forementioned design, and on the 29th at night I received orders, dated the 28th, to goe to the Gun Fleet, and the next day I called the officers together and acquainted them with it. They thought it very inconvenient to goe to the Gun Fleet, alledging that, if the wind should be easterly, and the Dutch Fleet come out and send Fireships amongst us being at anchor, they might put us into disorder, and therefore advised wee should sayle to the Swims, betwixt the Gunfleet and the middle ground, as a place better for safety, and taking in provisions for the Fleete. I then dispatcht an Expresse to His Royal Highness with the result of that consultation, and as soon as I had squadroned our ships and got all our men from shore, which was by the 31st of May, I set sayle that afternoon. I had with me, when the Prince was to goe, 56 sayle, but the *Advice* having broken her head, the *Expedition* went with his Highness in her place, and another of my ships, being out to scout towards Dunkirk, came not in till the fight was over, soe that I had but 54 ships, when we set sight of the Dutch Fleet, which was descryed the first of June at eight in the morning, lying at anchor at the North Foreland consisting of about 80 Men of Warr beside Fireships and Ketches

Wee expected them not so soon (having never heard before they were out of their harbours, or so much as drawn to any Randezvouse), though it was well known they came out the 2nd of May, as I had advice after the fight. Considering the condition I was in, most part of the best saylors being gon out with the Prince, and those with me were very heavy ships, and many of them Merchant Men and Dutch Prizes, I thought fitt to advice, if wee might not get into the River without fighting, and in order thereto I called together all the Flagg Officers and Captains, who after some consideration unanimously agreed, that seeing most of our Fleet were heavy ships wee could not avoid fighting, and thereupon the resolution was to fall upon them as they lay at anchor. The description of the engagement is not very pertinent to this narrative, but notwithstanding all the disadvantage wee had by two recruits added to the Dutch Fleet, wee lost but tenn ships, and they had above 20 sunk and burnt, and by a letter from his Royall Highness the 31st of May I found that a letter was writt a day before to recall the Prince, and his Highness came to us the 3d of June at night. The 4th being Monday, wee sayled toward the Dutch Fleet and fought that day till towards night, and then they sayl'd toward the coast of Holland and left us; and, His Highness the Princes ships and mine being disabled, wee could not follow them that night, soe upon consultation it was resolved that wee should sayle our Fleet to the Buoy in the Nore, to repair our ships and recruite them.

"After these engagements, the Fleet drew into the Buoy in the Nore to be repaired and victualled, where I cannot but observe the great negligence of the Commanders [*sic*—? *Commissioners*] of the Navy in not providing for our supply. Wee had not anything wee wanted but by great importunity, and such was their delay in fitting our ships that after they had represented it scarse possible to have the *Loyall London*, the *Warspight*, *Cambridge* and *Greenwich* out that summer, wee sent some of our own officers and seamen, who brought them to us in a few days.

"The next thing that I would observe is, that, when in the month of August the same year our Fleet lay before the Uly and Skellen, when we burnt and destroyed 52 Merchant Men and 4 Men of Warr, and might have presumed on successe with very great advantage, for 50 Merchents comeing 3 days after might have fallen into our Fleet, we were forced for want of provisions to draw off, notwithstanding both His Highness and my self had with great instance and importunity often prest for provisions and that wee might not put to sea within lesse than 4 months.

"The ill success at Chatham hath many circumstances and therefore I shall be more particular, because it is yet fresh in my memory. His Majesty, having intelligence that the Dutch Fleet had with their cannons beaten those from Sheerness that were to defend it, was pleased on Monday the 10th of June, to command me to Chatham, to take the best order I could to secure, and defend the ships there, and His Majesty gave order to the Commissioners of the Ordinance to dispatch a trayn after me that very day, which that night I hear came to Deptford, and the next day unto Gravesend, and I myselfe went from the Tower of London at 4 a clock in the afternoon and came to Gravesend that evening. When I came thither I found the Fort on Kent side with few guns mounted, and that on Essex side had not above one in it mounted. I thereupon gave order to Sir John Griffith to mount as many guns as he could, and to repair the fortifications to make the best resistance wee could, in case the Dutch Fleet should adventure further upon the river, part of their Fleet being sayled to the Hope. I

then allso appointed Sir William Jennings to command the Men of Warr and 5 ships, that lay by the Fort, till His Royall Highness should further direct in that particular. And in regard I found so few gunns mounted in the Fort, and seeing the Dutch Fleet on Tuesday morning with their top sailes loose in the sight of Gravesend, I gave order that, when the traine of Artillery should come, they should stay there till further order, for I was in hopes to find Chatham better provided then it was. After I had made this provision there, I went early on Tuesday morning to Chatham, where I found scarce a douzen of 800 men, which were there in the Kings Pay in his Majesty's Guard, and so distracted with fear that I could have little or noe service from them. I had heard of 30 boats which were provided by the direction of His Royall Highness, but they were all except 5 or 6 taken away by those of the Guard, which went away with them, and sent and took away by the example of Commissioner Pett, who had the cheife command there, and sent away his own goods in some of them. I found no amunition there but what was in the *Monmouth*, so that I presently sent to Gravesend for the trayen to be sent me, which got thither about 2 of the Clock. The next day I dispatcht this order, I went to visit the Chayne, where I found no works for the defence of it. I then immediately set souldiers to work for the raising of 2 batteries, for there were no other men to be got, and when I employed them I found it difficult to get tooles, for Commissioner Pett would not furnish us with above 30 till wee broke open the stores where we found more. I then directed timber and thick planks to be sent to the batteries and guns allso, that they might be ready to be planted as soon as the batteries were made, and in the next place I sent Captain Winter to Upnor Castle, which I took to be a place very fitt to hinder the enemy from comeing further, if that they should force the Chayne: and upon better consideration (though I had Horse near), least the enemy should land there, I commanded Sir Edward Scott with his company for a further strength to that place, and gave him the charge of it, with orders to let me know what he wanted for the security thereof. Having thus provided for Upnor, I considered where to sink the ships without the Chayne next to the enemy, for a further security to it. I found 5 fire ships and the *Unity* upon the place, and advising with Commissioner Pett and the Master of Attendances and a Pilot, how to do it, Pett told me it was their opinion that, if three fireships were sunk at a narrow passage by the Mussell bank the Dutch Fleet could not be able to come upp, and relying upon their experience, who best knew the river, gave order for doing of it; but when it was done they said they wanted 2 ships more, which I directed them to take and sink. After this I ordered Sir Edward Spragg to tack about, and sound whether the sinking those ships would secure the Passage, which he did and found another Passage which the Pilot and Master had not observed to be deep enough for great ships but was great enough for great ships to come in, I resolved therefore to sink some ships within the Chayne, and provided some against there should be occasion. I went then to look after the other ships and batteries, and to see men and all things ready; but I found the gunns which I had ordered to be there not yet come down, and instead of thick oken planks of which there were store in the yards, it appeared the Commissioner would only send their planks of deale, saying he had no other, which proved very prejudiciall in their use, for they were so weak, that att every shott the wheels sunk through the planks, which put us to continued trouble. About noon, before one battery was quite raised, the enemy came to the place where our first ships were sunk. I went on board the *Monmouth* with 50 volun-

teers and appointed soldiers in other ships to make the best defence they could, if they had proceeded. But they were so incumbered, before they could get cleare their way through the sunk ships, that their tyde was spent, therefore made no further advance that day. Before we had time what to do against their next attempt, there were two ships ordered to lye within the chayne, to sink when occasion offered; and wanting one great ship to sink in the middle of those two that night, I ordered (the *Sancta Maria*) a Dutch Prize to be sunk in the deepest place between the two aforesaid ships. And I judged it so fitt to be done, that I charged Commissioner Pett and the Master of Attendance to do it by morning on peril of their lives, they having time enough before the Tyde served to provide things to carry down to it; for Commissioner Pett (who received orders from His Highness the 16th of March to remove the *Royall Charles* above the Dock) had for above 9 or 10 weeks neglected those orders. When I was getting all the boats I could, I wanted many for the carrying materialls for batteries, and ammunition and soldiers for the defence of ours, Commissioner Pett came and told me he could carry her up that tyde, if he might have boates, which I could not then spare, for if they were gone all the batteries must have been neglected, and I could not transport the timber, powder, shot nor men to them to resist the enemy the next day, and besides it was thought adviseable at that instant, if the Dutch should have landed in the Marsh by the Crane, they might have been usefull and have hindred them having gunns aboard. Neverthelesse and upon notice shortly after that there was neither spring ladle, powder nor shott enough, I sent Captain Millett, Commander of the *Mathoeas*, about 10 in the morning with orders to Commissioner Pett to carry her up as high as they could the next tyde, who pretended he could not then do it, because there was but one Pilott that could undertake it, and he was imployed about sinking ships. And seeing she was not removed in the morning, I my selfe spoke to him, the said Commissioner Pett, in the evening in the presence of Colonell Makenough and Captain Mansfield to fetch her off that tyde: but notwithstanding these orders the ship was not removed, but there lay till the evening the enemy took her. In the same morning by break of day I went to see what was done by the *Sancta Maria*, and found men towing her along to the place intended. And they had tyde enough to do their business; but soon after I had dispersed orders with the other ships, I looked and saw the *Sancta Maria* by the carelessness of the Pilot and Masters of Attendance was run on ground, at which I was much troubled, for, if that ship had been sunk in the place that I had appointed, the Dutch ships could not have gotten beyond those of ours, sunk within the channell, and thereby none of the King's ships within could have been destroyed, in regard that our Guard Ships within our batteries would have hindred them from removeing our sunk ships. About tenn of the clock on Wednesday, the enemy came out with part of their Fleete, and two Men of Warr and 5 or 6 fireships, and some other Men of Warr seconding them. They first attempted the *Unity*, which was placed on the right hand close without the Channell to defend it, and they took her, and one of their fireships struck upon the Chaine, but it stoppt it. Then came another great fireship, and with the weight of them the Chayne gave way; and then the ships came on in that very passage, where the *Sancta Maria* should have been sunk. They burnt the two Guard Ships, and took of[f] the *Charles* wherein the Boatswain and Gunner did not do their dutys in firing her, though they say they attempted her twice, but the fire did not take. This was all I observed of the enemy's actions on Wednesday. Our next care was to provide against the tyde served the

next day. I enquired what had been done by Sir Edward Scott at Upnor, and sent him as many of those things he needed as I could get boats to carry to him, and sent allso a Company more then was formerly ordered, to reinforce the place in case of landing, and then directed the batteries to be made in the King's Yard, but could not get a carpenter, but two that were run away. I allso planted that night above 50 cannons in severall places besides those that came with the trayne of Artillery which were also planted. I stayed all night in the place by the men, and having no money to pay them, all that I could doe or say was little enough for their encouragements, for I had no assistance from Commissioner Pett, nor noe gunners or men to draw on the gunns except the two Masters of Attendance. On Thursday morning betimes Upnor was in a pretty good condition; and our batteries ready, I got some Captains of Ships and other Officers Volunteers that came with me to ply the guns, and the other Land Volunteers did assist to draw them on the batteries. About nine the enemy came out with two Men of Warr following, the two first anchored before Upnor and played upon it, whilst the fireships passed by to the *Royall James*, the *Oak*, and the *London*. The two first fireships burnt without any effect, but the rest went up and burnt the three ships mentioned, and if we had had but 5 or 6 boats, to cut off the boats of the fireships, wee had prevented the burning of these ships. But those being burnt, as soon as the tyde turned, they went back and made no attempt after. I had in the morning before this received His Majesty's command to return to London; but I thought most for his service to stay till the attempte was over, and then having left upon the place the Earle of Calisto and the Earle of Middleton to command there till further order, I came away about 8 in the evening, and about two in morning arrived at London."

Though this lengthy document has been published in collections of State Papers, I have thought it right to print *in extenso* this contemporary and official transcript, because it differs slightly in some places from other printed copies of the composition.

Thomas Fanshawe, 1st Viscount Fanshawe, to Arthur Sparke, Esq.

$166\frac{8}{9}$, February 27th, [. . .].—"Cosen Sparke. I must desire you this day to furnish me with 50*l.*, and upon my credit and reputation I will in a short time repay you whom really your affectionate kinsman to serve you. . . . . [P.S.] I thinke I shall have 700*l.* for the next attournies place. Therefore I doe desire you would say nothing to Mr. Watts untill I see you againe, unlesse hee will give the same rate. I pray lett me not faile of the mony, for it is of much concerne to mee."

On the dorse of this letter appears the following receipt for the 50*l.*, signed by Lady Fanshawe, to wit, "27th February 1668. Then "received of Arthur Sparke esq. the sume of fifty pounds for the use "of Thomas Lord Viscount Faushaw: I say received by mee— "50*l.* 00*s.* 00*d.* Elizabeth Fanshawe."

Charles the Second to Prince Rupert.

1673, April 26th, Whitehall.—"Charles R. You shall upon the receipt of these our instructions, with all convenient speed repaire unto our Port of Portsmouth, and there so soone as you shall have embarqued the mariners and soldiers, with the ammunition and all other necessaryes

belonging to that Fleet and army; which you are to command as General by vertue of our commission dated this 26th day of April. You shall embarque your selfe on such ship as you shall make choice to goe upon your selfe, and with the first opportunity make sayle towards the coast of Holland or Zealand, as you shall think most convenient, and then either attaque any of the States shipps, there lying in harbour, or in the road, or if you find it more for our service, you shall land in what place you think most proper, and there attaque what places you shall judge likely to be carryed, or destroy and use hostility upon the inhabitants and their goods; as you shall judge most suitable to the reason of war.

"2. And in case you shall be soe fortunate as to possesse your selfe of any fort or towne, you shall immediately send and advertise us, that we may take order for the supplying you with what shall be necessary, both for the securing the place or places soe taken, as likewise for any farther advancement of our affairs there, and you shall likewise at the same time send out to the country adjacent, to assure the inhabitants, that though the necessity of affaires hath obliged us to these acts of hostility (finding our offers of a Peace sent by the Swedish Ambassadors soe coldly received) yet we still retaine the inclinations of living in amity with those people; and to that end you shall offer them (still understood that we remaine possessed of some garrison'd townes or forts, such as you shall judge proper for securing our interest) either to remaine under their old provinciall forme of Government, provided they acknowledge us for their Protector, and soe furnish money; as much as upon a just estimate you shall think sufficient to maintaine the garrisons, Or else if they please to be incorporated with England, they shall send their Burgesses to Parlement here, and enjoy all the priviledges that any native Englishman doth; and not be taxed but by consent in Parlement; in either of these proposals, whichsoever they shall chuse, they shall be assured of the Freedome of their Religion, as it is now exercised amongst them; and if they chuse the former, they shall then have the Freedome of Trade, as to the commodities of their own growth, as Yorkeshire or any shire of England hath either by coast, cockett or Transire, and shall be subject to noe other imposition then English counties are, they allowing the same priviledges reciprocally to England.

"3. But if it should soe happen that, before you find the occasion of landing, or having landed and being afterwards obliged to returne to your ships, any application shall be made to you upon the aforementioned points, you are to act as is before said, in case you had landed. And if either on land or ship board, there shall be any other medium of accommodation proposed besides the two above mentioned, we confide soe much in your prudence and integrity, that we give you full power of concluding them, as you shall judge most to our service, according as you then find the conjuncture of affaires, provided you make noe agreement without our retaining, or having rendered to us such strong places, as you shall judge sufficient to secure them to our interests.

"4. And if you find them make any doubt of their being secured in the exercise of their religion or enjoyment of their propertyes, you shall secure them in both by any reasonable Article or Articles they shall offer particularly to that purpose.

"5. And though what we have offered in general doth sufficiently secure the Prince of Orange his property, as well as the rest, yet as being of a more exalted consideration then the rest and our dear nephew, if any man shall appeare for him, you shall secure him all

rights and preeminences, that can consist with our Protection, if that be the way you shall be like to close in—C. R."

Countersigned by Arlington, this letter of instructions under and above the sign-manual of Charles II., appears under this heading, "Instructions for our deare cousin Prince Rupert going to sea in this "present expedition as Admiral and General of our Sea and Land Forces "under our most deare brother the Duke of Yorke. At our Court at "Whitehall the 26 day of April, 1673."

Charles the Second to Prince Rupert.

1673, July 26th, on board the *Royall Souverayne*.—"Charles R.: Resolved, That his Highnesse Prince Rupert doe immediately (winde and weather permitting) sayle away with his Majesties Fleete under his command out of the river of Thames, taking with him the severall shipps and vessells in which the Land forces with theyr ammunition, provisions and baggage &c. are embarqued.

"That being at sea, his Highnesse doe in the first place take care to send under sufficient convoy the said Land-forces with theyr ammunicion and provisions, baggage &c. to Yarmouth, there to be disposed of according to such directions as his Majesty has on that behalfe given to the Count de Schomberg.

"That this being done, his Highnesse with the fleete shall sayle to the coast of Flanders, and there shew himselfe nearer or further off to the enemy's fleete lyeing within the Schonvelt, as upon consideration had of the posture of the enemy, condition of the weather and other circumstances shall bee by him judged most adviseable. But that hee doe not for any consideration whatever adventure upon attacquing the enemy within the Schonvelt, untill upon further knowledge of the condicion of the Treaty, and his Majestys other affayres hee shall receive directions from his Majesty for his so doeing.

"That his Highnesse haveing thus shewen himselfe to the Dutch fleete, shall mak[e] the best of his way to the Texell, whither it is to be hoped the enemy will be drawne (and give an opportunity of fighting them where there is sea-roome) for the prævenling a descent upon theyr coast and securing theyr East India shipps now expected home; and his Highnesse being arrived there shall procede in the further employing and disposing of the fleete, as he shall from time to time judge to be best for his Majesty's service. C.R."

This letter of instructions under and over the autograph sign-manual of Charles the Second, the body of the paper being written throughout by Samuel Pepys, opens with this date-heading, to wit, "At a "Councell of the Flagg Officers of his Majesty's Fleet (his Majesty "præsent) held on board the *Royal Souveraigne* the 26th day of July "1673."

Sir John Finch to . . . .

1674, May 26th, Pera off Constantinople.—"D D: It is impossible at this distance to maintain any method of correspondence, that my former unhappinesse of being of late yeares deprivd of that satisfaction of yours proves now to me a support of the present want of it. However, it not being in my power now to give you frequent troubles of this kind, I hope this will meet with some favourable minute, that may render its perusall not unacceptable: for I trust in God your accessions admitt of some intermission.

"Since I left England to this hour, I bless God I have enjoyed a very vigorous health and successe in all my undertakings beyond my own hopes or other expectations: Having at Genoua recovered very great and old debts due to His Majestys subjects, and a ship that the Dutch had taken from us and sould in Spayn to a subject of that Republique. At Florence I recovered all his Majesty commanded me to insist upon, and particularly goods that belonged to the Turkes, which were taken by the Duke's subjects out of an English vessell, and at Malta I recovered 75 of good more (*sic*) taken at the same time by the same person, and no sooner came I to Smyrna, but that I caused the Jews to pay at 15,000*li.* sterling owing to the English merchants; and one Sawyer, an English merchant that turned Turke and run away with his Principalls estates, I so handled, that I made him return back every penny, and have put in that fright, that he fled the country and is embarqued for England upon the *Centurion*, that brought me hither. So that I have freed the Company from two most dangerous cases, though not without immense labour and disquiet to my self. In this country as yett I cannot say, that I have mett with any publick determinations that are repugnant to reason and justice, and I would to God (I speake it with grief) the Christians here were governed as much by reason as the Turkes; but they forgett our Saviour's doctrine of peace and love [and] render the Christian religion ridiculous to the Turkes and Jewes. The very Patriarchs heer, who should be an example of unity, promoting divisions to the height, everyone, that can be heard at Court, offering mony for the Patriarchall Seat, to turn out him that is in possession, which simoniacall disorders has putt the Greek Church in debt to the Turkes 200,000*li.* sterling,—a summe they by extorsion endeavour to draw from all of their religion. And besides this, the Greek and Latin Churches doe with more heat fall out with each other then is to be expected. Nay but this very Lent on the $\frac{13}{23}$ of March, the Latine Fathers, which are Cordeliers at Jerusalem, goeing about to adorne the Chappell of the Sepulchre of our Saviour, the Greeke Caloiri or Monkes bastonadoed the Latin Fathers to such a height, that some of them are crippled; and the Latin Fathers, to be revenged, killed outright one of the Greeke Fathers, at which the Turke laughs, and will I believe make them both pay a good round summe of mony. The Latin Fathers have bin with me for my protection, but I desire if possible to reconcile them, though I know it is a hopelesse worke, in regard there's mony in the case, for they, who are in possession (as the Latin Fathers have for many yeares bin) of the Sepulchre, gett more almes then all the rest of the Religious Orders and Houses. They both quarrell likewise [with] the Armenian Church upon a mony score too, which is that the Armenian Patriarchs at Jerusalem has gott the opinion of consecrating a more holy oyl then the Greeke or Latin Fathers, and they sell it up an[d] down everywhere, so that the very Greekes complain to the Turkes, that great summes are carryed out of the Turkish dominions by this artifice into the Persian jurisdiction; for the Armenians are under that Empire. Thus is the seamlesse coat of Christ rent asunder, and the house of prayer made a den of thieves and mony-changers. But, oh God, where is [the] Christian Religion free from this impuritye and these animosityes. . . . ."

CHARLES FITZ CHARLES, EARL OF PLYMOUTH (son of Charles the Second by Catherine Peg) to SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE.

[1675], . . . 18th, Melin.—"Sir. The favours you did me att Brussels in taking so much peines in my affaires deserve a greater

acknowledgment and more thankes then my whole letter can give, butt I hope you'll consider a young man, nott use'd yett to this tiresome life, and excuse him for making his letter as short as possibly he can att tenn of the clock att night. We are all extreamly well receiv'd heere, and provided for, butt I must begg you to send me assoone as you can, one pair of silver candlesticks and snuffers, [a] chamber pott, a bassin and ewre and a thing to carry bottles that a groome may carry on horseback, buy them as soone as you can and as cheape, and pay your selfe outt of the two hundred pound as alsoe for your two horses I have. To morow we march by break of day towards le Pieton, and we expect that if any thing is to happen 'twill be to morow or after to morow. Sir, I have already begg'd my excuse for want of thankes, butt I hope you'll pardon compliments till the next letter. . . . ."

Signed—Plymouth, this letter is addressed to "Monsieur Le Chevalier "Bulstrod, Resident de Sa Majesté de la Grande Bretagne, proche de "la Chappelle, Brusselles." The epistle is dated at the head, "From the Camp of the Prince of Orange att Melin, 18th at 10 att night."

Sir Henry Coventry to Sir Richard Bulstrode.

1676, June 19th. Whitehall.—". . . . . The ill news of Valenciennes party of horse defeated was but an introduction of worse from the Mediterranean, where the Spanish and Dutch fleete have suffered to the rate of 12 capitall shipps and 9 gallys, and without any surprisall or any losse to the French. It is the greatest marke of De Ruyter's being dead that could have beene. His body is sayd to have beene consumed in his shipp there burnt, but his memory will [ ] greater for this losse. I will assure you this blow will shake the King of Spaignes concernes in Italy. Don Petro de Renquillos intendeth to part at the end of this weeke, so that hee will supply the place of Nimmeque without leaving it to another.

"The Spring hath beene hetherto very advantageous to France, and if the Autumn bee so to[o] the Confederates will bee a weary of the charge of so greate armye and receive so little advantage by it, but give mee leave to tell that, if your generall officers are all of the opinion you speak of, that the Prince of Orange his horse is not able to contest with the French, after the later have parted with so many escadrons in severall considerable detachements, Sure those that prest the Prince to have engaged the French before Bouchain, when the King's army was entire, were either little acquainted with the nature of the Prince his army or very precipitate. For theyre advice, in the defeate of that Armye, added to the ill successe in Italy, had made your affairs that are now bad quite desperate. I have presented the King with your order of Bathaile, who was well pleased to see it. . . . ."

Lucy, Countess of Huntingdon, to her Son.

1677, August 16th.—"My dear son. Yours I have receaved, and in it the pleasing satisfaction of reading your kindnes to mee, first in those expressions of yours so full of respect and good will, to my deserving, auncient and trew friend, my cousin Daays, whom though you could not in that particular gratify you have taken care to satisfy, as I am well assured hee will be upon this relation of your answeare to him. And in the next place it is an exceeding greate consolation to mee to find myself so kindly invited by you to Donnington, where I can assure you my heart longs to be with you, though having you so farr, and being so

neer a result in my busines with the King I thinke it fitt, and soe it is judged that I should stay a while longer. My Lord Marshalls son, my Lord Howard, is married to my Lady Mary Mordant, my Lord of Peeterborough's daughter. The wedding was perfectly private, but now they have appered abroad very fine, and they say very fonde. That my Lord Feversham's daughter is married to Mr. Wattson, My Lord Rockingham's son, I supose you may have heard. As also what Lords went this campagne into France, and what into Holland:—my Lord Duke of Monmouth, Lord Mongran, Lord Feversham, Lord Middleton, into France: Duke of Albermarle, Lord Ossory, Lord Plymouth, into Holland. But perhaps you will not so soone heere, that my Lord Ossory rather went to see a peace concluded between the French King and the Prince of Orange, which is not to be spoken openly. Therefore keepe it private till you heere it elsewhere. The Spanyard left the Prince, and did not supply him as he had promised at Charleroy, whereupon he raysed the siege, as it was necessary. And now they speeke of fresh conditions given the Prince of Orange by the French, as to make King of Batavia &c. How trew this is I cannot tell. But I believe a peace is concluded as I sayd before. I am very heartily sorry for my Gery's sad losse in his house. I beseech God to comfort him and good Mrs Gery. Commend my love and services pray kindly to them both, and be sure to lett them know my greate sense and kind compassionate sympathy with them.—My love to . . . . [P.S.] . . . . Be pleased I pray to send the inclosed to Mr. Davys to Leake by a messenger, a purpose that I may have an answer next weeke. If you remember where Mr. Parr lives whom I qualifyd for my chaplaine, I pray send me word, and whether I may not qualify more then two. I thinke Mr. Bold is one and Mr. Parr the other whom I qualified: and you have qualified, besides those whom you mentioned, Mr. Frampton, my cousin Davys son-in-law."

THE DUKE OF YORK (afterwards James II.) to the DUC DE BOUILLON.

1677, December 2nd, London.—"Mon Cousin. Il ne vous esté pas fort necessair de me dire beaucoup pour me faire voir le part que vous prenez en tout ce que me regard, puisque Je suis si assuree que vous avez de l'amitie pour moy, et que par consequent que vous avez esté bien aise, d'aprendre qu'il a plus au bon Dieu, de me donner un fils, et au mesme temps la satisfaction de marier une fille, qui sont deux bonheur assez considerable pour moy, j'aurois este bien aise que vos affairs vous eussiez peu permettre de venir un tour icy, et alors j'auroit peu mieux assurer que je puis aileur que vous me trouverez avec beaucoup de verité, Mon Cousin, votre bien affectionne Cousin Jacques."

Holograph.

THE PRINCE of ORANGE (afterwards William III.) to the EARL OF DANBY.

1678, March 5th, Malines.—Enfin voila les affaires venues a un point que j'avois tousjours apprehande, Et que je vous ai si souvant dit et escrit. Il n'est plus dans le pouvoir du Roy de faire la Paix n'y remettres les affaires qui vont le perdre, dont vous avez este jusque a present les maistres, mais quand on laisse eschapper l'occasion il n'y a plus de retour, vous avez tante Dieu de ne vous estre pas mieus servi

des avantages qu'il vous avoit donne, Et peutestre avant qu'il ne soit long temps vous sentires les effets aussi bien que nous. Au moins a present j'espere que L'on ne doutera plus que la France vous a tousjours trompe, Et qu'une ville plus ou moins n'a pas empesche la Paix d'estre faitte, n'en ayant jamais eu l'intension mais qu'il falloit bien dire quelque chose pour cacher leur dessin, J'advoue que la dernière tromperie qu'ils vienent vous faire surpasse toutte les autres par le voyage de Mr. de Ruvignis dans le mesme temps qu'ils marchent pour executer leur dessins. Les affaires sont dans tel estat icy q'asseurement l'on viendroit a des conditions encore moindres que la proposition de Mr. de Godolphin mais il n'y a plus a songer maintenant a la Paix, Et il faut faire tous ces efforts pour regagner par la continuation de la guerre ce que l'on ne peut avoir autrement. Les affaires commencent a vous toucher de pres, je vous prie de ne rien negliger a porter les choses a ne point perdre de temps a faire tous vos efforts. Vous voires par la lettre que j'escris au Roi le veritable estat dans les quels les affaires sont icy, En ayant tant sur les bras il est impossible de vous en dire d'aventage, je me repose aussi entierement sur vos soins sachant l'application que vous avez pour le service du Roy, Et l'amitié que vous m'avez tant temoignée, que vous fairez tout ce que sera en vostre pouvoir pour moy je serez aussi long temps que je viveres avec beaucoup de recognoissance entierement a vous.—G. P."

Holograph.

Sir William Killigrew to Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Chichly, Master of the Ordnance.

1678, August 12th, Whitehall.—"The Queen intending to part hence for Windsor on Friday next the 16th of this instant August there will bee wanting for his Majesties service in that journey two New Extraordinary Waggons for the Coffers Roome and two for the Bede Chamber one ordinary waggon for Sir John Arundell one for the Queens Chappell all which shall bee faithfully retorned. I rest your most humble servant."

Sir Leoline Jenkins to Lord . . . .

1678, August 26th, at 8 p.m.—"Mr. de los Balb tells me just now he is of another opinion then that he was of last night. He will not desire to enter into our Armistice here but hold to that he hath already least the Dutch should have pretext thence to leave Spain in the lurch, and go on with the Ratifications. The Allies have done nothing about the Armistice. M. Balb finds there are no lesse then two *Villes* and sixtie *villages* taken out of the Chastellaine of Arth and annexed to that of Tournay. Hee'l never part with them. they are of so much mor value then Beaumont &c., if the French hold too, this will be a Gordian knott."

Endorsed "Ld Amb. Jenkins, Aug. the 26th, 1678."

The Earl of Feversham to . . . . .

1678, September 22nd, .—"Sir. I have received your letter this day. I will not faile to speake to his Eccellency the Duke de Villa-Hermosa concerning an hospital at Mechelen. There will be no need of any at Vilnorden, for the regiment that is there shall have order to go to

Mechelen within few days. I am very much surprised at the disorder they have committed. Pray, Sir, go from me to Viscount Berlin and let him know all the satisfaction he can desire. I am very sorry that so many civility's the English have receiv'd at Bruxelles [ ] should be so ill requited.

"I hope the troops will be sent into townes very speedily, so that you shall have no more sick men sent from the Camp to Bruxelles, at least none without a list of their names, their officers and their companys. I shall send to Mr. Peeters at Louvain with an order to bring the money to the army. I have had news from England that the horse and dragons are quite stop't. I hope to see you in a very little time. Pray let my steward know so much. This is all I have to say at this present . . . ."

A letter of secretarial penmanship, subscribed and signed by Lord Feversham, the epistle closes with this postscript by his lordship's hand, "Sence I writted this, I have an order to march with our foot to "Louvain, Mecklen, and Liere. I shall be at Louvain upon Sunday "next and you will heare from me further."

The Countess of Lichfield (Lady Charlotte Fitz Roy, daughter of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland) to the Earl of Danby.

1679, October 25, .—"My lord. I have receaved your Lordshipes the wich gives me a great deale of joy to see that you dont beleave those malitous reportes wich have bin spred of me, for I have allwaise had a very great eistame for your lordshipe and I wiche that it weare in my poure to doue you aney sarvis that you mit have reasone to beleave that as I am reallay am your lordshipes most fafull sarvant ever to command.—C. Lichfield."

Athanasius Kircher, S. J., to . . . .

1680, April 20th, Rome.—" . . . . Accepi gratissimas suas 4 proximé elapsi mensis ad me datas; è quibus agnosco affectum, quo me meaque complexus est semper licet ultra meritum; nec enim tanti facio mea, quanti illa facit benignitas Perill^is D^is V^a, præsertim opus nuperum Tariffa dictum, quod è chartis meis adhuc residuis ab altero in hanc formam prodiit elaboratum: sed quicquid sit, et quodcunque demum de hoc aliisque meis omnibus Litteratorum judicium; ego jam excedo à Palæstra hac Litteraria, aliis ingeniis me felicioribus hanc relicturus arenam, postquam me afflicta valetudo ætasque gravis proxima 79 anno (quem Deo favente secunda instantis Maii ingrediar) jam aliis tenet intentum et expectantem horam Duodecimam, qua me cælestis Paterfamilias in hac vinea Societatis Jesu per annos 62 laborantem evocare dignabitur ad meliorem, uti spero, patriam. Ex quo jam facile pro sua in me benignitate pervidere poterit, cur ad priores suas, mihi a Patre Procuratore Anglo recte traditas non responderim, lecto nimirum perpetim affixus: . . . ."

John Martin to Sir Richard Bulstrode.

1680, July 25th, Madrid.—" . . . . Sir Henry Goodriches businesse scarce affords hime to acknowledge the favour of your last with his own hand, and you will please to accept of his thanks from mee.

"We are confident here that by the next post we shall remitt 600 thousand crowns to Flanders, having established a fond for that supply on the late brasse money called in, which will be melted and converted into a current coine.

"The Prince of Parma will scarce begin his journey for Flanders yet this month, expecting the opportunitie of English fregates for his passage, which he has signified to Sir H. Goodriche, who has writ thereupon an order to gratifie the Prince.

"The Treatie of defensive allyance between the two Crowns of England and Spain, which was brought hither just upon the departure of the last post for Flanders, was on Tuesday by the same hand returned to England with his Catholic Majesties ratification. This Treatie gives us no small spirits, and I conceive hopes that it will be a foundation for a general union of all Princes interested in the peace of christendom.

"Our letters from Tanger tell us [of] the arrival there of our recruits under command of the Earl of Mulgrave, which is of great consequence amidst the the present apprehensions they there live in of the Moors returning to attack the place with a formidable power, no despicable reports running that the King of Fez will appear at the head of them in person . . . . ."

HENRY SYDNEY (afterwards Earl of Romney) to . . . .

1680, August 13th, Hague.—"Sir. Though I have nothing to informe you of worth giving you this trouble, yet I can not forbeare writing a few lines to you to offer you my [ ] att Dienen, whether I am going to morrow, and where I intend to stay some time, there being little to be done here. Wee expect with great impatience his Most Christian Majestys answer to the States Generalls letter, for upon that wee give a shrode guesse what is likely to insue this campagne. What passes in your parts wee shall be glad to know att Dienen, and so should I to be able to give you testimonies of my being, Your most faithfull and humble Servant."

BARILLON to MARQUIS DE FEUQUIERE.

1680, September 3rd, Windsor.—"J'ay reçeu, Monsieur, vostre lettre du 17 Juillet, vous en avez deu reçevoir plusieurs des miennes depuis ce tems la, *J'attends tousjours que vous m'en accusiez la reception, car je crains qu'il ne s'en perde quelques unes.*

"Le tems de la séance du Parlement es fixe pour le 31 Octobre. *Il seroit fort difficile de prevoir ce qui arrivera en ce temps la, mais esprits ne paroissent pas encores disposer a une reunion. L'affaire de Mons. le Duc d' York devient touts les jours plus difficile. La Nation ne [ ] pas demeurer exposé au peril d'avoir un Roy d'une religion differente de celle qui est etablie par les loix. Le Roy d'Angleterre ne peut ignorer de quelle consequence il luy est de laisser exclure Monsieur le Duc d'York de la succession. Il n'est pas aisé de trouver sur ce la un temperament qui puisse satisfaire les deux partis. La deffiance est grande de tous costes et n'est pas facile restablir autravers de toutes ces difficultez. Monsieur de Monmouth croit que la pretention peut le restablir. Il a este reçeu dans plusieurs endroits de la campagne d'une manière qui ne convient point a un particulier.* Mr. le Prince Electoral Palatin est arrivé a Londres, mais il n'a point encore paru icy. Je suis, Monsieur, entièrement a Vous."

The passages of the letter here printed in italics are written in cypher, each line of the cypher being over-written with the French translation by a secretary's hand.

MR. SECRETARY BLATHWAYT to SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE.

1681, February 13th, Whitehall.—"Your letter of the 6th instant brings with it besides your obliging expressions a very fine present which I had long sought for in vain. I believe as you say there are many alteracions since 'twas printed; but, there being nothing else of that kind extant as I know of, I had reason to putt some value upon it, which is now much encreased by the consideration of the hand it comes from. It leaves me, Sir, very much endebted to you, and no less desirous of an opportunity to acquitt myself. You will please therefore to continue your favours in letting me know how I may be usefull to you and approve myself with great truth and esteem, Sir, your most humble and most faithfull servant . . . .

"Yesterday between seaven and eight at night Mr. Thinne was assassinated by three persons on horseback viz. A Suedish captain called Vratz with his servant a Littuanian and a Suedish Lieutenant called Stern who served lately in Flanders. The Captain (a Brandenburger born) having stopt Mr. Thinnes coach in the Pellmall, his servant shott him in the belly with a mousqueton charged with five bullets. The Captain confesses the fact to which he says he was induced to revenge Count Conighsmark's quarrell with Mr. Thinne about my Lady Ogle (though without the Count's privity) and says he intended to fight Mr. Thin (*sic*) with his sword fairly, but that he was prevented by his man's mistaking his orders and firing against his intention. They are all in Newgate and will certainly be hanged."

SIR LEOLINE JENKINS to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF OXFORDSHIRE.

1681, July 26th, Whitehall.—"My Lord, It is not onely from my Lord the Earl of Clarendon, but from all persons that thought it a justice to your Lordship to give an accompt of the proceedings at the last Oxford Assizes, that I have an accompt of your Lordships concern for and zeal in his Majesties service, so far as he was to expect to have justice done him in his own Courts. It is that which His Majestie might very rationally promise to himself from that family your Lordship is descended of and I hope it will come to the knowledge of Posterity as it comes to me, that it was a serious trueth and no complement, that Mr. Justice Raymond spoke, when he said that such a Lord Lieutenant, such a sheriff, and such a Grand Jury would keep the King's Crown fast upon his head. Posterity will judge that we owe these subordinate good men to a good Lord Lieutenant. For the Town Clerk of the City of Oxford I write this very moment to his Majestie, that he would not hastily determine any thing as to the disposall of his place, and that he would be pleased graciously to reflect upon the motives he hath to consider."

REASON MELLISH to LORD . . . .

1682, July 24th. "My Lord. Notwithstanding the greate affaires of the Kingdome that now lyes uppon your hands, you can find a time to think of your freinds in the country; a proofe whereof, I amongst

some others have lately received, having a fat buck sent me this last week by your Lordships order, for which it is but fit that I should return my most humble thanks. And now my good Lord, having this occasion to trouble you with a letter, I humbly crave leave to ask your advice in a certaine point, which I know will be started at the Assizes, and to receive your directions about it. All your Gazetts are stuff't with Addresses of Abhorrence, which 'tis there said his Majesty receives very graciously; such a thing at the instigation of the D. of N. was attempted by some of the Grand Jury of our County the last Assizes but, others of that body dissenting, it could not receive the sanction of the whole Enquest and so the design came to nothing. Now I doe believe this may be revived again at the approaching Assizes, and because I am return'd to serve upon that Jury, I would gladly have your Lordships directions how to carry my selfe in this matter. The Paper found in my Lord Shaftsburys Closet, about which this noyse is made, ought to be look'd upon by all good subjects as the Project of a most divelish and treasonable design against the Government, and I hope will be acknowledged so by every individuall person, that shall serve upon that Enquest. But the business that I would be informed in is this, whether the King would not be as well served and as well pleased if such a thing was let alone, when the moving of it is like to stir up animosityes and encrease divisions, which are already too rife amongst us: I am affraid if such a thing be moved again it will find opposition, and then I humbly offer it to your Lordships consideration whether it be not better not to meddle at all, then to attempt such a business a second time and to miscarry, that is not to be unanimous in it. I beg your Lordships pardon for the trouble I now give you, heartily wishing health and prosperity to your selfe and noble family, and professing my selfe no more then what I really am, My good Lord, your most faithfull and most humble servant—Reason Mellish.

Edward Selwyn, High Sheriff of [Sussex?], to William Garroway, Esq.

168$\frac{3}{4}$, February 4th, Chichester.—"Being come into the country by especiall order from the Kings Majestie to prevent (as farr as in me lieth) any disorder that might happen by inconsiderate people upon occasion of his Grace the Duke of Monmouths comeing to this Citty and in order thereto being comanded by his Majestie to vallew my selfe upon the councell and assistance of the loyal gentlemen of the County, amongst whome your selfe is knowne to be eminent and being also of the neighbourhood, I could doe noe lesse then acquaint you therewith, hopeing that you will be pleased to honor me with your company and advise, that soe his Majesties direccions and commands may not be neglected or misguided by the weakenesse or want of experience of, Sir, ..."

Addressed to William Garroway esq., "at his house in Ford Sussex."

The Dauphin of France to Mary of Modena, Queen Consort of James the Second.

1685, March 7th, Versailles.—"Madame. Vous avez dèsjà bien jugé de me[s] sentimens sur la mort de feu Roy de la Grand Bretaigne Monsieur mon frere et mon oncle, en vous persuadant que j'eu aurois

beaucoup de déplaisir. Mais j'ay chargé Mon Cousin le Mareschal de Lorge, que le Roy Monseigneur et mon père envoye la dessus, d'asseurer Vostre Majeste que je me suis fort interessé à la douleur que vous en avez eue, et que la plus grande consolation que je pouvois avoir dans cette perte, estoit de vous voir elevée sur le trosne avec le digne successeur du feu Roy de la Grande Bretaigne. Je vous prie d'estre persuadée de tout ce que le Mareschal de Lorge vous dira de ma part et principalement pour ce qui vous marquera la sincerité avec laquelle je suis de Vostre Majesté tres affectionné frère et neveu . . Louis."

Holograph.

LORD SUNDERLAND to the EARL OF ABINGDON.

1685, July 7, Whitehall.—"The King having received advice of the entire defeat of the rebells, I send your Lordship enclosed an account thereof, and am by His Majesties Command further to acquaint you, that, to prevent the escape of such of the rebells as are not yet taken, His Majestie would have you give strict orders, and take all possible care by placing guards and otherwise, for apprehending and securing all persons whatsoever, who shall be found travelling up and down, and are not very well known, and also for searching all suspitious places and houses for any of the rebells and their abettors. You are to employ your utmost care and diligence herein, and for preventing any further risings and disorder."

A letter of clerical penmanship, subscribed and signed by Lord Sunderland's hand.

JAMES THE SECOND to the EARL OF ABINGDON.

1685, July 9th, Whitehall.—"James R Right trusty and Right well beloved Cousin, We greet you well. Whereas, by the blessing of God, Our arms have entirely defeated and dispersed the rebells under the late Duke of Monmouth, who is taken prisoner with the other principall rebells, and We being willing to ease the charge of that our County, Our pleasure is, that you forthwith give order for dismissing the Militia of the same, and giving them leave to repair to their respective habitations. And so We bid you heartily farewell."

Countersigned—Sunderland.

JAMES VERNON to SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE.

[168$\frac{5}{6}$], January 20th, Whitehall.—"My Lord Generall hath received yours of the 24th with the inclosed from Sir Sam Clark by which hee understands that the battalions are now permitted to march from Brabant, whom wee shall shortly expect here where their wellcome will be an immediate disbanding.

"Last fryday all the discourse was that the parliament should bee prorogued for 3 weekes longer. But since it is beleeved they will meet at the day first appointed the proclamation for their proroguing being stopt."

Addressed to "Mons^{r} le Chevalier Bulstrode, Resident de sa Majeste de la Grande Bretagne a Bruxelles."

CHARLES MONTAGU, 4th Earl of Manchester, to SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE.

1687, February 14th, Venise.—"Yours of the 17th of January I received but now, it being longer upon the roades then is usuall, which

makes me not able to serve you concerning the Poynt, having made what enquiry I can in this short time: to morrow leaving this place for England: and I doe find that without it is bespoke they never make any coifes or things for the head for women. As for a cravatt, it would not be very hard, the extreamely dear at present, here being so many Princesses: never more known at Venice: that makes me change my resolution of buying any for my selfe, designing to have bought a considerable value; but I am confident either at Paris or in England, one may have it as cheape, and better patterns: I hope you will excuse me, being sorry I did not know your intentions at Vienna; the time hath passed very pleasantly here: tho now it is much altered, and now my whole thoughts are upon England. I am perfectly ignorant of what passes there: receiving very seldom any letters: I hope all your family are well. . . . ."

Superscribed "A Monsieur, Monsieur le Chevallier Boulstrode, Envoyé de sa Majeste Brittanique, Bruxells."

MARY OF MODENA, Queen of James II., to CARDINAL CRESCENTIO.

1687, February 21st, Whitehall.—"Mon Cousin, Ce que vous me souhaitez de prosperité a l'occasion des saintes festes de la Nativité de notre Seigneur m'oblige a vous repondre par des vœux semblables en votre egard. J'espere que les votres auront leur effet aupres de notre Seigneur a mon avantage, de mesme qu'ils en ont aupres de moy en me confirmant dans l'opinion que j'ay deja conçue de la sincerité de votre amitié, de laquelle vous scaurez bien l'éstime que je conserve, autant de fois, que les rencontres me donneront lieu de vous temoigner par des effets proportiones a mes desire, que je suis Votre affectionée Cousine, —Marie R."

Letter of secretarial penmanship, signed by the Queen's hand.

JOHN CARYLL to SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE.

1687, November 14th.—"I am advised to direct this inclosed letter of her Majestys to the Duchesse of Hanover to you, as the best way to have it securely conveyed. The Queen does often take notice of your care and dilligence in every thing relating to her service, so that I know I can do nothing more gratefull to you, then to putt into your hands what concernes Her Majestys service. We are in expectation, that our hopes of Her Majestys being with child will shortly [ ] to a certainty, but till then it is much against her liking, that any reports should be spred of it. . . . ."

In her "Life" of Mary of Modena, Miss Strickland gives the *end* of November as the time when "it began to be whispered about the "Court that there was a prospect of the Queen becoming a mother once "more." As the Queen's secretary moved in the inner ring of the circle that would naturally have early intelligence of the change in the Queen's health, he was of course one of the first whisperers of the interesting news. Still it is slightly surprising that he was in a position to write of the affair so early as the middle of November. The letter is superscribed, "A Monsieur, Monsieur le Chevalier Bulstrod, Resident du Roy de la Grand Bretagne, a Bruxelles."

JAMES FITZJAMES DUKE OF BERWICK to SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE.

[1688] May 24th.—"This to thanke you for all your kind letters and to assure you that no man shall be more ready to do you any service

than I. Queen Doüager is resolved to stay here; the Queen intends to lye in at Windsor, where she will go upon the 15th of next month. Pray, Sir, present my service to the Marquis of Gattaignaga and to Prince Vandema, not forgetting the Marquis of Belmar. I hope the faire Lady Walsattine will give me leave to put her in minde of one who much admires her beauty and vertues. My service to your Lady . . . .'

This letter's announcement of Mary of Modena's purpose to go to Windsor for her accouchement differs only by a day from Bishop Burnet's statement on the same point. "Though," says the Bishop, "the "Queen had set the fourteenth of June for her going to Windsor, where "she intended to lye in, ... yet now a sudden resolution was taken "for the Queen's lying in at St. James's."

ROBERT EARL OF SUNDERLAND to LORD ASTON, Lord Lieutenant of Co. Stafford.

1688, October 2nd, Whitehall.—"I have your Lordship's of the 29th past, upon which I am directed by his Majesty to tell you, that hee thinks fitt that in case of any exigency you should call together such of the Horse Militia of that County, as you think may bee trusted, for the preservation of the peace, and quiett of the same; and his Majesty leaves it to you to employ such of the Deputy Lieutenants, &c., Officers of the Militia therein, as you shall think fitt."

Addressed to Lord Aston, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford," att Tixall.

PETER SHAKERLEY to WILLIAM BLATHWAYTE, Esq., Secretary of Warr, at Whitehall.

1688, October 6th, Chester Castle.—"Upon Thursday last the 3 Companys of Colonell Cornwalls came hither, the Major of the regiment commanding them, soe I have now 5 compagnys of that regiment in the barracks within this Castle; and yesterday Lieftent. Coll. Donington [? Dorrington] arrived here from Ireland with 3 Companys of the Guards there, and 4 Companys more of the same sett sayl with them, but are not yet com; I have not received any orders for the admittance of these Irish Companys, nor had any advice or directions concerning them. However, I doe suppose by what my Lord Tyrconnell writes to mee that 'tis his Majesty's pleasure they com hither, and therefore I doe admitt them into the garrison, and assigne them quarters, as though they were of the garrison, but I pray let me receive his Majesty's Orders concerning them, for I am tould by Colonell Donington that Lord Forbes will be here suddainly with his whole regiment, and allso that severall troops of dragoons are to come hither from Ireland; concerning which I desire you will send mee his Majesty's orders for the quartering of 'em, and putting 'em upon duty if they com. But I must withall acquaint you that the public houses within this citty will not be able to receive all these; and the Kings Declaration tyes mee up from quartering any upon private houses. Therefore, if more forces are to com over, I presume you will send mee orders, that these march out before those com, or otherwise, soe as there may be quarters in the publick houses for those his Majesty designes to stay in this garrison. The Civill Magistrates of this citty being by Order of Councell displaced, I have writt to Major Generall Werden the want there is of some in those stations, and presume you will discuss him concerning that matter; for 'tis much for his Majesty's service, that speedy care be taken of . . . . . .

"If the Guards or other Irish forces are to stay here, I desire you will let mee know per next Post whether Coll. Cornwall's shall have precedency of 'em; as yet I doe give it to Coll. Cornewalls, and accordingly hee keeps the Castle Guard, the Irish Guards onely mounting a small guard for themselves in the town; for I take 'em to be onely troops *en passant*. But I pray, let me receive a letter from you per next Post, concerneing the præmises."

FRANCIS VISCOUNT RADCLYFFE to the EARL of DERWENTWATER.

1688, October 23rd, London.—"Honored Father. What has happened of greatest moment since my last to your Lordship, is the Great Councell which the King made to be held yesterday morning, to which by letter he summoned all the Lords and Bishops that were in towne, and when they were mett, my Lord, He told them in a very excellent speech that, though he did not believe that any one there could doubt of the Prince's being truly his and the Queen's son, yet since the malice and wickedness of his enemies endeavoured to make the world suspect foul play in that matter, he thought himself obliged least any of his subjects might be seduced by such pretences, to condesend so far as to lay before them unquestionable proofes of the Prince's birth, and then, my Lord, all that had [been] present, men and woemen, were examined upon oath, and Queen Dowager the first, and I hear, my Lord, that the whole matter will be printed, and all the evidences, signed by the severall witnesses, are to be recorded in Chancery.—It is hoped, my Lord, that the Dutch fleet may have suffered very much by the storm that was on Saturday last, for, though the King has no certain account yet of their having bin come out then, it is very probable they were, because the King's last letters say the Prince of Orange went on board on Thursday and treated the States that day in his ship. Most people here, my Lord, are of opinion that when they land they will immediately intrench very strongly, and then send the King proposalls of peace as he can not in honor or conscience accept of, and yet such as will be very acceptable to the people in generall, hoping by this, my Lord, to prevaile with the King's army, at least a great part of it, to joyne with them in demanding these conditions of the King. Here are many yet, my Lord, that will not believe they design to come, and some are roguish enough to say that they suspect it is only a trick of the King's to raise a greater armey, and to call the French and Irish in upon them, and when it is objected that, if the King did not believe they are coming, he would not have made this sudden alteration in all his measures, they answer that this may be only to blind them till he has made himself strong enough to take all from them at once. Here is one Greenwood, my Lord, that is in hold, and I hear will be hanged, for it seems he was taken upon some suspicious words that he spook, and they have found about him and amongst his papers at his lodgings severall letters to make it evident that he is a spy here for the Dutch, and has instructions how to make proposalls to such as he finds disposed to joyne with them upon their landing. By the next post your Lordship shall know the ships name, in which I send your Lordship's blunderbusses, for I shall put them a-board to-morrow in the afternoon or on Thursday morning. They are of 3 severall sizes, for I would not gett them all of one. Besides I am confident your Lordship will like 'em better as they are, because the two least will be proper on any occasion to carry for the defence of a coach upon the roade, and are very much used for that purpose. I will send your Lordship a particular account what charges they will all beare, without danger to him.

that discharges them. I had writt to severall, my Lord, to enquire me out both in Yorkshire and Bishopprick troopers that are able to mount themselves, and yesterday, my lord, I received answers in which they all tell me that at this time they have very small hopes of finding any that will come upon those terms, and indeed the King having given 20*l.* a man to all the first levies of Horse that were lately made, every body to whom one proposes coming in on [ ] terms suspects that he has not right don him, so that without your Lordships great assistance I despaire of being able to make my commission of any effect for the King's service. . . . . [P.S.] I hear just now, my Lord, that the King has an account from one of our scout-ships that they were certainly out on Saturday, for this ship saw 30 saile of 'em, so that it is not doubted but they must have suffered extreamly, my Lord, in that nights extraordinary storm. They say, my Lord, that there is a Quaker come out of Holland that has brought the King very private and very usefull intelligence, and there is another Quaker here has presented 40 good horses, and told the King that their principle was against fighting, but that upon those horses he might putt those that would, and I hear, my Lord, that the Quakers are making a very considerable collection of money to present the King with."

Addressed to the "Earle of Darwentwater, Newcastle upon Tyne."

R. Greene to Mr. Richard Booth.

1688, December 4th, Knutsford.—". . . . Wee have divers reports concerning my Lord Dellamere, but I think they are all false; but he disarms all the papists and dismounts all the K[ing's] troopers he meets with. He got at one Abby 140 strange sort of knives, 60 swords and belts, as many pikes. The Prince of Orange hath sent out a proclamation for all the papists in England to lay down theire arms within 20 dayes or he will give no quarter; the nobility seeing they have called the Prince of Orange for theire assistance and for the uphoulding the reformed religion, that if it please God he come by any untimely death, either by the papaish or any of theire confederates, they will not lay down the sword untill they have revenged his blood . . . ."

Major Francis Holdsworth to . . . .

1688, December 14th, Chesterfield.—"May it please your Honour, Wee received this night an Express from Bakewell, that Sir William Boothby sent notice that the Papists and Irish to the number of 3,000 are comeing towards these parts and have burnt and fired Birmingham, and are for to come to Darby, Ashburne and Uxitor this night, and would crave your assistance if you please to furnish us with what you can. Wee have particuler notice they are up in armes at Darby this afternoon by the command of the Major. All shopps are shutt up and all risen with such armes as they have . . . . . [P.S.]—The Express from Bakewell under the hands of Mr. Ayre, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Thomas Bagshaw."

James the Second to Lords and Others of the Privy Council of his Kingdom of England.

"James R.

168⅘, January 14th, St. Germans-en-Laye.—"My Lords. When Wee saw it was no longer safe for Us to remaine within our Kingdome

of England, and that thereupon Wee had taken our resolutions to withdraw for some tyme, Wee left to be communicated to you and to all our subjects the reasons of our withdrawing, and Wee were lykewayes resolved at the same tyme to leave such orders behind Us to you of Our Privy Councill as might best sute with the present State of our affaires. But that being altogether unsafe for Us at that tyme, Wee now think fitt to let you know that, although it has been our constant care since our first accession to the Crown to govern our people with that justice and moderation, as to give if possible no occasion of complaint, yet more particularly upon the late invasion, seeing how the dessign was laid, and fearing that our people who could not be destroyed but by themselves might by little imaginary grievances be cheated into a certain ruine, To prevent so great mischief, and to take away not only all just causes, but even pretences, of discontent, Wee freely and of our own accord redressed all those things that were sett forth as the causes of that invasion. And that Wee might be informed by the counsell and advyce of our subjects themselves which way Wee might give them a further and full satisfaction, Wee resolved to meet them in a Parliament, And in order to it Wee first laid the foundation of such a free Parliament in restoreing the Citty of London and the rest of the Corporations ther antient Charters and Liberties, and afterwards actually appointed the Writts be issued out for the Parliaments meetting on the 15th of January instant. But the Prince of Orange, seeing all the ends of his Declaration answered, the people beginning to undeceived, and returning apace to the sense of ther antient Duty and Allegiance, and well forseeing that if the Parliament should meet at the tyme appointed, such a settlement in all probability wold be made both in the Church and State as wold totally defeatt his ambitious and unjust designs, resolved by all means possible to prevent the meetting of Parliament, and to do this the most effectuall way, he thought fitt to lay restraint on Our Royall Person, for as it were absurd to call that a free Parliament wher ther is any force on either of the Houses, so much less can that Parliament be said to act freely wher the Soveraigne by whose authority they meet and sitt, and from whose Royall Assent all ther acts receive ther lyfe and sanction, is under actuall confinement. The hurrying of Us under a guard from our Citty of London whose returning Loyally he could no longer trust, and the other indignities Wee sufferd in the person of the Earle of Feversham when sent to him by Us and in that barbarous confinement of our own person, Wee shall not heir (*sic*) repeat, becaus they are Wee doubt not by this time very weall knowen, and may Wee hope if enough considered and reflected on (together with his other violations and breaches of the Law and Liberties of England, which by this invasion he intended to restore) be sufficient to open the eyes of all our subjects, and let them plainly see what every one of them may expect and what treatment they shall find from him, if at any tyme it may serve his purpose from whose hands a Soveraigne Prince an Uncle and a Father could meet with no better entertainment, However the sense of these indignities and the just apprehensions of further attempts against Our Person by them who have already endeavoured to murther Our reputation by infamous callumnies (as if Wee had been capable of supposing a Prince of Wales) which was incomparably more injurious then the destroying of our person itself, together with a serious reflexion of a saying of Our Royal Father of blessed memory when he was in the lyke circumstances, That there is little distance between the prisons and the graves of Princes (which afterwards proved too true in his case) could not but persuade us to make use of that right which the Law of Nature gives the meanest of

our subjects, of freeing Ourself by all meanes possible from that unjust confinement and restraint. And this Wee did, not more for the security of Our own person then that therby Woe might be in a better capacity of transacting and provyding for every thing that may contribute to the peace and settlement of Our Kingdomes; for as on the one hand no change of fortune shall ever make Us forgett Ourself so farr as to condescend to anything unbecoming that high and Royall Station in which God Almighty by right of succession has placed Us, So on the other hand neither the provocation nor ingratitude of our own subjects nor any other consideration whatsomever (*sic*) shall ever prevaill with Us to make the least step contrary to the sure interest of the English Nation which Wee ever did and ever must look upon as our own. Our Will and pleasure therfore is that yow (*sic*) of Our Privy Council take the most effectuall care to make these Our gracious intentions knowen to the Lords Spirituall and Temporall in and about our Citties of London and Westminster, to the Lord Mayor and Commons of Our Citty of London and to all our subjects in generall, and to assure them that Wee desyre nothing more then to return and hold a free Parliament wherin Wee may have the best opportunity of undeceaving our people and showing the sincerity of those professions Wee have often made of preserving the Liberties and properties of Our Subjects and the Protestant Religion, more especially the Church of England as by Law established, with such Indulgence to that dissent from her as Wee have always thought Ourselves in justice and care of the generall wealfare of people bound to procure for them. And in the meantyme you of our Privy Councill who can juge (*sic*) better by being upon the place are to send Us your advyce what is fitt to be done by Us towards Our returning with safety and the accomplishing these good ends. And Wee requyre yow (*sic*) in Our Name and by Our Authority to endeavour so to suppresse all tumults and dissorders that the Nation in generall and every one of Our subjects in particular may receive the least prejudice from the present distractions that is possible. So not doubting of your dutifull obedience to these Our Royall commands, Wee bid yow (*sic*) heartily farewello. Given att St. Germans en Laye the 14th of January $168\frac{8}{9}$ and of Our Reign the fourth year."

Countersigned by His Majesty's Command—Melfort.

William, Prince of Orange (William III. of England) to the King of Spain.

1689, January $\frac{15}{25}$, St. James's.—Sire, J'ay en l'honneur par ma lettre du Octobre de donner part à V.M. des raisons qui m'obligeoyent de passer avec des Trouspes en Angleterre. Peu de temps apres que j'y estois arrive, le Roy trouva a propos de quiter le Royaume, cette retraite fist quelque emotion parmy le peuple, qui jusqu'alors avoit esté fort tranquille, et donna mesme occasion a la populace de Londres, qui se voyoit sans gouvernement de commettre des desordres en divers endroits de la Ville et entre autres a la Chapelle a la maison de L'Ambassadeur de V.M. je la puisse asseurer de chagrin principalement pour ce qui regarde ledit Ambassadeur de V.M. mais comme je n'estois pas dans la ville, je n'ay peu l'empescho; du depuis j'ay fait paroistre ici des marques du deplaisir que j'en ay, et je tacheray aussi de faire reparer la perte que l'ambassadeur a soufferte, et de lui faire avoir la satisfaction possible, je prie V.M. d'estre persuadé, que je ne man-

queray pas conformement a ce que j'ay tesmoigné dans ma precedente de contribuer tout ce qui dependra de moy, nonseulement pour prevenir de pareiles insultes et violences, mais je feray aussi mon possible a fin que les Catholiques, qui sont dans cet Royoume qui se voudront gouverner sagement et en sujets fidelles y puissent demeurer et vivre en repos, sans estre mal traittés a cause de leur religion, ou estre empeschés de jouir de la liberté de conscience, car je n'ay jamais esté du sentiment qu'on doit ou qu'on peut persecuter les hommes pour leur creance: Au reste V.M. voudra j'espere s'asseurer que je ne cesseray jamais d'estre avec une très grande verité et avec un attachement particulier,

"De Vostre Majeste Le très humble et tres obsissant Serviteur —G. Prince D'Orange."

Subscription and signature by the Prince's hand.

DANIEL FINCH, EARL of NOTTINGHAM, to the ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

1690, September 14th, Whitehall . . "Gentlemen. I am commanded by the King to send you the enclosed order, and to tell you that you are not to delay your sailing a moment in expectation of Sir Clo. Shovell's squadron, because it is probable that he may be gone from Plimouth before his Majesties orders (which I have sent him this night requiring him to joyn with you) can reach him; So that his Majesty expects that you proceed with all expedition, according to his late order; Informing yourselves as you passe by Plimouth, whether Sir C. Shovell be still there, and giving him notice of your approach, but still you are to take care that your so doing may not in the least retard your voyage . . . . [P.S.] If you should sayl from Spithead before Admirall Evertsen joynes your fleet, you will do well to leave a letter for him, giving him notice that you are gone to Corke, and because the King has ordered six of the Dutch fleet to follow Sir Cl. Shovell to Galway. You must take care that, if Sir C. Shovell should happen to joyn you, the Dutch may be prevented from going to Galway and may come to you."

DANIEL FINCH, EARL of NOTTINGHAM, to MR. GREG.

1692, October 21st, Whitehall . . "I received yesterday your letter of the 3rd instant wherein you mention Count Reventlows and M^nr. Jessens complaint, that the appeales of the Admiralty are not heard in Councill pursuant to the Treaty, and that the Judges in the first instance are sometimes of the number of the Commissioners upon the Appeale. Both these are great mistakes. The Appeals are heard and determined in the Councill chamber before the Privy Council; tis true indeed they are authorised to exercise this judicature by a Commission under the Great Seale of England, but the reason is, because by our law the Privy Councill without such an extraordinary authority cannot judge of any cause wherein an Englishman's property in England is concerned. So that without this Commission a privateer might except against the Councill's authority upon the appeale of a Dane, and desire the cause might be left to be determined at Common Law, which could not be refused; and therefore, for preventing any such exception, this Commission is granted, in which all the Privy Counsellers and none else are inserted. So that the Judge of the Admiralty, who is the Judge in the first appeale is no member of the Court upon an Appeale, neither

can he be, being no Privy Councillor and never sate with their Lordships upon any cause. There is another mistake that the King and Queen ought to be present, whereas in the Treaty, article 37, it is onely said, that the sentence shall be heard and examined in Councill, which frequently sits without their Majesties being present; neither can it be expected, that their Majesties should sit in judgements upon private causes, of which the greatest part take up some houres before they are determined."

An official transcript.

PEREGRINE BERTIE to MR. MOON.

1693, July 1st, .—"By this time you are out of your paine, my Lord President being arrived in Lavingdon before this, because he went hence Tuesday. Here is a discourse in the towne as if Mr. Anselme, Secretary to the Admiralls (who they say was Secretary to Lord Thorington and Admirall Russell) has betrayed the secrettes of the Fleete for this 3 yeares togeither, and is now sent for up a prisoner, soe reported but wheither trew or noe I can not tell, and knowing the man I can hardly beleeve it. The Turkye marchands they say have shutt up their shoppes, and will sell noe more silke, till they heare what is become of there Turky Fleete. I know not what will become of us for the next yeare, money will be soe scarse. The inclosed is from my brother Lindsey, who can by some instruments of his and with that other ingredient carry the business he writtes about, if it be liked, for my brother hears he is to come into Lincolnshire, and would not have him returne without a wife."

The passage of the letter which refers to the betrayal of naval secrets stands in the MS. thus, "Here is a discourse in the towne as if "Mr. Anselme Secretary to the Admirals (and who was secretary to "L. Thorington and) Admirall Russell has betrayed the secrettes of "the Fleete," &c. The second bracket is obviously misplaced, and should have been put after "Russell." The slip has caused careless readers of the letter to think rumour charged Admiral Russell with being guilty of the offence that was imputed to Mr. Anselme.

ANTHONY DOPPING, Bishop of Meath, to LORD [MASSARENE].

1693, March 2, .—"If I write not to your Lordship on better paper and more agreeable to your quality, I hope you will excuse mee and impute it to the place that affords no better. I received your news letter by Mr. Fison, but had a copy of it sent mee by Lord Longford, and therefore return your Lordship yours with thanks. We are not wanting in proceeding against such as are . . . . to our power, but wee have not made any great progress save only against your Bishop and Archdeacon (?) L. M. of which I shall give you a more full accompt when I see you, which I hope to doe on Saturday night, if other things doe not hinder. I remember your Lordship said in one of yours that you knew the bad clergy in the Dioces as well as your wall fruit, and could wish that against my coming you would give me a list of the men and their characters, for as wee are strangers to them all, so great arts and endeavors are used to palliate things, and keep us in the dark, tho wee doe what wee can in order to a strict enquiry. I thank your Lordship for your present of salmon, which was very good. . . ."

William III. to Lieut.-General Tollemache.

1694, June 28th, Au Camp de Rosbeck.—"Jay este bien marie daprendre que vous navies peu tenu en la desente que vous aves tente, Et surtout que vous y avies este blesse. Jespere que le bon dieu voudonnera une promte guerison, et que vous seres bien tost en estat de me continuer vos bon services, vous assurent tousjoures de la continuation de mon amitie et estime.—William R."

Holograph.—Endorsed "King William in his own handwriting to Generall Tollemache from the camp at Roesbech 28th June 1694." Also, another endorsement, to wit, "His Mats Letter to my sonn, dated June y^e^ 28, 1694. Camp: Rosbeck." General Tollemache died a few days later of the wound.

In connection with this memorial of the miscarriage of the attempt on Brest, place may be here given to the following rough draft in Sir Robert Southwell's handwriting, to wit, "My Lord, His Majesty has been informed by your Grace's letter and by my Lord Cutts relation of what has past in the Expedition against Brest, and of the return of the Fleet and Land Forces, for what concerns . . . . I am to acquaint your Grace that His Majesty is very desirous of it, and commands me to signify his pleasure that it be considered by the Committee attending the Queen what may be fitt to be undertaken, and that if any thing be judged as practicable, for the annoying the French upon their coast, Her Majesties directions be given to the Land Forces and Squadron to execute the same in such manner as shall be agreed on by a Councell of Warr of the Commanders of the Squadron and Land Forces. But that if it shall not be thought practicable to give the French any further annoyance upon their coast that the Forces be then landed and disposed of into their Garrisons and Quarters, the regiments of Cutts, Colier and Rada only excepted, which are to be forthwith sent by the best conveyance from Portsmouth to Ostend either by tenders or transport-ships, or in case any of those regiments should have suffered too much in the expedition one or more other regiments, that are in better condition of service, are to be sent in their stead, and the regiment of Belasyse when relieved to be likewise sent to Ostend from the river of Thames. And in case no such conveyance do offer in time from Portsmouth, that then His Majesties pleasure is those regiments as abovementioned, not exceeding three in number, do march to London, and there with the Regiment of Belasyse do embark for Ostend or Willemstadt on board such ships as may be immediately ordered to transport them to one of those places; His Majesty desiring rather, if it can be brought to pass, that they be carried to Ostend; his further pleasure being that, in case of the landing of the Forces, the Squadron be disposed of in such manner as the Queen shall think most fitting. These are the commands I have received from his Majesty, to which I having nothing to adde."

Henry Capel, Lord Capel of Tewkesbury, Vice-Roy of Ireland, to the Lords of the Treasury.

1695, July 5th, Dublin Castle.—"My Lords, since my being alone in this Government I thought it necessary to be informed of the state of the Forfeitures in this kingdome, and therefore directed the Commissioners to send me an account of their receipts of what kind soever since the commencement of their Commission, how much thereof has

bin applyed for the management, and what has bin actually paid into the Treasury, and here inclose a copy of their return.

"Your Lordships will see that the Totall of their Receipts, as they themselves have stated it, amounts to 7,101*l.* 3*s.*, of which, upon examinacion of their payments, I find there has bin paid into the Treasury only 1,086*l.*, all the rest having bin spent in management and payment of their salarys, and that more then this sume of 1,086*l.* is now owing to them for sallareys and other incidents will appear by the other Account and Certificate of the Deputy Receiver Generall herein alsoe inclosed.

"Finding upon this enquiry soe little profit accruing to the Crowne by these Forfeitures, I directed the Chancellor and Barons of the Exchequer to inspect the Commissioners' bookes, and see in what method they kept their accounts, who upon view thereof informe me they found all things in confusion. The Commissioners of Inspeccion have not taken due care in preparing rent rolls or regular charges to the Collectors. That they have called few, if any, of the Collectors or Sub-Commissioners to account in a right manner. That they have generally allowed all incumbrances upon the Forfeited Estates without enquiry whether any part of them were paid. That they have sett few leases under the Exchequer seal as their Commission directs; and that in effect their chiefe businesse has bin to gett in their own sallaryes.

"I have thereupon consulted my Lord Chancellor and Barons of the Exchequer and the Deputy Receiver Generall, and they are all of opinion, that 'tis highly necessary for his Majesties service that this Commission be superseded, and that the receiveing and bringing in of these Forfeitures be put into the charge and management of the Commissioners of the Revenue.

"I must crave leave to say to your Lordships upon this occasion, it was my opinion from the begining, that the Commissioners of the Revenue should have the management of the forfeited estates, it being a part of their worke for which they have settled sallaryes already, besides they are the most proper persons to make contracts and leases of these estates. They have already bookes prepared of all the denominations of lands in the severall countys and baronys throughout the whole kingdome. They have the value of the lands and the quitt rents payable thereout, the ascertaining whereof has bred many disputes between them and the Commissioners of Inspection. They have likewise more opportunitys to informe themselves of the reality of incumbrances, and have greater authority with their Collectors, to enforce them to account, and when any Commissions of Enquiry are to be sped, they may be directed to the Escheator and one of the most eminent judges or lawyers, and some other gentlemen of the countrey to be named by the Commissioners of the Revenue, who will dispatch the buisinesse at the expence of little more than their entertainments during the time they are speeding such Commissions, which expence may be defrayed by the Collector, who with the clerkes of the Commissioners of the Revenue may be ordered to attend the execution thereof, and they by living and being conversant in the countrey will have better opportunitys to find out evidence to make the King's title appeare, the want of taking due care in which particulars has bin greatly prejudiciall to his Majesties service in the execution of the late Commissions.

"It appeared to the late Lords Justices by the account of cash given in by the former Commissioners of Inspection, that they had received 1,800*l.* of the King's money, 1,700*l.* whereof was spent in paying themselves their own sallaryes and contingent charge[s], which money,

being most of it rents reserved on leases, would otherwise have come into the Exchequer and helpt to have defrayed the necessary payments for the support of the Government. And it appears by the account now sent this affaire is not mended by the present Commissioners, there being at this day due to them three hundred pounds more then they have brought into the Treasury, as I was certified by their Register (*sic*) Mr. Bonnell.

"Soe that 'tis plainely for the Kings service to have this Commission superseded, and the management of the said forfeited estates put into the hands of the Commissioners of the Revenue, who by their under clerkes and agent[s], which are many and some of them very good officers having sallaryes already, will doe the works without any further expense to the King.

"I desire your Lordships will take this matter into your consideration and let me know his Majesties or the Lords Justices' pleasure herein. . . . . [P. S.] I had almost forgot to tell your Lordships that Mr. Dering the Auditor refused to joyne with the other Commissioners in signeing the representacion inclosed."

Signed— 'Capell,' this instructive and important letter is endorsed "A copy of my Letter to the Lords of the Treasury about the Commission of Inspection into Forfeitures"; the signature, body of the paper, and the endorsement being by the same hand.

Sir William Blathwayte to His Highness. . . . .

1696, $\frac{\text{March 31st}}{\text{April 10th}}$, Whitehall. "Monseigneur. Le vent est devenu bon ce matin et Le Duc de Wirtemberg est parti en mesme temps pour Gravesende d'ou il mettra incessament a la voile avec les dix bataillons pour Vlissinge.

"Samedi se fera l'embarquement de chevaux de recrue et de l'infanterie. Il y en aura plus de quinze cents, tous destines a Willemstadt.

"On met tout en œuvre icy pour faire tenir de l'argent aux Troupes en Flandres comme Votre Altesse souhaitte par l'honneur de sa lettre du 2^{d} du courant. Nous attendons avec impatience des nouvelles de notre Flotte de Cadiz."

Ralph Earl of Montague to . . . .

1696, August 11th, London.—"Sir, I am to acknowledg the favor of yours wherein you are pleased to give me notice of his Maiestys gracious condescention in giving the Lords Justices leave to repreive Thomas White and at the same time to return you my humble thanks for the part you had in inctining [*sic*, ? inciting] his Majestye to soe greate an act of mercye: Mr. Vernon tells me [he] has given you an account at large, what the saide Thomas White has discovered, and what services he may doe the publick; his repreive now is but for three weekes. Mr. Nuton Warden of the Mint is of opinion that he may deserve his life, whereupon I have presumed to write to his Maiestye to beg that he maye be repreived till his return which can in noe way be of ill consequence and [I] entreate you to contribute what you can to it in which you will extreamlye oblige, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, Montagu."

The "Mr. Nuton Warden of the Mint" was Mr. (afterwards, Sir Isaac) Newton, who was appointed in 1695 to be Warden of the Mint.

LORD VILLIERS to MR. BLATHWAYT.

1697, May 25th N. S., Hague.—"I have the favour of yours of the 23rd. I interest my self so much in Mr. Prior's concerns that I thank you for the kindness you have done him. I think without troubling his Majesty any more in it, the easiest way will be for you to acquaint the Justices of Ireland with his Majesty's recommending him. I do not doubt but they will dispence (*sic*) with his absence for some time, and give leave that the other Secretary may do the duty. I am sure you will represent this as favourable as you can for his interest, and this I will likewise intimate to my Lord Galloway next post. I find by a letter from his Lordship, that an order must first come from his Majesty before the Treasury will do anything in our appointments, which I leave to your favour to dispatch. I am going to the Congress; if we do anything there, you shall have it by the first. . . . . ."

JOHN DENNIS, the Critic, to HENRY DAVENANT.

1706, March 20, London.—"Sir. You will receive together with this a little book which I have writt against the new operas which some people are endeavouring to produce upon the English stage. I had not deferrd writing soe long if I had not staid till this essay was printed, the publishing which has been retarded by accidents of which it is needlesse to give an account here. I am at present in a little hurry or else I could send you a long account of some alterations and resolutions that have happened in the pleasures of this wicked town since I wrote to you last, which was about this time twelvemonth. I presume if that letter had come to your hands, you would have answered it before now."

Addressed to "Mr. D'Avenant."

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN NORRIS to HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES, SECOND VISCOUNT TOWNSEND.

1710, June 10, *Renelagh* in the Gulph of Ayasso.—"Since my letter to Your Lordship from Vaia I sailed from thence the 1st of June, and the wind being westerly I passed to the eastward of Corsica. The 3rd my cruizers a-head of me gave chace to a French ship, who anchoring near the town of Bassur, which being a streight shoar, and no port for shiping, I ordered the taking of her, in doing which the town fired some cannon but did not prejudice: I gained intelligence that the Duke of Tursis with his galies were sailed from Corsica to make his dessent upon Sardinia, upon which we made the best of our way to that coast; and the 5th in the morning I sailed across the Boke (*sic*) of Boniface and seeing nothing of the ennemy I made sail for the Gulph of Terra Nova to gain some intelligence of them, but towards noon being becalmed I sent my boat into the said Gulph, who brought me an account there were four of ennemy's sattees in that place, which had brought troops thither. In the evening I had the opportunity of the wind which carried me into that Gulph, and that night we took the four Sattees, t[w]o of which belonging to France and two to Sicilly, and by the examination of the prisonners we found they had brought to that place the Count de Castilio, and the Marquis de Montalvo with several gentlemen of Sardinia, and about 400 troops, all which being landed had taken possession of the town of Terra Nova, which stands at the head of a Lake about 6 miles further than we could come at with our ships; I that night held a

Councill of Warr wherein we agreed to land the troops as soon as it was day, which we accordingly did with General Brown, who marching with them to the Town, they surrendered according to the Capitulation that is herewith, and our troops joining about the said place a party of 70 Horse under Major Mabbo, that belongs to King Charles, our troops that day marched back again to reimbarck, and brought with them all the prisonners of war, thinking it dangerous to leave them in the Island of Sardinia. We understood by the said prisonners, that the Duke of Tursis with the rest of the troops was, at the same time they landed, to have attempted landing near Sassara, which is in the Boke (*sic*) of Boniface, but that by a violent westerly wind he had been putt back, since which time they could not give account of him. The 7th inst. the morning we imbarcked the troops and prisonners, upon which I held a Councill of War, which is herewith, where it was agreed for our going to Calvari, the Pilots we had with us declaring they were unable at this season of the year by reason of the calmns and different currents to carry us through the Boke of Boniface. We sailed that evening out of the Gulph of Terra Nova, and the 8th having a favourable wind easterly, I steered through the Boke of Boniface, where I met a Neopolitan Felucca, that came from the Port of Bonifacio and gave me account the Duke of Tursis was sailed the second time from thence to make his landing near Sassara, but that upon his meeting with intelligence of my being on the coast, he changed his resolution, and that morning was sailed along the coast of Corsica to the Westward towards Ayasso. I communicated this intelligence to the Dutch Rear Admirall, and we both resolved to pursue them as fast as possible, and endeavour to take or destroy them wherever we could find them, though under the cannon of any place in Corsica. The wind continued very favourable for us, but in our sailing one of the Dutch Men of War struck upon a shoal, tho' I hope his damage will not be much. Towards night we got in sight of the Gulph of Ayasso, but the winds proving contrary and calmn for the night, we were obliged to return into the said Gulph. The 9th inst. the morning we spoke with a fisherman, who gave us an account that the Duke of Tursis with 8 gallys did last night go from this Gulph towards Cap Calvi and that his seven Sattees with 600 men and his ammunition and provisions were at an anchor near Ayasso. The small air of wind we had being northerly we could have no hopes to come up with the Gallys. I communicated this intelligence to the Dutch Rear Admirall, and proposed to him the taking or destroying the Sattees and the 600 troops; but he had changed his former resolution, by reason that they were not all together, and refused joyning with me to attack them by reason of their being in a neutral port. I used what arguments I could with him, as that upon considering that without destroying their ammunition and provisions and imbarcations it might give the ennemy an opportunity of making a further attempt upon Sardinia; which would take up so much time as to make the troops we had with us useless in Catalonia, and likewise communicated to him Her Majesty's commands to me by the hands of the Secretary of State to pursue the said Duke of Tursis and use what endeavours I could to disappoint his enterprise. But he having no particular orders from the States would not joyn with me in this; but I understanding it to be Her Majesty's intentions that I should undertake it, I sent my Captain to the Governor of Ayasso to acquaint him that I was in pursuit of the ennemy, who had attempted twice a descent upon Sardinia, and that I desired he would not permitt them to land, and that if he any wise attempted to hinder my intentions by fireing from his Castle, I should take it to be an act of War, and endeavour to do what I could against

him; upon which he returned me an answer, that he would not permitt the troops to land nor fire at us; but it being little wind before I could get in with our 5 English ships, the ennemy had landed their troops and taken to the mountains. I took the 7 Sattees who had in them the provision and ammunition for their troops; upon a further message to the Governour, wherein he was told since he had admitted the ennemy's troops to land, we would land ours and pursue them, he sent to me several gentlemen to desire we would not land our people, and he would answer to us that the ennemy, which had landed against his will, should not be received into any of their towns, nor have any subsistence from them, upon considering that and the difficulties we should have to come up with them, and the time it would take us up to remain in these parts, whereby it might be prejudiciable to the service in Catalonia, Generall Brown with myself were of opinion it was best not to pursue them further; upon which I held a Council of War, which is here inclosed, for our proceeding with the troops to Barcellona. I have this morning got accordingly under sail and shall loose no time in proceeding according to the resolution. I pray your Lordship grant me the honour of your protection and procure me that of His Highness the Prince and Duke of Marlborough, for I doubt not but the Genoese will make their complaints against me, though the French on all occasions make no scruple of doing every thing they can against the Allies on the neutral coasts, whenever they have opportunity, as in this war they did on Her Majesty's Ship *Resolution* at Viatimiglia and several other ships, and in the former to the late Sir George Rook's convoy under the Castles of Portugal . . . ."

Copy of the original letter.

Admiral Sir John Norris to His Excellency Charles, Second Viscount Townsend.

1710, July 7th, *Renelagh* in Barcelona Road. "Herewith you will receive duplicates of my last dispatches to your Lordship of the 10th past from Ayasso on the coast of Corsica, giving account of our proceedings, since we left Vaia. I am now to acquaint your Lordship We sailed that day from that place with the fleet and prisonners, and next day (the 11th) meeting with bad weather, and the small vessels not being able to keep in company, I ordered the *Summerset* and *Terrible* to take care of them, and see them save (*sic*) to Barcellona, where I arrived the 18th with the fleet and set a shoar the prisonners. That day I received a letter from the King, dated the 13th June N.S. at Balagner from the camp, signifying that it was proper to debarck part of the troops from Italy in the neighbourhood of Valencia, to be commanded by Generall Stanhope, and that it would be of great service, that the fleet joyn as soon as possible at Tarragona. I immediately called a Councill of War, a copy of which [ ] herewith, wherein it was resolved that in pursuance of His Majesty's commands we should forthwith proceed with the fleet and troops to Tarragona, leaving orders for Vice-Admiral Baker and all Commanders of Her Majesty's ships that should arrive at Barcellona, to follow us without loss of time to Tarragona; and in pursuance of the same we sailed immediately, without comeing to an anchor, for Tarragona, and arrived there the 20th, where, not meeting Generall Stanhope, nor any orders from His Majesty, I landed the troops the 21st. Next day I had a letter from the King, signifying his Majesty's pleasure, that after having landed all the troops at Tarragona we should endeavour to make ourselves masters

of Vinaros, a small town on the coast of Valencia, where his Majesty was informed, that the ennemy had laid up a magazin, which he recommended to us to take or destroy, as also that I should send a convoy to fetch 300 horses from Sardinia to reinforce his army, and separate the fleet in two bodies in order to appear both on the coasts of Valencia and Roussillon at the same time; upon which I held a Councill of War, and came to the result herewith sent your Lordship, in pursuance of which we sailed the 24th from Tarragona, and that afternoon were joyned by Vice-Admiral Baker in the *Sterling Castle* with the *Captain*, *Resolution*, *Bedford*, *Nassau*, and *Griffin* fire-ship, and the 26th arrived before Vinaros; I immediately ordered as strong a detachment as we could spare from our ships, into the boats, and sent the small frigatts with them close into the shoar to cover their landing. But as we drew near the shoar, we discovered several parties of regular Horse and some regular foot posted to oppose our landing, and it being a great sea, all the officers were of opinion with me, that it was impracticable to land. Upon examination of a Genouese we found in the road with King Charles's pass we were assured that the ennemy had no magazins there, and that the Governour of Peniscola, being jealous that the inhabitants were in King Charles's interest, allowed them to keep only provisions for their bare subsistence; upon which we came to another resolution, herewith also sent your Lordship, that the fleet should proceed to the westward along the coast of Valencia for a day or two to allarm the ennemy, and then return to Barcellona, and having performed the same we arrived here the 30th, but the *Summerset* and *Terrible* are not yet arrived. Just upon our arrivall, I received a letter from Generall Stanhope by express, acquainting me the King had given his consent that I should imbarck the regiment of Collonel Stanhope from Tarragona and a detachment of 300 men from Port Mahon, to execute Mons^{r} Sesan's project in the Gulph of Lyons; I have accordingly sent ships to receive the said regiment from Tarragona, and others to fetch the troops from Port Mahon. The 3rd instant the ships returned to me from Port Mahon with the 300 troops, and all the utensills of war for our project; upon which I held a Councill of Flags, the result of which I herewith send your Lordship, we finding it necessary to hire 4 Tartans to carry on our first landing without being discovered by the ennemy, I hope to have the same ready and if the wind presents sail as tomorrow to attempt our project, at which time I shall send to acquaint His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy of our proceedings, that if H.R.H. sees proper to direct his Army to make any motions, that may divert the enemy for our protection. I am . . . ."

Copy of the original letter.

Mr. W. Chetwynd to Mr. A. Cardonnel.

1711, September 3rd, Genoa.—" Since my last a Catalan bark is arrived here in five days from Spain. The letters she has brought do not only confirm our army's having taken the field, but also that Marshal Staremberg was got the 15th past to St. Colona with the greatest part of it, where the Duke of Argyll was to join him that night with the English troops. The general conjecture made of our progress was that it could not be very great this campain, both by reason we wanted money, and by the enemie's being superiour in Horse. As to the first difficulty, it is removed at present by the arrival of two Men of War, which sailed from hence the beginning of last week

carrying down 50[m] Pistols I put on board in specie, and orders for 800[m] crowns to be taken out of the Genoese ships lying at Port Mahon. In regard to the enemy's being superiour in Horse, I hope the goodness of ours joined with the Foot, will give us an equall advantage over them. The enemy's army being encamped at Cervera, it was thought they might wait there to observe our motion, and repass the Seyre according as we drew near them, diserters pretending that they'll avoid coming to a general action should we judge fit to offer them battle. Mons[r] De Vendosme by the last account was at Sarragosa indisposed, but as some pretend more by disgust than any settled distemper. What gives occasion likewise for others to think he will not command the Spaniards this campain: The Treaty for a generall exchange of the prisoners made at Bristruhga (?) is going to be renewed, Major-Generall Hamilton being allready named by the King for one of the Commissarys on our side. As this gentleman is a particular favorite of the Marshal's, you must not expect Mr. Stanhope's exchange but in gros. The King remains at Barcelona, and His Majesty keeping the fleet there perhaps may have some design in setting his face towards Germany, not wanting persons who press His Majesty to make this voyage as soon as possible. However he may probably stay till the Election is over.

"I have received a letter by this bark from the Duke of Moles, in which he acknowledges the receipt of my Lord Duke's two letters, one for the King and the other for himself. . . . ."

Mr. W. Chetwynd to Mr. A. Cardonnel.

1711, September 10th, N.S., Genoa. "A Filuqua arriveing here yesterday has brought letters of the 29th past from Barcelona. giveing an account that the Duke of Argyll was at St. Coloma with 14 battallions and 16 squadrons, Marshall Staremberg being advanced to Puebla d'Aiguilla with the body of the army. The enemy continue in the same camp, with their right at Cervera and left at Tarrega, superiour both in number of battalions and squadrons, however ours being more compleat and the troops preferable in goodness. The Marshall seemed resolved to oblige the enemy to decamp, notwithstanding the place where they are is very strong, and advantageously scituated, else bring them to a generall engagement. Some dispositions being made for a march, I am told the Duke of Argyll sent to stop two Men of War, which were designed for this place, probably in the view of being better able to give a farther light into the proceedings of both armys. A Dutch captaine being sent out with a party has brought off neer 300 mules, which he took grazeing neer Lerida: 60 of them belong to Mons[r] de Vendosme. These with some wee took before must put the enemy to great streights, by the scarcity there is of mules for the carriage of their artillery.

"Sir John Jennings continueing with the fleet at Barcelona, it was made publick that he was to bring the King over. His Majesty, preparing all things to embark, may perhaps leave Spain before he receives the news of his being elected Emperour. It was resolved in the last Councell to leave the Queen Regent in his Majesty's absence what makes the Cattalans a little easy.

"Your last favour is of the 16th past. I wish you joy of having surmounted the greatest difficultys before Bouchain. I hope to do as much in a post or two for the surrender of that place. . . ."

Mr. C. Cole to Mr. A. Cardonnel.

1711, September 11th, Venice.—" . . . . Comandore Mighells is sailed from Naples with the 4 Brittish and 2 Dutch men of war &c. for Leghorn and Barcelona. Tho' there be no complaints against the Viceroy, yet it is thought he will be changed, and the Marquis De Prié hopes to gett that post. They write from Rome that Monsignor Herba, a Milanese, will be named to goe as Nuntio to Poland, under the name of Odeschalco, being a relation of Pope Innocent the XIth, and he will get the Cardinal's hat, which is alwayes restored to the families of the deceased Popes, and there are none of the Odescalchi's left besides the Prince Don Livio. Monsignor Spinola, a Genouese, who is now Nuntio in Poland, will be made Auditore della Camera, and he must then consequently become a Cardinal. Monsignor Bentivoglio, a Ferrarese, is to go Nuntio to France, and some think that Monsignor Aldobrandini will goe to the Duke of Anjou; but this last is uncertain, and none will be declared till after the Election of the Emperor, when there will also be a promotion. The Jesuit, who has been a converting, or rather perverting the Prince of Saxe, is sent bak from Rome for Frankfort. He has assured the Pope that said Prince will turn, and in case the preliminaries of the King of Spain be too difficult, this Jesuit is to declare that the Prince was long in his hart of the Roman faith, and the Pope is to endeavour he may be chosen; but this is all metaphisik. A courier has arrived at Rome from Monsignor Albani with letters of the 22th August, who did not please the Pope, and he is sent back, as is thought, with a regulation of the ceremonial which will please all, though some say Albani will come away, rather than yield anything in point of ceremony.

" On Wednesday morning last came into this port two large Brittish galleys, caled the *Brice* and the *Driad*, loaden with sugar and other rich merchandise from Lisbon . . . ."

Mr. W. Chetwynd to Mr. A. Cardonnel.

1711, September 13th, N.S., Genoa.—" The two Men of Warr I had the honour to mention in my last were to saile from Barcelona, being arrived here, enable me to make a farther detail of the present scituation of the armys in Spain. Marshall Staremberg and the Duke of Argyll continue in the same camps, the one at Aiguilla, the other at St. Colomba with the main body of the army of the Allys, which consist in 20 German battallions, 10 English, 3 Palatins, one Portuguese, one Dutch, and another Grisons, in 16 German squadrons, 12 Portuguese, 8 Palatins, 6 Dutch and two English. The enemys are encamped at Cervera with a body of 15^{m} men which place they have fortified. Two other bodys of their troops of 5,000 each are one at Agramont, the other at Tarrega. Of these 25^{m} men they reckon 10^{m} are Horse, as you will see more particularly specified in the enclosed Lines of Battle. The superiority of the enemy is the occasion of the Marshall's not advanceing, tho' it is the generall opinion he will be obliged to it soon, not only to preserve the country about Tarragona, but likewise that behind St. Colomba to the gates of Barcelona, for the subsistence of our Horse during the winter, being forced at present to forrage in the Plain of Tarragona, about Aiqualada and Martorel (?).

" Monsieur de Vendosme is not yet arrived at the army, but was expected every day. The reason of his feigned indisposition, or disgust,

was because the Court of France would neither permit him to make a siege, nor deliver the Allies battle, haveing writ that he would doe one or the other, in case each was agreeable to that Court, a proposition he would scarce have made had he not been assured before hand [it] could never be accepted, by the danger he must necessarily have exposed the Army to in attempting either. To pass to the Armys in the Aimpourdan. Ours was encamped at St. Salvoni, but was to march in two or three days to Hostel-Arique, where it was designed to throw up some small works, to cover seaven or eight leagues of the country we still were in possession of on that side. The body of troops we have there is composed of two Regiments of Horse and six foot. The enemys have 8 battalions in garrison at Gironne, 2 at Bascara, 2 at Figueras, and one at Bagnol, with six regiments of Horse cantonned in villages on the other side of Gironne. At Tarragona we have left 2 English battalions, 2 Palatins, and 2 Spannish.

"The ennemys haveing desired a conference about the exchange of prisoners, the Commissarys named by the King met theirs at Meumenaw the 20th past, but finding they insisted upon the Treaty made [ ] Lieutenant Generall Stanhope, returned without entring into farther measures, so that all is broke off again. King Charles has fixt the 20th inst. to embark for Italy. The Queen is to be left Regent, whose government perhaps may be more agreable to the Catalans than the King's.

"Brigadiers Breton and Lepell are arrived here. The former is gone for England post, his cheif business being, I believe, to take care of the new Regiment he has bought, so took an occasion to be dispatched with the Duke of Argyll's letters. His Grace does sollicite for leave to return home this winter. . . . . ."

Mr. C. Cole to Mr. A. Cardonnel.

1711, September 18th, Venice.—" . . . . . They write from Naples that on the 7th instant a new large galley was lanched there, and called *St. Charles*. She is to be the Galera Padrona, and will be commanded by the Count Fougalada, General of the Neapolitan Galleyes. They are building a new Man of War there, and will soon lanch another galley.

"We have from Rome that the Pope had received letters from his Nuntio at Barcelona, signifying the great esteem the King of Spain has for his Holynes, and an account of the many favours shewed to the Nuntio himself. This letter is further an encomium on his Majesty, who they feared would have rather shewn a coldnes. Last week several Congregations were held, and the Pope met himself 13 of the most considerable Cardinals on Friday last. They remained four hours assembled, and wrote down their resolutions, which were sealed up in the house of the Cardinal Marescotti. Now every body expects to hear of great matters, tho' some think it will only be a new tax upon the people.

"On Saturday last at night this Senate resolved, nemine contradicente, to own the King of Spain, and give him all the titles he will have, and further to give him the reception due to so great a Monarch, as he shall pass over the Terra Firma of the Republick. I hear they had that day received a letter from the Venetian Resident at Milan, who wrote that King of Spain would order the Prince Hercolani to come away without taking leave, and that he would send the Venetian Ministers out of Vienna, Naples, Milan, &c. This resolution of the

Senat is sent to the thre named cities. This Government is in some concern for the Cavalier Mocenigo, Bailo at Constantinople, whilst there are no letters from him, tho' others have wrote from where he is, and here is a report as if he was put in prison, and some say that he is fled in the house of Sir Robert Sutton. A Brittish Privateer has sent here a Tartane loaden with oil. The eldest son of my Lord Baron Price is come to pass the Carneval here. Here is likewise Sir John Bealing baronet and Mr. Walters (his Governour) both Roman Catholics . . . . ."

MARY OF MODENA, Widow of James the Second of England, to . . . .

1712, October 22nd, Chaillot.—"Apres avoir estée fort longtemps sans avoir de vos nouvelles j'ay enfin eu le plaisir de recevoir vostre lettre du 1, par larquelle je vois bien, que vous ne m'aves pas oubliée, est sur tout devant Dieu, qui est le lieu, ou je souhaitte le plus, que mes amies se souviennent de mois; car j'ay un extresme besoin de prieres, pour m'obtenir de Dieu les secours, qui me sont necessaires, dans l'estat de souffrance dans le quel, il lui plaist me tenir depuis longtems; Si je puis recevoir quelque consolation dans ce monde, c'est dans cette sainte maison, oú je trouve de ressources, que je ne puis trouver ailleurs; ainsi jy demeurerai tant que je pourrai, c'est a dire jusques á ce que le froid excessif m'oblige d'en sortir: j'ay este incomodée ces jours passées, mais je me porte bien à present, Dieu merci, et qui me fait le plus de plaisir, ou pour mieus dire le seul, que me reste, c'est d'avoir des nouvelles du Roy mon fils trois ou quatre fois la semaine, qui bones pour ce qui regard sa santé; Du reste il attend tousiours les seuretes necessaires pour sortir de France, et pour profiter des offres obligeantes, que M^r^ le Duc de Lorraine lui a fait de demeurer dans son Chasteau de Barr.—Je ne puis vous exprimer combien j'ay esté sensible à l'honesteté et generosité de ce Prince envers mon fils, à qui il a envoyé M^r^ Roveck, pour lui faire touttes sortes d'offres obligeantes, je l'ay tesmoigné par une lettre à Madame la Duchesse de Lorraine du mieus qu'il m'a esté possible, mais vous me feres un grand plaisir, si, quand vous ires à Luneville vous voules bien encore m'aider a le faire, et respondre de mon cœur que je crois vous conoisses asses, pour qu' il n'est nil ingrat, ni meconoissant; et plust à Dieu que je pusse avoir des occasions de leur faire conoistre; Je suis faschée que Madame la Grande Duchesse ne se trouve guere soulagée des eaus, l'on m'avoit dit que Chalons estoit en son chemin pour revenir à Paris, cependant elle n'y a pas passé. Je me flatte tousjours que j'aurai le plaisir de vous voir icy cet hyver, et de vous entretenir teste a teste et cœur à cœur de ce qui regarde nos affaires spirituelles et temporelles; Je ne me pardone point de ne vous avoir plus tost remerciée des beaus et bons livres que vous m'avies envoyé en partant de Paris. Je les eu dans un temps que je n'estois pas tout-à-fait à moimesme, ils sont reliés par merveille, pries Dieu que j'eu profitte, et que je comence une bone fois à vivre en bone Chrestienne. Je le prie de vous faire une Grande Sainte, et vous doner une boné sante pour le mieus servir. Je suis en lui de tout mon cœur a vous.—M.R."

SIR EDWARD SOUTHWELL to . . . .

1736, April 27th, London.—"Dear Sir, I cannot pay you a greater compliment then writing to you this day, in all my finery and in the midst of the hurry.

"The Princess arrived at Greenwich about one Sunday; at 5 in the afternoon the Prince waited upon her with all his servants, and proposed being back by ten at night, but liked her person and conversation so well that he supped with her and did not return till two in the morning. On Monday he dined with her at a small table, and no attendant but a Dumb Waiter, the windows were open and crouds saw them, and they half an hour in a balcony which opend into Greenwich Park, where 10,000 people were staring at them, and Her Highness attended the Prince back in a barge as far as the Bridge. This day the Prince went again to wait on her at Greenwich. At half an hour after two he introduced her in the Drawing room at St. James's to the King and Queen. When she came in and went out she fell on her knees and kissed the King and Queen's hands, and both times they raised her up and embraced her.

"The Princess is no beauty, and marked with the Small Pox, but she is of a fine height, a very fair complexion and a fine colour in her cheeks. She appears very modest but not out of countenance, and has some[thing] gracious and agreeable in her conversation and quite easy and unaffected, and the Prince likes her extremely. This day she dines with the Prince and Princesses in his apartment at 8 at night. She is to be married in St. James's Chapell, and there is to be a public supper in the Ball room, and tomorrow every one is to be presented to her Highness."

Reverend Thomas Morel to . . . .

[Circ. 1764].—"Dear Sir, Dr. Sam Croxall was before my time, and I know very little of him, but that, I have heard, he was minister of Hampton and the Chappell at Hampton Court, that he was a very ingenious man, and a good scholar, though I know nothing of his writing, but his justly commended Fables. As an anecdote of him, *entre nous*,—When I went to Hereford, to preach the sermon, at the meeting of the Three Choirs in 1747, curiosity led me into the present Bishop's garden, to view an old stone building, of which our Society (the Antiquarians) had made a print; the gardiner enquired whether I was looking for any thing in particular; and upon my informing him what it was; 'Sir,' says he, 'Dr. S. Croxall (who entirely govern'd the Church during the dotage of the Bishop) pulled it down, and with the materials built part of that house, in which Mr. Rodney Croxal now lives.'

"I know very little of Baron Mounteney, as he came to Kings College in 1725, just as I had left it (for a curacy and small sine-cure at Kelvedon in Essex). His intimacy with Sir Edward Walpole at college, and his excellent Dedication of part of Demosthenes to Sir Robert, together with his honesty and great abilities, raised him to the honours he so well deserved.

"And now as to Oratorio's:—'There was a time (says Mr. Addison), 'when it was laid down as a maxim, that nothing was capable of being 'well set to musick, that was not nonsense.' And this I think, though it might be wrote before Oratorio's were in fashion, supplies an Oratorio-writer (if he may be called a writer) with some sort of apology; especially if it be considered, what alterations he must submit to, if the Composer be of an haughty disposition, and has but an imperfect acquaintance with the English language. As to myself, great a lover as I am of music, I should never have thought of such an undertaking (in which, for the reasons above, littte or no credit is to be gained), had

not Mr. Handell applied to me, when at Kew, in 1746, and added to his request the honour of a recommendation from Prince Frederic. Upon this I thought I could do as well as some who had gone before me, and within 2 or three days carried him the first Act of *Judas Macchabæus*, which he approved of. 'Well,' says he 'and how are you to go on?' 'Why, we are to suppose an engagement, and that the Israelites have 'conquered, and so begin with a chorus as

'Fallen is the Foe

'or, something like it.' 'No, I will have this,' and began working it, as it is, upon the Harpsicord. 'Well, go on.' 'I will bring you more to-morrow.' 'No, something now,

'So fall thy Foes, O Lord

'that will do," and immediately carried on the composition as we have it in that most admirable chorus.

"That incomparable Air, *Wise men, flattering, may deceive us* (which was the last he composed, as *Sion now his head shall raise*, was his last chorus) was designed for *Belshazzar*, but that not being perform'd, he happily flung it into *Judas Macchabæus*. N.B. The plan of *Judas Macchabæus* was designed as a compliment to the Duke of Cumberland, upon his returning victorious from Scotland. I had introduced several incidents more apropos, but it was thought they would make it too long, and were therefore omitted. The Duke however made me a handsome present by the hands of Mr. Poyntz. The success of this Oratorio was very great. And I have often wished, that at first I had ask'd in jest, for the benefit of the 30th Night, instead of a 3d. I am sure he would have given it me: on which night the [re] was above 400*l.* in the House. He left me a legacy however of 200*l.*

"The next year he desired another, and I gave him *Alexander Belus*, which follows the history of the foregoing in the *Macchabees*. In the first part there is a very pleasing Air, accompanied with the harp, *Hark, Hark he strikes the Golden Lyre.* In the 2^{d}, two charming duets, *O What pleasure past expressing*, and *Hail, wedded Love, mysterious Law.* The 3^{d} begins with an incomparable Air, in the affettuoso style, intermixed with the chorus Recitative that follows it. And as to the last Air, I cannot help telling you, that, when Mr. Handell first read it, he cried out *D—n* your Iambics. 'Dont put yourself in a passion, they are easily Trochees.' *Trochees, what are Trochees?* 'Why, the very reverse of Iambics,' by leaving out a syllable in every line, as instead of

'Convey me to some peacefull shore,
'Lead me to some peacefull shore.'

'That is what I want.' 'I will step into the parlour, and alter them immediately.' I went down, and returned with them altered in about 3 minutes; when he would have them as they were, and had set them, most delightfully accompanied with only a quaver. and a rest of 3 quavers.

"The next I wrote was *Theodora* (in 1749), which Mr. Handell himself valued more than any Performance of the kind; and when I once ask'd him, whether he did not look upon the Grand Chorus in the Messiah as his Master Piece? '*No,*' says he, '*I think the Chorus at the end of the 2d part in Theodora far beyond it,* He saw the lovely youth &c.

"The 2^{d} night of *Theodora* was very thin indeed, tho' the Princess Amelia was there. I guessed it a losing night, so did not go to Mr. Handell as usual; but seeing him smile, I ventured, when, 'Will

you be there next Friday night,' says he, 'and I will play it to you? I told him I had just seen Sir T. Hankey, and he desired me to tell you, that if you would have it again, he would engage for all the Boxes. *He is a fool; the Jews will not come to it (as to Judas) because it is a Christian story; and the Ladies will not come, because it [is] a virtuous one.*

"My own favourite is *Jeptha*, which I wrote in 1751, and in composing of which Mr. Handell fell blind. I had the pleasure to hear it finely perform'd at Salisbury under Mr. Harris; and in much greater perfection, as to the vocal part, at the Concert in Tottenham Court Road.

"The *Triumph of Time and Truth*—in 1757. The words were entirely adapted to the music of *Il Trionfo del Tempo*, composed at Rome in about 1707.

"To oblige Mr. Smith, Mr. Handell's successor, I wrote *Nabal* in 1764, and *Gideon*. The music of both are entirely taken from some old genuine pieces of Mr. Handell. In the latter is an inimitable Chorus—*Gloria Patri, Gloria filio*, which at first sight I despaired of setting with proper words; but at last struck out *Glorious Patron, glorious Hero* &c. which did mighty well. . . ."

ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF KINGSTON to . . . . . .

1788, April 11th.—"Monsieur. On a fait courir ici un bruit que je sois mort; grace à Dieu, je me porte bien, et je vous prie de le faire dire à mes Banquiers et à ma maison. Je suis, Monsieur, obeissiante servante.'"

A note of secretarial penmanship, chiefly remarkable for the autograph signature—"E. Duchesse de Kingston, Comtesse de Warth." The notorious lady died on 28th August, 1788.

Together with this curious note with a noteworthy signature, Mr. Hodgkin preserves a packet of miscellaneous "Chudleigh Papers," containing about 96 letters and other documents touching incidents of the lady's scarcely edifying story, including her famous trial for bigamy.

III. WRITINGS TOUCHING CHARLES I. AND THE CIVIL WAR.

Though they comprise nothing of high moment, the writings of this group contain some papers that will interest the lighter students of our seventeenth century annals, and several matters that may be serviceable to local antiquaries.

(1) Orders (in handwriting of under-mentioned Edward Walker) dated at Beverley on 23rd and 24th April 1642, and given by Charles I. to George Maynwaring, esq., Richmond Herald, and Edward Walker, esq., Chester Herald, directing them to go to Kingston-upon-Hull, and proclaim Sir John Hotham and his adherents traitors, unless he shall open the gates of the town to His Majesty. (2) Two contemporary copies of a Memorandum dated from Beverley and headed, "His Majesty's Message "sent from Beverley to Hull and delivered by George Manwaringe Rich- "mond Herauld and Edward Walker Chester Herauld by his Majesties "command to Sir John Hotham." (3) Memorandum without signature or date, setting forth the King's way of explaining his Printed Declaration issued at York, on 14th May 1642, whereby His Majesty merely designed to signify his acceptance of "the voluntarie offers of those "gentlemen who had or should tender their services to him for the

" guard of his person." (4) Warrant, dated 15th May 1642, from His Majesty to the Constables of Newton and Beningbrough, bidding the same Constables cause the soldiers of Sir Robert Strickland's regiment meet at Sutton in the Forest on the 17th inst., there to receive further commands. (5) Letter from Lord Howard of Escrick to Lord Keeper Littleton, dated from York on 16th May 1642, touching his Majesty's aforementioned Printed Declaration, issued at York on the 14th inst., and consequent proceeding thereon, with three enclosures respecting the same affair. (6) Collection of Bills and Accounts of moneys paid, on or between 13th June and 8th August 1642, by Edward Walker, esq., Paymaster of His Majesty's Guard, to officers of Sir Robert Strickland's regiment co. York, for the maintenance of the same regiment. (7) Contemporary copy of a Warrant, dated from Oxford on 20th January, 164⅔, under the sign-manual of Charles I., to the Governor or Commander of His Majesty's forces in or near Newark. (8) Draft, dated on 6th of April 1643, of the main and active clauses of two several commissions, appointing Henry Willmott to be Lieutenant-General, and Sir Robert Aston to be Serjeant-Major General of His Majesty's forces of horse, raised or to be raised for his service in England and Wales, under the command of Prince Rupert. (9) Letters and other papers, covering in all 39 leaves, touching an agreement, made on 29th September 1643, between Alexander Downes and William Sandys, for the sale and purchase of certain arms lying at Dunkirke for the service of Charles I. (10) Copy, made in 1644 by Catherine Downes, of Mr. William Sandys's note of promise dated to her on 9th October 1643, and offered by Catherine Downes in 1644 to the consideration of Queen Henrietta Maria, together with a letter of petition written by the same Catherine Downes to the said Queen. (11) Rough Draft of a Commission, dated 27th October 1643, appointing Ralph Lord Hopton to be Field Marshal General of the horse, foot, and dragoons raised or to be raised or brought by him into cos. Sussex, Surrey and Kent. (12) Copy of the contract made between Alexander Downes and S^{r} Justin Collemar at Bruxelles on 28th November 1643, for the sale and purchase of arms at Dunkirk. (13) Minutes of Proceedings at Councils of War, held on or between 28th August and 19th September 1644, at Tavistock, Chard, and Exeter. (14) Rough Draft of a Proclamation by the King, dated at Bridgenorth on 9th May 1645, "forbiddinge any the officers or " souldiers of his Majesties armys to plunder, rob or oppresse his " Majesties subjects, uppon payne of death." (15) Letter, dated from Derby House on 20th June 1645, from the Committee of both Kingdoms to tho Committee of the City of Norwich, requiring the Norwich Committee to "forthwith send up those recrewts that are behind in your county." (16) Rough Draft, dated at Lichfield on 11th August [ ], for a Proclamation by the King, ordering the payment of sixpence *per* night, over and above free quarters, to every trooper or other horse-soldier in His Majesty's service. (17) Rough Draft, dated at Cardiff on 4th August [ ], for a Commission under the King's sign-manual, appointing Jacob Lord Asteley, Baron of Reading and Major-General of His Majesty's army, to be Marshal and Commander of the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, Brecknocke, Radnor, Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke. (18) Paper without date of "Instructions unto our Commissioners for levying and impresting of Souldiers in our county of Carmarthen." (19) Draft, dated at Newark [ ], for a Commission under the Sign Manual of Charles I., appointing Joseph Rhoades to be Muster-Master General of all His Majesty's " forces of Horse, Foote and Dragoones raysed or to be raysed in the

" countyes of Nottingham, Lincolne and Rutland, under the command " of Sir Richard Wyllis, knt., Commander-in-Chief of those parts." (20) Rough Draft for a Commission, appointing Ralph Lord Hopton " to be General of the Ordnance and Artillery of our Army, now under " the command of . . . . Patrick, Earl of Brentford and Forth, Lieut- " General of the same. (21) Paper of Minutes of Proceedings at Councils of War, dated on 12th September [ ], in cos. Somerset and Devon. (22) Letter, dated from Newark, on 31st March 1646, from John Cleveland, the Cavalier Poet to the Committee of both Kingdoms.

Charles I. and Sir John Hotham.

1642, April 23rd and 24th, Beverley.—Orders (in handwriting of undermentioned Edward Walker) given by Charles I. to Richmond Herald and Chester Herald, " Our Commands to our trusty and our well-beloved servants, George Maynwaring, esq. Richmond Herauld and Edward Walker, esq., Chester Herauld, our officers at Armes, before the gates of the Towne of Kingston uppon Hull, the 23rd of April, 1642. Heraulds I command yee upon your allegiannce to proclayme Sir John Hotham and all his adherents trayters, except hee shall open the gates and admitt us into the towne within one hower.—Our. Commands to our trusty and welbeloved servants George Maynwaringe esq. Richmond Herauld, and Edward Walker esq. Chester Herauld, our officers at Armes sent by us from Beverley to our Towne of Kingston uppon Hull the 24th of April 1642. Heraulds I command yee to goe instantly to Hull and summon Sir John Hotham and to lett him know that Wee hope (hee haveinge slept uppon it and better considered) he will not refuse to admitt us into the Towne. And therefore I command yee once more in our name to offer him our grace, favor and pardon, if he will let us in, Our intention beinge only to see our Magazine there, Otherwise if Wee shalbee enforced to raise the County, hee must look for worse condicions. And then give him some time to consider and returne his answere."

Charles I. and Sir John Hotham.

1642, April 24th, Beverley. Two comtemporary copies of a Memorandum, headed " His Majesty's Message sent from Beverley to " Hull and delivered by George Manwaringe Richmond Herauld and " Edward Walker Chester Herauld by his Majestie's command to Sir " John Hotham." Setting forth the precise words in which the said heralds delivered the King's message, and also the precise words in which Sir John Hotham answered them, to wit, " To which Sir " John Hotham answered from the wall, not admittinge us into " the Towne:—Gentlemen, I pray returne my most humble and " hearty thankes to his Majestie for the great favor, it beinge so full of " grace and goodnesse, And, as you are officers of honor, let his Majestie " know that I have perused all my papers and Orders of Parliament, " and find that I cannot doe without betrayinge the great trust reposed " in mee, And therefore I humble beg his Majestie's pardon, hopeinge I " may live to doe his Majestie service."

Charles I. and Volunteers to Guard his Person.

[1642, May, York.] Memorandum, without signature or date;— " We waited this day upon His Majestie concerning a printed Declaration

published the 14th of this instant May humbly to knowe His Majestise meaning therein, at which tyme he was gratiously pleased to signifie unto us That his intention was thereby to accept the voluntarie offers of those gentlemen who had or should tender their services unto him for the guard of his person, and out of that number that should appeare before him at the the tyme prefixed he would chuse such a competent number as might serve for the safe guard of his royall person likewise telling us that he had declared to those gentlemen whoe did attend him at the last meeting, That he noe wayes intended hereby to encrease the number of the trayned Bands."—Endorsed "His Majesties answeare " tuching the printed payper."

Charles I. and Sir Robert Strickland's Regiment.

1642, May 15th . Order, by virtue of a warrant from His Majesty, to the Constables of Newton and Beningbrough, bidding them to give order to all the petty constables within their division or hundred to cause all "the Trayned Bands sowldiers of Sir Robert Strickland's " regiment with their officers and arms to meet at Sutton in the Forest " on Tuesday next the 17th of this instant May by eight o'clocke in the " morninge, there to receive further commands by the Colonell or " Serjeant-Major of the said Regiment."—Signed—Tho. Gravenor.

Lord Howard of Escrick to Lord Keeper Littleton.

1642, May 16th, York.—"Yesternight somewhat late there came to our hands this paper enclosed which wee conceiveing to bee illegall wee wayted this morneing on the Kinge telling him we thought it our duty to represent to His Majesty of what dangerous consequence it was to recommend the whole county to bring in their horse which would bee occasion of great gelousies and might breed great distraccions. His Majesty's aunswer was that however it was expressed yet hee never intended to have any come in but voluntarily. Wee replyed that this bore another sence, and that it would bee our duty to give notice of it to the Parliament. When wee were gone, the Marquesse of Hertford, the Lord Savile, and my Lord Cheife Justice Bancks repayreing to him browght us this Paper in answer of what wee had sayd to him, with a comaund from the Kinge to wryte up the substance of it to your Lordship, but thinkeing it not fitt to take upon us to wryte his Majesty's sence least wee should be mistaken, I have here sent you the very paper itselfe as wee had it. Theis Lords doe every one of them protest that they never knew any thinge of this printed Paper till wee showed it to them. I acquainted your Lordship in my last letter that his Majesty had layd aside the resolucion of rayseing that regiment which was Sir Robert Stricklands but this afternoone wee understand that it is to meet to morrow by warrants from his Majesty a coppie of one of them I send your Lordshipp hereinclosed. I know not what the successe of this will be nor what the sheriffe will doe upon it. Hee is newly gone owt of Towne. My Lord this [is] what at this tyme I am to acquaynt you with."

With the three following enclosures:—

(1.) Printed Broadside Proclamation:—"By the King. Whereas, upon Summons from Us, divers Gentlemen of this Our County of York did attend Us upon Thursday the twelfth of this instant May, when We declared Our Resolution (for the Reasons then delivered by Us), to have a Guard to secure and defend our Person, and desired therein

the Concurrence and Assistance of the Gentry of this County. And whereas divers Gentlemen of this County, for many Reasons and Occasions, could not then appear to receive Our pleasure on that behalf, whereunto divers have subscribed, Wee have therefore thought good hereby to give notice as well to those Gentlemen who were not then present, as to those who did then attend us, that Our Command is, That as well those gentlemen who are charged with Horse, as others, appear at York upon Friday the twentieth of this Moneth in such manner and equipage as will be convenient for the guard of Our Person. And, We require and command that in the interim no other Warrants, Order or Command whatsoever shall distract or hinder this Our Service. And We further will and command, That this Our Order be forthwith published by the Sheriffe of this Our County. For which this shall be sufficient Warrant. *Given at Our Court at York, the fourteenth day of May, in the eighteenth year of Our Reign*, 1642. Imprinted at York by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majestie: and by the Assignes of John Bill, 1642."

(2.) Paper of the King's Answer. "Wee waited this day upon his Majestie concerning a printed Declaracion published the 14th of this instant May humbly to knowe his Majesties meaning therein, at which tyme he was gratiouslie pleased to signifie unto us, That his intention was thereby to accept the voluntarie offers of those Gentlemen whoe had or should tender their services unto him for the Guard of his person, and out of that number that should appeare before him at the time prefixed he would chuse such a competent number as might serve for the safe guard of his royall person, likewise telling us, That he had declared to those Gentlemen whoe did attend him at the last meeting, that he noe wayes intended hereby to encrease the number of the trayned Bands."

(3.) Warrant to the Constables of Newton and Beningborowgh, for mustering Sir Robert Strickland's Regiment.—"To the Constables of Newton and Beningborowgh. By vertue of a Warrant from his Majesty to mee directed. His will and commaund is to give Order to all the severall petty Constables within this division or Hundred to cause all the Trayned Bands sowldiers of Sir Robert Strickland's Regiment with their Officers and Armes to meet att Sutton in the Forrest on Tuesday next the 17th of this instant May, by Eight o'Clocke in the morneinge where they shall receive further Commaund and directions by the Collonell or Serjeant Major of the sayd Regiment. Fayle not at your perill. Tho. Gravener." Dated 15th of May 1642.

Sir Robert Strickland's Regiment.

1642, June 13th to August 8th. Bills and accompts (on 24 several leaves), of moneys paid, on or between the above-stated days, by Edward Walker esq., Paymaster of His Majesty's Guard, to officers of Sir Robert Strickland's regiment co. York, for the maintenance of the same regiment: With receipts for the same payments, signed by Sir Robert Strickland—Colonell, Edward Duncombe esq.—Lieut Colonell, Walter Slingsby esq., Edward Tirwhitt esq., Anthony Wharton esq.—Captains of the said regiment, Thomas Frankland esq.—Serjeant-Major of the same regiment, and John Hitchinough—Preacher to the same regiment.—It is worthy of remark that in these bills Lieut-Colonell Edward Duncombe, signing himself "Ed. Duncombe," is described indifferently by the christian names "Edmond" and

" Edward " and that whilst the Colonel spells his surname " Strykland," his kinsman the Captain spells it " Strickland."—Also, in the handwriting of Edward Walker esq., an account described at its head, " Pay Bill of " the Regiment of Sir H. Griffith, beginnge 19th [ ] endinge " 5th July, 1642."

Charles the First and his Garrison at Newark.

1642, January 20th, Oxford. Contemporary Copy of a Warrant under the sign manual of Charles I., directed to the Governor or Commander of the King's forces or garrison in or near Newark: Ordering the said Governor or Commander to send forces and assistance to Prince Rupert, in accordance with such orders as the same Prince shall give, he being " imployed in an expedition of importance for" the King's " especiall service in Leicestershire."

Commission to Henry Willmot and Sir Arthur Aston.

1643, April 6th, . Draft of the main and active clauses for two several Commissions in the army of Charles I., to wit (1) Commission appointing Henry Willmott to be Lieutenant Generall "of all " Our Forces of Horse, as well Troopes of Horse and Curasiers as " Dragooniers and Carabineers, and of all and all maner of Horse " Forces already raysed or which hereafter shall be raysed for our " service within this our Kingdome of England and dominion of Wales " for the defence of the true Protestant Religion, our Person, the Two " Houses of Parliament and their just privileges, and the Liberties and " proprietyes of Our Subjects, To command immediately and in Cheif " next under our Dearest nephew Prince Rupert, Generall of our " Horse;" and (2) a Commission to Sir Arthur Aston to be Serjeant Major General of the same forces.

Spurious Sale of Arms at Dunkirk.

1643, September 29th to . Letters and other Papers (covering in all 39 leaves), touching the Agreement, made on September 29th, 1643, between Alexander Downes and William Sandys, for the sale and purchase of certain arms lying at Dunkirk for the service of his Majesty Charles I., King of Great Britain, and also touching the subsequent claims made by Madame Stamfort (in later time styled Madame Downe *alias* Downes, and in still later time described as the wife of the Earl of Castlehaven) upon the said William Sandys, for the performance of promises made by him, in consideration of her pains in bringing about the said agreement for the said sale of arms.—N.B. For notes touching and extracts from the later of this series of writings, students must search *Papers &c., touching Charles II. in Exile* of this Report.

William Sandys and Katherine Stamfort.

1643, October 9th, Brussels.—Copy made in November 1644 by Catherine Downes of Mr. William Sandys's note of promise to her dated on Oct. 9th, 1643 (and offered to Queen Henrietta Maria's consideration by Catherine Downes on 26th November 1644, together with a letter written by same Catherine Downes to the said Queen on

the same last given date) and running thus:—"Whereas Mrs. Katherin Stamfort hath with very much affection to h's Majesties service, disposed Mr. Downe to part with his Armes for his Majesties servis, and whereby his Majesties servis hath beene only advanced through her entier and discreete diligence and fidelity therein, I have thought fit to promise her one thousand Gilders to be paid tomorrow as a gift from her Majestie, as allsoe doe undertake by these to procure a pension of fowre hundred Guilders yearly to be paid her during her life, and this I undertake shalbe under the Greate Seale of England as a hansom character of her good service to the Kinge and Croune, And this I doe hereby oblige my self to perform well and truly: Witness my hand this 9th of Octobre 1643, Bruxells, Signed Will: Sandys."

Commission to Ralph Lord Hopton.

1643, October 27th, . Rough Draft for a Commission, appointing Ralph Lord Hopton to be "Field Marshall Generall of such "forces of the Trayned Bands volontiers or others of horse, foote and "dragooniers, raised or to be raised or brought" by the said Lord Hopton or by his direction "into all or any our counties of Sussex, "Surrey and Kent and into all or any the citties, townes and fortes "therein."

Another Spurious Sale of Arms at Dunkirk.

1643, November 28th, Brussels.—Copy of the Contract made between Alexander Downes and S[r] Justin Collemar on the said day, for the sale and purchase of the arms at Dunkirk: a writing in which the surname "Downes" is curiously misspelt "Doiere."

Proceedings at Councils of War.

1644, August 28th to September 19th. Minutes of proceedings at Councils of War, on two discolored and worn sheets of paper, that in their present condition still afford the following particulars, to wit. "28th August. (1) Some officer to goe into severall parishes to view what corne there is in severall parishes about, and to have the same ground and brought into severall places for the use of the Army. (2) Another Order to the Sheriffe for the sendinge in of straglers inviteing the contrey to consider of theire condition in the doeinge thereof. (3) Sir Edward Waldegrave to send out small parties to apprehend all straylinge (*sic*) souldiers, and to retorne them with their names and regiments to the Lord Generall, that so they may bee punished for their disorders. (4) A Writ to the Maior of Liskerd to entertayne and quarter all such sicke officers as the Lord Generall shall send thither. 29th August, (5) The Commissioners doe undertake that 12 carriadges a-peice both at Liskerd and Bodmin shall constantly attend at eyther magazine, to bringe provisions to the Armies, and 2 parties of horse to attend to convey them safe to and fro. (6) A Proclamation that no officer uppon payne of death shall take any of these horses and carts. 2nd September, (7) Advertise Goreing perticulars sent Sir Richard G. Horse and foote and 1,000 musqueteers more to take all advantage of pursueinge and fallinge on the horse and soldiers att Plymouth. G to command next. 3rd September, (8) An Order to the Sheriffe to signify to the contre about Listethiell to bring in all the armes or left . . . . by the

rebells. (9) Another for a thankesgivinge through this county for the late victory to bee Tuesday next, and a prayer to that purpose. (10) Sir John Browne to visitt all the carriadges carefully forthwith to see if there bee any pistells or armes, because we have not many, to doe what hee can without breach of Articles . . . . (11) To march to-morrow early to Liskerd, all the foote before Munketh Quithecke, the next night at Tavestocke. (12) Prince Maurice to make marche for to bringe uppe the straglers of east and west. (13) Colonel Sir F . . . n to raise 50 men and to pay them out of the estates of John and Richard Daley. 6th September, 1644, (14) Ordered that 500 musqueteers out of eyther army should be drawn out, to follow the rebells horse under the command . . . . (15) A despatch to G. Goreinge to give an accompt thereof. The Randevous to bee at Brent for to-morrow at 8 of the clock, the way from Sheine to Ledford; . . . . Exceter 2,000, Tiverton 1,000, Ferington 1,000, Dartmouth 500, Totnesse 1,000, Biddeford 500, OateHampton 200, Hatherley 200, Crediton 400, Huniton 500. 7th September, (16) Ordered that notice bee given to both armies to march on Monday. 8th September, (17) Ordered that K[ing's] Army draw out to-morrow on the south side of the towne, and the Prince Maurice betweene Brent and this towne at that time. (18) All the Trayned Bands of Cornewall to bee at Mount Edgcombe, for the Assault of Plymouth by Wednesday next . . . . 11th September, (19) Resolved not to fall in to-morrrow, to get provisions and the men to be sent for uppe." Also (20) The following dateless order, touching a negotiation for an exchange of prisoners: "Whereas it was ordered uppon the question at Westminster the 5th of August past, that they do approve of the exchange of Captain Barker, prisoner at Lambeth, for Captaine Hercules Huncks prisoner to his Majestie at Belvoir Castle, That Exchange is not at all agreed unto, not for many reasons thought equall, but if they will deliver and sett at liberty Adrian May, Esq., his Majesties servant now prisoner with them at Lambeth House, Uppon notice thereof speedy order shalbee given for the release of Captain Huncks out of Belvoir Castle, or if this will not bee accepted the said Captaine shalbee released for Colonell Thomas Bedingfyld, prisoner in Lyme, which if refused he must not expect any Exchange."

Council of War at Tavistock.

1644, September 5th, Tavistock.—Minutes (in the handwriting of Edward Walker esq., afterwards Sir Edward Walker knt.) of Orders "made at a Councell of War at Tavistock," running in these words, "It was then ordered that his highnesse Prince Maurice should send for for to repaire unto the Armie all such regiments in the County of Cornewall, who are not now in the Armie, and likewise to place, where they were wanting, fittinge officers to command them, and to determayne and to settle any disputes that are about the command of any the same regiments. It was farther ordered that his Highnesse should by his comissions authorise John Taverner to be Provost Marshall Generall of the East Division of the County of Cornewall and David Howes of the West, with power to apprehend all straglinge officers and souldiers of any of his Majesties Armies, and to bringe or send them to the Armies, and power of Marshall Law to execute some of them beinge wilfull, where they shallbe found, and for there assistance each of them to have 30 men out of the Sheriffes.—Likewise, his Highnese to make choyse of 2 fitt persons to bee Provost Marshalls of Devon agaynst to-morrow, with the

same power.—It was then ordered that the Sheriffe Commissioners and Justices of the Peace of the County of Cornewall should cause stronge watches and guards to bee placed in all the passes betweene Cornewall and Devon to hinder the returne of straglinge souldiers, and to have such guards order[ed] not to permitt any officer or souldier to come into the county without a passe from his Generall or an officer of the field, nor any contreyman to come in without a passe from a Justice of the Peace, nor any who have brought provisions without a note under a Comissaries hands. These they and every of them are to put carefully in execution."

Orders at Councils of War.

[1644] September 19th to 29th, .—On a worn and discoloured sheet of paper, Minutes of Orders made at Councils of War, to wit, "19th September, (1) [of] Cornewall to send all shoees and stockinges with speed and to Mr. Bligh; 2,000 payre of shoees divided between the two Armies, the rest to bee shod at Chard; cloathed then if possibly. (2) To march satterday to Huniton, and sunday to Chard. (3) The Maior of Exeter to send half to Sir Ja. Asteley to Collompton, to deliver the rest to Prince Maurice. (4) The Prince Maurice his Army satterday at St. Marie Auterie, the next day to Axmister, 3 to Crewkherne. (4) Sir Francis Doddington to have his Reght (?) out of the Army to blocke Taunton. (5) Lord Hopton, Sir John Berkeley, Mr. Rolles, Lord Bristell, Lord Digby, Sir Francis Doddington, Generall Goreinge, to meet 4 this afternoone at Lord Bristell's Chamber about blockinge of Lyme and Taunton. The K[ing] at Chard, monday. (6) An Order to the Sheriffe and Conestables to apprehend all straglinge souldiers of the Kinges Army, to keepe alle of Essex Army to Bridgewater or next garrison. (7) A Comission to take the accompts of Prince Maurice's army. (8) The Comissaries to bee sent unto, to make provisions for the Army at Chard and Huniton. (9) To speake to the Kinge about Lt. Colonell Nesbitt. (10) Jephson and Gervase sonnes taken at Basinge bee [ ] for Lord Edward Stawell by the Governor, and to bee released for no other.—24th of September, (11) The Comissaries to bee sent unto and to agree uppon such hundreds, whence provision may be sent for the supply of eyther armies, and the Comissaries of the Horse and D[ragoon] Trayne, and to the Waggon-Master for the Trayne. (12) The Commyssaries of Somersett and Dorsett that are there at Exeter to attend heere. (13) An other letter about the imprested men. (14) That every Colonell shall keepe a booke of the imprest men and the parishes they are of, that so if they run away they may be sent for and punished. (15) The Quarter-Master Generall to quarter all Blagg's trein in the town; and to lye all in houses . . . . where Blaggs is. (16) Sir Jo: Berkley to draw in all the gunsmiths of the countrey to fix armes. (17) Lord (?) of Hayter co. Devon to be excused from all taxes, to levy and maynteyne one Regiment of 1,000 officers includ[ed], still to maynteyne and . . . on all occasions under the command of Sir Henry Carie, uppon the motion made to his Majestie by Sir H. Carie. (18) 300 foote of that garrison at Exeter to lye at Huniton, and Sir John Berkeley to come and attend heere, and his Regiment of horse toward Colleton. (19) A letter to the Governor of Bridgwater, to make all expedition in blockinge uppe Taunton. (20) Reserve all the consideration of the quarteringe the horse untill the afternoone.

(21) The Quarter-Master Generall Lloyd to attend his Majestie about the quartering the Princes Trayne. (22) The King to have notes of the Quarters dayly from the Quarter-Master Generall, and some to attend the King constantly on orders [ ] an Adjutant-General and house provided, and 2 of our regiments there. 28th September, (23) Prince Maurices Army to march on tuesday to Eversholt and thereabouts, the next day to Cerne Abby. (24) A Regiment of horse to be quartered at Bridport, and 120 musqueteers at Chiderooke, and the horse to keepe a guard at Chidestre. (25) The Kings Army on Monday to South Perrott or thereaboutes, on tuesday to Mayden Newton, on wednesday to Dorchester. (26) Letters to Greenvile to send away the Princes foote, to Wendham to advertise him of our march to proceed in the blocking of Taunton,—Colonell James Longe, Lt.-Colonell Richard Bowles, Major The: Lister of Horse. . . . . 29th September: (27) To resume the debate of the proposition of Somersett and Devon at Dorchester on thursday morning."

Council of War at Exeter.

[1644] September 19th, Exeter.—"At a Councell of War at Exceter, the 19th September, his Majestie and his Councell of War being present: It was ordered that the Earle of Bristell, the Lord Digby, the Lord Hopton, Generall Goreinge, the Master of the Rolles, Sir John Berkeley, calling to them Sir Francis Dodington and such other gentlemen as they shall conceive fitt, should meet this afternoone at 3 of the clocke at the Earle of Bristell's Chamber, and should then and there debate of and resolve, what force they conceive will bee sufficient to blocke uppe Lyme and Taunton, when his Majesties Army shalbee drawn out of these partes, uppon whose reportes his Majestie will give further direction therein."

Council of War at Chard.

1644, September 24th, Chard.—Minutes of Proceedings at a Council of War at Chard, running thus: "It was then ordered that Quarter-Master Generall Lloyd should speedily quarter all Colonell Blagg's Train in the towne, so as they may lye in houses, and to place them in the lower roomes of any houses, where any persons whatsoever are quartered, except the King's and Prince's houses, and then to quarter all Colonel Lisles' Trein on the place where Colonel Blaggs Trein is now quartered.—(2.) It was then ordered that the Comissaries Generall of the Kinges Trayne of Artilery and the Comissary Generall of Prince Maurices should meet to-morrow the 25th at Prince Maurices or the Lord Hopton's Quarters there to divide the hundred, out of which to send for carriadges for the avoydeing of future differencces.—(3.) His Majestie was then gratiously pleased to declare his sense of the great service donne him by the Petitioner's husband and of his death for the same, and therefore he commanded mee to signify his expresse pleasure to the Honorable the Governor of the Citty of Exceter, and to the Commissioners for sequestrations, that they should with all care and expedition take into theire consideracion the condition of the Petiticioner with her request, and to settle some such course for her support, as they shall find to bee just and necessary, either out of the estate desired or by any other meanes. (4.) It was then ordered that the Commissaries Generall

of victuals of the horse, foote and Trayne of his Majesties Army, and the Comysssary of Prince Maurices Army should meet to-morrow morneinge the 25th at the Lord Generalls or Prince Maurices Quarter in this towne, and there to agree upon and divide the severall Hundreds of the Counties, that are to supply provisions for both armies, that so there may bee no mistakes or differences for the future."

Colonel's Commission to Thomas Walker.

1644, November 3rd, Oxford.—Commission, under the sign-manual (not autograph) of Charles the First, and subscribed by Sir Edward Walker: Appointing Thomas Walker to be Colone of a regiment of foot in the place of Sir Richard Cholmeley deceased, who was appointed Colonel of the same regiment on the resignation of John Lord Pawlett, formerly Colonel of the same. The Commission opens with this preamble, "Whereas a great and rebellious Army hath bin raised against us under "the name of King and Parliament and under the command of Robert "Devereux late Earle of Essex which army hath not only in set battailes "endeavoured to take our life from us but the same and other forces "raysed by divers brayterous and seditious persons and cherished and maintayned by the disloyall and rebellious citty of London have "comitted all the acts of outrage, robbery and murther upon our good "subjects and doe still continue the same, thereby intending to alter "and change the government of Church and State and to introduce "anarchy, tyranny, and confusion, for prevention whereof and for the "defence of our own Royall Person and posterity, the lawes of the land, "the liberty and propriety of the subject, the Protestant religion and just "priviledges of Parliament, &c."—The sign-manual, not being in the King's penmanship, may be presumed to have been placed on the parchment by some person or persons duly deputed and commissioned for that purpose.

Catherine Downe to Queen Henrietta Maria.

1644, November 26th, Brussels. "Madame, Je supplye tres humblement vostre Majeste de me pardonner si je prend la hardiese de luy escrire, mais j'y suis constraignt pour ma justification contre les mauvaises impretions que j'ay appris qu'on luy veut doner de moy et cest par une lettre de Mons. Sandys escrit a certaine persone en ceste ville, en la quelle il me menasse du desplaisir de vostre Majeste, quelque chose Madame ay peu ou pouroit sugerer a vostre Majeste au contraire, Il est trescertain que J'ay faict tout ce qui m'a esté possible pour servir vcz Majestez en ce que Monsr. Sandys a requis de moy, touchant les Armes que Mr. Downe avoit acheté (comme Vostre Majesté poura veoir par ceste copie de son obligation que je prend la liberte de vous presenter) quoy que d'abord j'ay trouve qu'il avoit grande aversion contre le dict Sandys, le croyant tele qu'il at experimente du depuis (homme de peu de promesse et fort dangereux en ces procedures), cest a ceste seulle cause et non autre, qu'on peut et doit imputer le mauvais succes de ceste important affaire, par le mauvais succes de ceste important affaire, par le mauvais menage duquel, en la personne du dict Monsr Sandys, les Rebelles de voz Majestez ont eu leur desirs, voz Majestez ont este deservis et Monsr Downe est moi ruinez en la perte que nous avons faict

d'environ de quarante mille livres tournois que par contract nous devoyent estre payez pour les dits Armes, que si apres tan des paines que le dict Sr Sandys m'a donne et pour une perte si notable je vien a reclamer du dict Sr. Sandys ce peu que par contract il me doit, j'espere que Vostre Majeste le trouvera raysonable, dont j'en supplie treshumblement vostre Majeste, comme l'unique moyen, qui me reste pour vivre, et le Ciel d'augmenter de jour en jour vostre Sante, donnant a voz Majestez l'acomplisement de tous ces desirs aynsi prie, Madame, de vostre Majeste la treshumble et tres obeisante servante, Catherine Downe."

Proclamation by Charles I. to His Armies.

1645, May 9th, Bridgnorth.—Rough Draft for "A Proclamation " by the Kinge, forbiddinge any the Officers or Souldiers of his Majesties " armys to plunder, rob or oppress his Majesties subjects uppon payne " of death." Concluding with these words, to wit, "And Wee doe " farther signify and declare that, if any eyther officer [or] souldier [of] " our army shalbee taken after the publicacion hereof eyther plunderinge " or doeing any other such act to the prejudice of our people, Wee shall " cause all such to bee immediately put to death without mercy, to the " terror of others and the satisfaction of Justice and our owne conscience, " and wee do farther straightly require and command all officers of " respective [ ] not to conceale or protect any such officers, " but to bringe [them] to justice as they will answere the same."

Committee of both Kingdoms to The Committee of Norwich.

1645, June 20th, Derby House.—"Gentlemen, It haveing pleased God to give soe great successe and victory to the Army under comand of Sir Thomas Fairfax as thereby to take of [f] your feares, and remove that danger that for some tyme threatened your partes, and to put our affaires thereby into soe good and hopefull a posture as now they are, Wee doubt not but you are dayly (*sic*) affected there with, and that all thankes will be given to the giver of all victoryes by all those that have their shares in it. That the Army may be better enabled to prosecute this successe, and by the blessing of God to put a happy and desireable end to these sad distractions, our desire is that it may be compleated in numbers according to the Ordinance, and that you doe forthwith send up those recreuts that are behinde in your County according to our former letters, and to returne us a speedy answere of what you doe therein, that the Army may be put into a state fitt to doe the expected service."—Signed in the name and by the warrant of the Committee of both Kingdoms by "your very loveing friends. Manchester, Loudoun."

Proclamation for Payment of Horse Soldiers.

[ ], August 11th, Lichfield.—Rough Draft for a Proclamation by the King, for the payment to every trooper or other horse-soldier in the King's service of 6*d.* per night over and above free quarters; the said 6*d.* per night for every trooper to be required and had of the constable or tithing-man of the parish where the soldier is quartered, and "to bee disposed" of for "the providing" of the horseman "with fittinge necessaries."

COMMISSION to JACOB LORD ASTELEY, Baron of Reading.

[ ], August 4th, Cardiff.—Rough Draft for a Commission, under the Sign Manual of Charles I., appointing Jacob Lord Astley, Baron of Reading and Major General of his Majesty's army, to be Marshal General and Commander of the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, Brecknock, Radnor, Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke, and of all the forces raised or to be raised within the same counties, with full authority to move, order and marshal the same forces raised or to be raised within the same counties, and in so doing to "chase, pursue, kill and destroy as traytors and rebells" all persons "banded together and in arms within the said counties, against his Majesty's regal authority." N.B.—This Rough Draft of a Commission shows that Sir Jacob Astley gained his Barony before the date of the new Letters Patent for the same dignity, that were dated on 4th November 1664. The barony was one of the several peerages granted by Charles I. at Oxford.

INSTRUCTIONS to COMMISSIONERS FOR RECRUITING THE KING'S ARMY IN CAMARTHENSHIRE.

[ ].—Paper of "Instructions unto our Commissioners for "levying and impresting of Souldiers in our County of Carmarthen "for the recrewting of our Army according to our Commission of the "date of these presents,"—a fair but dateless copy. Opening with this order, to wit, "First, for the persons whome you are to imprest for our "service, you shall make choyce—Of such as are of able bodyes,—Of "such as are for their quality fitt to be Common Souldiers,—Of such "as are fitt by the age betweene 20 and 60 yeares,—Of such as being "single are not housekeepers,—Of such as not being housekeepers are "out of service rather than such as are in service.—Of such as are "Mechanicks rather then husbandmen," these Instructions close with an order, that "the meniall servants" of members, or assistants, or officers of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons, assembled at Oxford, "shall not be imprested without the consent of their Masters."

COMMISSION to JOSEPH RHOADES.

[ ], Newarke.—Draft for a Commission under the Sign Manual of Charles I. appointing Joseph Rhoades to be Muster-Master General of all the King's "forces of Horse, Foote and Dragoones raysed or to "be raysed in his countyes of Nottingham, Lincolne, and Rutland "under the command of . . . . Sir Richard Wyllis knt., "Commander-in-Chiefe of those parts," the Muster-Master General so appointed being by the terms of the Commission enjoined to observe and obey all orders that he may from time to time "receive from Our Selfe, our dearest sonne Prince Charles, and his other superior officers."

COMMISSION to LORD RALPH HOPTON.

[ ], September 20th, .—Rough Draft for a Commission, appointing Ralph Lord Hopton "to be Generall of the Ordnance and "Artillery of our Army, now under the command of our &c. Patrick, "Earle of Brentford and Forth, Lieut.-General of the same."—Also, a

fair but dateless draft of the principal and active clauses of a Commission, granted by Charles I., appointing the same Ralph Lord Hopton "to bee "Generall of the Ordinance and Artillery of our Armyes throughout "our Kingdome of England, Dominion of Wales and towne of Barwicke, "under the command of our dearest sonne Charles, Prince of Great "Britaine, First Captaine Generall of all our Forces, raised or to bee "raised therein, and of our right deare and entirely beloved nephew "Prince Rupert, Lieutenant Generall of all the said forces, ..."

Council of War.

[ ] September 12th.—Paper of Minutes, endorsed "Notes of Councells of Warr," so worn and discoloured that some of the brief memoranda are much less than perfectly legible.—"12 September.—(1) The 1,600 impressted men of Somersett Shire to be brought to Ilchester, 30 September.—(2) The posse of Devon East and North to appeare friday 20 September at Cullampton.—(3) 900 of the 2 impresse to appear at Hamton the 24 September.—(4) Ptn. for Gertrude Dennis of Orley widdow sister to Sir Greeante in Devon: no violence to bee . . . . .—(5) Barnard Asteley to send . . . . to get the men impressted lately in . . . . .—(6) William Blythe of Armington co. Devon, the 200*l.* debt; send the . . . . Roberts, to require him to pay it immediately for his Majesties use.—(7) Letter to She: Cornewall taken with notice-order this day . . . . to have the prest men by Satterday next, receive 300 pikes, to accommodate officers, to presse none of the posse there . . . . may be accomptable for . . . . . parishes.—(8) Writ (?) to the Officers of the lief Guard to have . . . . . and accommodation there and in every place till they come to the Army.—(9) Mareston neere Tavistocke. Lord Norton to come away, Commander to quarter them neer Halberton Bampton.—(10) To speake with the Kinge about Lt. Col. Nesbitt.—Also, on the same discoloured sheet, this Order," Mr. Walker is desired by Prince Charles to prepare proteccion for Mathew Edgcombe and Richard Edgcombe his soune of Tavistock which Highness himselfe will procure to be signed,—Jo: Asbaldston.

John Cleveland, the Cavalier Poet, to The Committee of both Kingdoms.

1646, March 31, Newark.—"Having received a paper subscribed by the Comittee of [both] Kingdoms, directed as to a Comittee Gõver by putinge the Geñt and Corporacion in equal commission with me though the joyninge us together was with the intencion to devide us, I shall in answere thereof desire to reflect upon Kinges letter on the 23 of March sent to the two Houses of Parliament (which I received from your owne q̃rt) where in a full compliance with their desires upon the most gracious condicions that ever Prince expounded, He offers to disband his forces and to dismantle his garrisons, to what end then doe you demand that if the steward whereof the Lord and Master makes a voluntarye tender I conceive it my dewtye to trace his commands not to out slip them, soe that though honor and conscience would permitt the deliverie yet fidelitye would retard it least his Majesties Act of Grace be frustrated by my over hastye speed I shall wave the arguments where-with you endeavour to evince my consent. I am neitheire to be stroaked into Apostacie by mencion of faire condicions mistie nation (?), nor to be frighted into dishonour by runinge devision upon the faite of Chester; for as I doe not measure my alleagiance for the former, soe I doe disdaine that povertie of spirit as by resemblance of Chester to suffer by example.

I can be loyall without that copie, and I hoope the garrison shall never be the transcript of theire calamitie. You may doe well to use your fortune modestlye, and thinke not that God Almightie doth applaud your cause by reason of your victories, or that he hath not blessinge in store for ours. Whereas you urge the expence of the seidge and the presence of the Countrie in supportinge your charge theire since occasioned by your selves, I am not yet conserned in order to theire ease. If you will grant a passe for some gentleman to goe to the Kinge and returne, I may then know his Majesties pleasure whether accordinge to his letter he will wind up the busines in generall or leave me to steare my owne course. Then I shall know what to determine. Otherwise I desire you to take notice, that when I received my commission for the government of this place, I annexed my life as a labell to my trust.

IV.—Writings touching Charles II in Exile.

Opening with a letter, dated from Rotterdam on 15th December 1648, from John Ball to H.H. Prince Rupert at "Helfued-Sleuse," and closing with documents dated in 1659, touching the payment of the officers of regiments in the service of Charles II. in the closing term of his exile, this group of writings affords a welcome addition to our information respecting the movements, vicissitudes, and financial circumstances of the Prince and young King, from a date shortly before his father's death to the eve of the Restoration.

(1) Letter, dated on 15th December 1648, from John Ball to H.H. Prince Rupert, in which the writer speaks of a report from Flushing, that eight regiments of the rebel army in England have declared for the City against Cromwell, and also refers to the discontent that has been caused by the recent pawning and reported sale of the Ordnance of the *Antilope;* (2) Petition, dated at the Hague on 29th December 1648, from certain creditors of H.R.H. the Duke of York there residing, to the Prince of Wales, praying the same Prince of Wales to take order for the payment of their claims, amounting to 14,065 livres, for goods furnished and delivered to the Duke of York in May, June, and July last past; (3) Letter, dated from the Haghe on 31st December 1648, from William Boswell to H.H. Prince Rupert at Helvoettscluse, in which the Prince is entreated to order his Commanders, that they cause neither harm nor hindrance to the ship *Mary and Ann* of Aldborough on her way to Amsterdam; (4) Letter, dated from Hage on 26th January 1649, from Lord Craven to H.H. Prince Rupert, in which the writer says: "Heere they "are dispaching away Paw that was at Munster and endeavour the "Kinges safetie; but I rely more uppon the rhetorique of my Lord "Duke, Marquis Harford, Southampton, Lindsey, and Darell, that are "allowed to appeare att the committee for the Kinge in justification of "all his proceedinges and gouvernment since the beginning of his "raine. But if that has not success, *c'est fait de luy* I feare, considering "what persons now rule the rost"; (5) Letter, dated from the Haghe on 17th March 1649, from Charles II. to Prince Rupert, under his Majesty's sign manual and signet, in behalf of Richard Foorde of Rotterdam, merchant, who has by his Majesty's "speciall desire lately freighted a "shipp, called the *Fortune* of Roterdam, with wheate, rye, strong "waters and tobaccoe, and hath ordered the same to passe immediately "into Ireland, under the charge of his agent Henry Prigg, who is to "vent the said commodities in that kingdome"; (6) Memorandum,

without date, but penned by Sir Edward Walker in 1649, described in the heading as "A Perticular of what is owing by his Majestie for "horsmeate, footmen and groomes cloaths, for mourning, for covering "of the coche, with other necessary bills belonginge to the stable"; (7) "A Perticular" in Sir Edward Walker's handwriting "of his "Highnes the Duke of Yorkes debts, which his Majestie stands "engaged for to pay"; (8) Order (without date but penned in 1649 and signed by Robert Long) for the payment of 100 guelders, at his Majesty's command, to Colonel Waite; (9) Receipt, without date, of Captain William Courtenay, for 4*l.* delivered to him by Captain Legge; (10) Warrant, dated at the Hagh on 6th June 1649, under the sign manual and signet of Charles II., directing Sir Edward Walker to pay divers sums of money to divers persons, specified in an annexed schedule, that is especially deserving of attention; (11) Letter, dated from Bruxelles on 23rd September 1649, from Timothy Paulden to his mother, Mrs. Susan Paulden, in which the writer says *inter alia:* "I "can give very little hopes of seing you in England in that condicion "we was *hoped for*, unles the *busines of Ireland* prosper, which we "are confident is not so desperate, as our enemies report it. The "King is safely arrived in Jersey where I beleeve he will stay, expecting "the issue of Ireland"; (12) Letter, dated on some day of 1649 and addressed to Sir Edward Walker, touching the writer's petition to King in respect to "the undue practice of one Mrs. Katherin Stamforte, widow to one Downes and now wife unto the Earl of Castlehaven," who during the writer's absence on important affairs wrongfully caused certain of his goods to be sold, to his great injury; (13) Statement (1649) of the case of Mr. William Sandys against the same curious adventuress, who in the papers, touching her attempt to extort money from Queen Henrietta Maria, figures successively as Mrs. Katherine Stanforte, Mrs. Katherine Downes, and the wife of the Earl of Castlehaven; (14) The same case (1649) of Mr. William Sandys against the same lady, put into French for use in a court of law by a notary of Brussels; (15) Three imperfect and most remarkable rough drafts (1650) in the handwriting of Mr. William Sandys, for a letter in which he designed to set forth his labour and charges in several journeys made in France, Holland, Germany, Muscovy, Scotland, and Norway, for the purpose of procuring money for the use of Charles the Second; (15) Copy of the Memorial, dated on 19th March 1650, of "Thomas Elliot, esquire, "gentleman of the bedchamber of his Royal Majesty, the Kinge of "Great Brittaine, and espetially sent from his sayd Majesty the Kinge "of Great Brittaine to his most illustrious Majesty John, the fourth of "that name, King of Portugall"; (16) Humble and plaintive letter, without date but probably written in 1651, by the same Thomas Elyott, esq. to Charles the Second; (17) Writ, dated from Paris on 18th January 1651, under the Sign Manual of Queen Henrietta Maria, certifying that a certain frigate, named *Le Soleil* and now lying at Havre de Grace, belongs to her son King Charles II.; (18) Letter, dated from Paris on 27th April 1652, from Lord Gerard of Brandon, to . . . ., who is advised by the writer to contrive to live in France as well as Holland and to appear more often before the King; (19) Letter, dated from the Palais Royal in Paris on 12th September 1653, from Charles II. to the Earl of Glencairne, who is cordially thanked for his services by the writer, and is assured that "Lieutenant-Generall "Middleton will make all possible hast to you himself, as soone as he "can procure any reasonable supplyes to carry with him"; (20) Draft, dated at Bruges on 15th December [1658?], in Sir Edward Walker's handwriting, for a letter to be prepared for the sign-manual of

Charles II., beginning, "Whereas our Regiment of Guards now "quartered at Dixmeede is forthwith to passe muster and accordingly "enter our pay. . . ."; (21) Memoranda, penned at Bruxelles on four half-sheets of letter-paper by Sir Edward Walker, respecting the petty sums, due to him by way of allowances on Commissions, from Lord Taafe and other officers of the troops maintained by Charles II., during his exile; (22.) Rough Draft in Sir Edward Walker's handwriting, dated at Bruxelles on 24th March 165$\frac{8}{9}$, of a letter to be prepared for the sign-manual of Charles II., to confirm to Sir Edward the grant, made to him by the King's order on 15th February 1658, for his support in His Majesty's service of, "4 rations dayly out of the 50 rations "allowed for Reformed Officers in every regiment in our service, except "our regiment of Guards"; (23) Letters under the Sign Manual of Charles II., dated at Bruxelles on. 18th March 1659, requiring Colonel William Taafe, the Colonel of the Duke of Gloucester's regiment, to deduct 108 patacoons and 20 styvers out of the first "liberance" or month's pay by him received for himself and all the officers and soldiers of his said regiment, and to pay the same 108 patacoons and 20 styvers to Sir Edward Walker in accordance with a concession made to him some two years since, and also, in accordance with a certain order made His Majesty on 15th February 1658, to the same Sir Edward Walker of ten patacons out of every month's liberance; (24) Ordinance, dated at Bruxelles on 20th July 1659, for the adequate provision and payment of Sir John Knight, Master-Surgeon of the six regiments of soldiers, in the service of King Charles the Second; (25) Memorandum, not dated, in the handwriting of Sir Edward, certifying that, in accordance with an order made by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, the said Sir Edward is content to receive out of the next liberance the sum of 36 patacoons in lieu and full satisfaction of the four rations daily, to which he was entitled under his Majesty's order, "out of the 50 pays graunted for Reformed Officers."

John Ball to H.H. Prince Rupert.

1648, December 15th, Rotterdam.—"May it please your Highenes, According to youre commands I noe sooner came to Rotterdame, but I went and delivered your letter unto Monseure de Reusse, whoe haith promised that all your provisions shalbe shipt from hence to-morrowe. Concerninge the porcke he tells me that he dothe not thinke there can be soe great a quantity provided suddenly but .... haith sent about it already, but yet he demands howe he shalbe paed: for the poorke will amount (as he sayth) unto 4,000 *fl.* at the rate of 4 stivers per pound: he haith not as yet provided any sherees (? shirts) nor apparell for your men, and the reason he saith he haith noe order aboute it, but dothe expecte to receave it when Sir Frances Dorrington shall returne from the Haye. The pawninge of the *Antilops* Ordinans dothe give greate distast not only to the merchants, but alsoe to the gentelmen that are heere, they being informed some day that they are sould. Mounseur De Reuse tells me he dothe not thinke he shall gett above 30 *fl.* per cent. for the Ordinance, yet the Englishe doe informe me that [they] are worth 7*l.* 10*s.* per cent. If I can finde any way to secure them from being sould, I shall doe it. Heere is newes that there is greate division in the Rebells army in England, 8 regiments being in opposition against 6 regiments, who have declared for the citty against Cromwell: it comes from Flushinge, but I can not learne any certainty of it. Sir Francis Dorrington wilbe heere to-morrow, and Sir John

Minnes lies sick at Sleysdam (?). Captain Allen tells me that he can procure porke 3 stivers the pound, only this weather will hinder it from taking. . . . . To-morrow I will speake with Monsieur de Reuse again about your buisnes, and then I shalbe able further to give you an accompt of all thinges. . , . ." This letter, so frayed and defaced as to be illegible at the places indicated by the dots, is addressed to Prince Rupert at "Helfuedsleuse."

H.R.H. the Duke of York's Debts at the Hague.

1648, December 29th, The Hague.—Petition to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales by Isaac Van Lier, Antoine Mottieu, Josias de Vigne, and the widow of the late Jean Herwy, merchants residing at La Heye: Praying the said Prince of Wales to take order for the prompt payment of their respective claims, amounting to 14,065 livres, for goods furnished and delivered to H.R.H. the Duke of York in the months of May, June and July. At the foot of the petition appears the following beautifully written memorandum of the Prince of Wales's promise to satisfy the claims of the petitioners with all possible promptitude, to wit,— "A La Haye le 29 de Decembre, 1648. Son Altesse Royalle a " consideré cette supplication, et estime les debts de son frère Le Duc " d'Yorke comme les siennes propres, et declare, qu'il sefforcera à donner " juste satisfaction aux Suppliants avec autant promptitude que ses " affaires le pourront permettre . . . . Rob: Long."

William Boswell to H.H. Prince Rupert.

1648, December 31st, Hague. "May it please your Highnes prepareth speedily for sea. I take leave to beseech your Highnes to take the. . . . heer inclosed into your favour . . . . commend it so unto the Commanders under your Highnes, as that the shippe therein named (the *Mary and Ann* of Alborough) may receive noe damage or hindrance by them, in her way to Amdam (*sic*), whether shee is bound. It concernes especially a very great friend of mine there, evermore a most faithfull and ready servant of His Majestie. Your Highnes shall heerby honour and oblige whom you shall always command . . . [P.S.] I have bin tyed to my bed and chambre this month, which hath kept mee from wayting upon your Highnes, which I doe most humbly pray may be excused upon my indisposition."

Addressed to Prince Rupert "at Helvoettscluse."

Lord Craven to H.H. Prince Rupert.

1649, January 26th, Hague.—"Sir. Your Highnesses commands shalbee punctuallie obeyed by me: and if I were at the same condition as [ ] Alexander Blak could have a cittie erected for to lodge him in, att least hee shall now bee as carefully looked unto untill your Highness bee pleased to command him agayne and that [ ] and what I have besides in my power shalbee att your service, unless your brother Prince Edward in the meane time disfournish me nowthat hee has taken an imploy (?) of horse under the Prince of Conte (?) and Monsieur de Longeville who are all the heads of the Parisiens, and will certainlie come all before you, if the Queene does not accept the offer they now make unto her, her armies having alreadie abandoned the post of Charington, which makes the way [to] Orleans

and the [ ] to be open. Heere they are dispaching away Paw that was att Munster and endeavour the Kinges safetie: but I rely more uppon the rhetorique of my Lord Duke, Marquis Harford, Southampton, Lindsey and Darell that are allowed to appeare att the committee for the Kinge in justification of all his proceedinges and gouvernement since the beginninge of his raine. But if that has not success, c'est fait de luy I feare, considering what persons now rule the rost. Yett God perchance may direct you and doe that which wee doe not deserve, and make us happey in the re-establishment of the Kinge and his, which truly has ever bin and is the prayer of him, who ever has had all the deutie that may bee in his heart for the Kinge, and shall alwaies continue itt because alsoe in his interest yours is soe much concerned to whom I am with all the zeale that may bee ever devoted and with all obedience your Highnesses most dutifull and most obliged servant."

Holograph: so frayed and decayed as to be illegible at the points indicated by brackets in the foregoing transcript.

Charles the Second to H.H. Prince Rupert.

1649, March 17th, The Hague.—"Charles R. Right deare and right intirely beloved cousin, We greet you well. Whereas our trusty and welbeloved Richard Foorde of Roterdam, Marchant, hath, by our speciall desire, lately freighted a shipp from hence, called the *Fortune* of Roterdam with wheate, rye, strong waters, and tobaccoe, and hath ordered the same to passe immediately into Irland, under the charge of his Agent Henry Prigg (*sic*), who is to vent the said commodities in that Kingdome, being such as we conceive are wanting there; and to make his returne in marchandize and commodities from thence, or otherwise, as he shall think fitt: And for as much as the said Richard Foord hath assured us, whatsoever goods shall be delivered to the said Henry Priggs (*sic*), by your Order, that he will pay the valew thereof in money to us heere, upon bills of Exchange from the said Prigg (*sic*), according to such rates and prices, as shall be agreed upon, Wee intreate you therefore, in the first place, to supply us with as much money as you may, for the relieſe of our great and pressing necessities heere; and to deliver the goods in kind to the said Henry Prigg, at reasonable prices, taking bills of Exchange from him upon the said Richard Foord: who will carefully pay the money to us heere. And whereas the said Richard Foord, being a person of knowen good affection to us, and one who hath suffered much for his loyalty to the King our late father of blessed memory, hath informed us that a shipp called the *Henry* of Dartmouth, belonging to him and his brother, (and whereof John Stafford was Master) was lately taken at sea, in her returne from the Canaries, by one Captain Peach, and carried into the port of Wexford in the Kingdome of Ireland: We being very desirous to gratifie the said Richard Foord by me[anes] in our power, as one that hath deserved extremely well of us, doe recommend him very earnestly to you; that, if the said Captain Peach have authority from you, or be under your command, all favour be shewed to the said Richard Foord concerning his shipp, and goods, taken as aforesaid. Given under our signet, at the Haghe, the 17th day of March 1649, And in the first year of our Reigne."

Note of Charles the Second's Debts for Horsemeat, &c.

[1649]. A Particular of what is owing by his Majesty for horsemeat footmen's and grooms' clothes, for mourning, covering the coach, with

other necessary bills belonginge to the stable. A single sheet, endorsed "The Stable Accompts," in Sir Edward Walker's handwriting. No date.

Note of certain of the Duke of York's Debts.

[1649]. A Particular of his Highness the Duke of York's debts, which his Majesty stands engaged for to pay. A Schedule in Sir Edward Walker's handwriting. No date.

Order for a Payment.

[1649]. Order for the payment of 100 guilders, at his Majesty's command, "to this gentleman, Col. Waite,"—signed, Robert Long. No date.

Receipt for a Payment.

[1649]. Receipt of Captain William Courteney for 4*l.* delivered to him by Captain Legge. Signed—William Courtenay; and endorsed by Sir Edward Walker, "Capt. Courtenay's receipt for fower pounds out of the 500*l.*, delivered mee by Capt. Legge." No date.

List of Charles the Second's Principal Debts.

[1649, June]. A Particular of his Majesty's Debts. A list on a single sheet of paper, containing the principal items, set out in the schedule, annexed to a letter under Charles the Second's sign-manual, and addressed to Sir Edward Walker under date "1649, June 6th, The Hagh."

King Charles the Second to Sir Edward Walker Knt., Clerk of the Council.

1649, June 6th, The Hagh.—"Charles R Our will and pleasure is that out of such moneys as you shall receive that you immediately pay to the severall persons specified in the annexed schedule the severall summes sett on theire names respectively and for your so doeing theise shalbee your sufficient Warrant. Given under oure Signe Manuall at the Hagh this sixt day of June 1649."

The annexed schedule runs thus :—

"Charles R.	Grs.	*s.*	*d.*
"To Richard Roades and William Armorer our Equerries to provide coach horses, sumpter horses, saddles, &c. - - - -	1,680	00	0
To the Graver for fower seales - - -	0,165	00	0
For casting the great seale by estimate - -	1,000	00	0
To Captain Cook sent to Mr. Denham - -	0,250	00	0
To Lieut.-Colonell Dik for his jorney to Sweaden - - - - -	0,500	00	0
To Mr. Henry Seymour - - -	0,500	00	0
To Mr. Bacon for the charges of the baggage by sea - - - - -	0,300	00	0

	Grs.	s.	d.
To Sir Edward Walker	0,500	00	0
To the Lord Gerrard	2,000	00	0
To the Earle of Cleveland	1,000	00	0
To Sir Marmaduke Langdale	0,500	00	0
To Colonell Culpeper	0,300	00	0
To Major Jackson	0,300	00	0
To Captain Lendall	0,400	00	0
To Mr. Read	0,200	00	0
To Major Rowley	0,200	00	0
To Mr. Paramore	0,200	00	0
To Mr. Tredewey	0,200	00	0
To remoove his Majesties linnen and plate	0,100	00	0
To Colonel Gee	0,200	00	0
To Cutbert Orde sumpterman	0,084	00	0
To the Coachman's man	0,054	00	0
To Colonell Hamilton	0,200	00	0
To Mr. Jackson	0,300	00	0
To Mr. Herbert Price	0,500	00	0
To Sir Henry Manwaring	0,300	00	0
To Captain Cowell	0,300	00	0
To Captain Yonger	0,100	00	0
To Captain Mohun	0,050	00	0
To Captain Lee	0,100	00	0
To Captain Fawcett	0,200	00	0
To the Mariners of the Antilop	0,100	00	0
To Mr. Briesenden	0,380	00	0
The Lord Hoptons debts	6,106	08	0
To a coachmaker	0,138	00	0
To a poore man at Hetforsluce for his ship	0,350	00	0
To the apothecary	0,506	00	0
To the two chirurgeons	0,400	00	0
To James Jacke	0,487	00	0
To Mr. Eedes	1,099	00	0
To Sir Thomas Glemham	2,000	00	0
To Sir William Vavasor	2,000	00	0
To Captain Griffith	1,546	00	0
To Sir Robert Stone	1,100	00	0
To Mr. Goddard	1,000	00	0
To Lieut.-Colonell Jones	100	00	0
	29,900	0	0"

Each item of this interesting schedule of moneys to be paid is ticked with "pd." At the foot of the account appears the following memorandum in Sir Edward Walker's handwriting :—

	Grs.
"Received	30,000
Totall	29,900
Remayne	100"

The paper also exhibits the following list of additional payments made by Sir Edward Walker out of the sum of 500 Grs. assigned to the estimated charges for making the Great Seal.

"Out of the 500 Grs. designed for the Great Seale :—

	Grs.	s.	d.
To 4 seamens wives	0,020	00	0
To Dr. Whitacre	0,200	00	0
To Colonel Wayte	0,100	00	0
To Captain Newby	0,010	00	0
To Midleton's wife	0,010	00	0
To Captain Briscoe	0,020	00	0
To 2 poore women	0,010	00	0
To Mr. Killinghall	0,010	00	0
To Major Payne	0,030	00	0
To Captain Jennys	0,020	00	0
To The. Woococke and H. Browne	0,010	00	0
To Mr. Forster and Andrewes	0,010	00	0"

As each of these additional items of Sir Edward Walker's disbursements is "ticked" with "pd" it follows that 450 of the 500 guilders, assigned to the charges for making the Great Seal, were paid away for other purposes by the Clerk of the Council.

Further evidence touching the payments is afforded by the five leaves of acknowledgments on the three successive days of 7th, 8th, and 9th of June made by the payees, preserved in the Hodgkin MSS., each receipt being perfected with the recipient's signature by name or mark. Of these receipts the following are in some degree deserving of attention :—

(*a.*) Received by mee Lieut.-Colonell Wm. Dick of Sir Edward Walker, the somme of 500 grs. for his jorney to Sweaden by his Majesties appointment.—William Dick.

(*b.*) Received by mee Sir William Vavasor of Sir Edward Walker the somme of 2,000 grs. in part of 3,000, by his Majesties order.—Will. Vavasour.

(*c.*) Received by mee John Tredewey in part payment of 6,106 grs., for Sir M. Langdale 500 grs., and for myself 200 grs. of Sir Edward Walker by his Majesties order.—John Trethewy.

(*e.*) Received by mee James Potley for the use of My Master Sir Thomas Glemham in part of 3,363 grs. the somme of 2,000 grs. of Sir Edward Walker by his Majesties order.—James Pottle.

(*f.*) Received by me Isabell Brissenden for my husband's Enterteynment as Commissary and Purser in the Navy of Sir Edward Walker by his Majesties order the somme of 380 grs.—Isabell Brissenden.

(*g.*) Received by mee Mr. Chase his Majesty's apothecary of Sir Edward Walker, by his Majesty's order, 0,506 grs.—J. Chase.

(*h.*) Received by us Richard Pyle and Richard Wiseman his Majesties chirurgeons from Sir Edward Walker by his Majesties order 400 grs.—Rich. Pile, Rich. Wiseman.

(*i.*) Received by mee Tho. Chiffinch for to defray all charges for the Great Seale a cup and cabbinett for his Majestie of Sir Edward Walker by his Majesties order, 500 grs.—Tho. Chiffinch.

(*k.*) Received by me Dr. Whitacre from Sir Edward Walker by his Majesties order, 200 grs.—Tobias Whitaker.

(*l.*) Received by mee Walter Strickland of Sir E. W. for the use of Captaine Moone, 50 grs.—Wat. Strickland.

CAPTAIN TIMOTHY PAULDEN to his Mother, MRS. SUSAN PAULDEN.

1649, September 23rd, N.S., Brussels.—"Dear Mother. I have sent many letters but never received any from you, but one from my father, and one from Greg :, which I much wonder at, unles they have miscarried. In my father's you desired to know of my health, which has continued resonable well (God be praised) and my *arme* grows *stronger,* only I have lost most of my heire of my *head,* which I thinke was occasioned by my sicknes, I was scarce recovered on when I *left England,* but it now begins to grow againe. I can give you very litle hopes of seing you in England in that condicion we was *hoped for,* unles the *busines of Ireland* prosper, which wee are confident is not so desperate, as our enemies report it. The King is safely arrived in *Jersey* where I beleeve he will stay, expecting the *issue of Ireland.* My Lord Mountrosses designe for Scotland goes on, with whom I had thought to have gone, but that Collonell Gilbee is raysing a regiment under the Duke of Loraine, and wee ar in hopes to get some imployment under him (if it goe on), the certainte whereof you shall know in my next. I am sorry to heare of the unfortunate death of *Morris* and *Blackburne,* and of Mrs. Morris being distracted. I desire to know whether Captain *Clayton* have paid the money or not. If he have I desire we may have it if possible, for that money wee brought over with us is allmost spent, our lying so long at sea being exceeding chargeable, and traveling after the *Court,* before we could possiblely resolve of setling ourselves, else the place we are now in is as cheap as England. I pray remember me kindly to my sister Susan and very many thanks for her care and paines with me in my extremitie, which at this time is all the acknowledgement I can make; my love to Greg : Mal : my Cooz Gascoigne and all with you, to all my freinds at Newhall. Thus beging my Fathers and your blessings and prayers I rest Your dutifull son Rob. Jackson."

An endorsement of this letter runs thus.—"This of Captain Timothy "Paulden (under a borrowed name, was given me by his aged sister "1710. He was slain at Wiggin;"—a distinctly inaccurate endorsement, the fight at Wigan having been an incident of August 1648, some thirteen months prior to the date of the letter. Captain Timothy Paulden was the author of MS. *History of the Third Sieye of Pontefract Castle,* (Clarendon State Papers: 2978, Bodleian Library). The words of the letter, here printed in italics, are underscored in the document; but it may be questioned whether the words were underlined by the writer of the epistle.

WILLIAM SANDYS to SIR EDWARD WALKER.

1649 [ ].—"Sir, I am informed by my Lord Jarrett (*sic*), that uppon the delivery of a petition in my name unto his Majestye, Our Master hath been pleased to referre the prayer of the petition unto Mr. Secretary Nicolas your selfe and Mr. Heath Sollictor-Generall. My petition, which I have not seene, is I presume to this purpose, that, there being household stuff and other goodes sold of mine by the undue practice of one Mris. Katherin Stamforte, widow to one Downes and now wife unto the Earl of Castelhaven, the which goods having cost me above 5,000 Grs. were sold for 1,325 Grs. or thereabout uppon a pretense, in my absence from Bruxells on his Majesties affayres, that the goodes were perishable goodes . . . . . ."

Statement of the Case of William Sandys.

1649. [ ]. Written by Mr. William Sandys for the instruction of his lawyer at Bruxelles, this prolix and carefully constructed paper contains in its closing section these words, "Now "upon the whole matter you are to observe, that my Bill and "Obligation under my own hand was dated the 9th of October, "1643; and whereas she alledgeth that she hath don her part in "disposeing Mr. Downes her husband . . . . yet she hath by undue "practices surreptitiously obtained the sale of my goods, and levying, "the same moneyes; whereby not onely I, but the honour of the King's "(my Master's) service hath been affronted and greivously damaged, "and by a persone of whome I [have] known not to have reparation, "having neither goods nor house, but only a sojourner with her "mother, who keepes an Ordinary of 12 stivers a meale, and lodging at "3 stivers the night. Observe that there ought to be security before "proces be commenced; especially before selling of my goods, when as "it appears I demand a 1,000 gulders of them. Next consider that what "I have don is but ministerially for the King, and concernes mee no "otherwise; as by a letter from the Queene to Marquis Castle Roderigo "may appeare;" the Queen, to whom reference is made, being Henrietta Maria, who was personally concerned in the negotiations for obtaining possession of the arms which the impostor Downes pretended to be selling to Charles I. of Great Britain. From this statement of William Sandys's case by his own hand it also appears that, before offering the arms (which he had no authority to sell) to Henrietta Maria's servant Sandys, Downes had on 14th September contracted to sell the same arms to Sir Henry De Vic. Consequently it appears that the impostor Downes made no less than three several sham contracts for selling the arms, which belonged to his employers, Messrs. Hill and Pannoyer. It also appears that, when Downes contracted to deliver the arms to Mr. Sandys at Dunkirk, they were not even in the custody of the scamp, "as they were under seazure by the Finances, for being offered to be transported by Downes without licence."

Case of William Sandys in French.

1649, . Drawn by a notary of Brussels, this statement of William Sandys' case runs thus:—"Le 29me du moy de Septembre, 1643, Alexandre Downes accordâst avec Monsieur Sandys de luy delivrer au sus dit Mr. Sandys au Dunquirke, pour le service de sa Majestie de tres-heureuse memoire, 5320 mousquets, 445 paires de pistolettes avec leurs fourreaux, 360 carabines avec leur ceinctures, 500 piques, 180 d'armes de corps pour les Cuirassiers, et 500 pour les Gens de pied. Les quelles en toutes il avoit prisées à 50,000 guld: et d'estre payez en divers jours du payment. Par le quel accord le Roy pouroit estre servis avec les dites Armes, donc demeurantes a Dunquirke, et tout prestes d'estre transportees pour le service sus dit, les quelles estoient preparees contre luy pour le Parliament. Le mesme contract estoit d'avantage confirmé par Downes par seconde subscription le 9me d'Octobre 1643: sur la quelle Mr. Sandys qui avoit promis a Madame Stamfort (a present la femme du dit Downes) que si Mr. Downes performâst son contract, donner a elle 1000 guld: pour sa negotiation avec le dit Downes, en avançant le service du Roy, conditionast aussy de luy procurer de sa Majestie Charles le premier une pension annuelle de 400 guld: durante sa vie. Donc immediatement apres la derniere soubscription du dit Downes le 19me d'Octobre, elle importunast d'avoir le 1000 guld, et aussy de luy donner un billet pour

la Pension Annuelle de 400 guld: qui aussy etayt faict par le dit Sandys sur le fidell promis de l'un et de l'autre de performer le contract. Mais en cas de manquer, le 1000 guld avec le Billet du promis d'estre tous deux retournez: ainsi confiant en l'honesté de l'un et de l'autre, le dit Sandys payâst a elle le 1000 guld: et aussy a luy donnast un Billet du promis escrit, de procurer du Roy la dite Pension annuelle pour terme de sa vie. Mais peu de temps apres le mesme receipt Downes nia a Mr. Sandys de procedèr plus en avant au contract: et se defiant de l'accord avec Mr. Sandys vendit les dites Armes a un certain Marchand d'Anvers nomme Justine Colomore en Novembre 1643, pour nouvelles conditions et luy mesme plus advantagieuse. Sur le quel Mr. Sandys demandâst son argent qu'il avoit avancé, et le Billet de quatre cents guld: per annum, d'estre retourne par Madam Stamfort; qu'elle luy promit redonner tous deux, en cas Mr. Downes ne performera pas ses conditions sus mentionneez. Quand Mr. Colomore vint a Dunquirke au commencement du Jan. 1644, recevoir les dites Armes, premièrement vendus a Sandys comme les Armes de Downes: et apres par le dit Downes au Colomore: luy le dit Colomore trouvâst ces Armes arrestees par Ordre de Mr. Hil et Mr. Pannoyer marchands de Londre, qui avoient imployez le dit Downes comme leur Facteur acheter les dites Armes avec leur Argent et pour leur usage: et que nullement elles appartenoint a Downes. Le quel est manifeste par un Proces commencé au noms des dits marchands par quel ils ont recouvrez leurs Armes par le jugement de le courte a Dunquirke, et les mesmes Armes estoyent employées contre le Roy par le Parliament, au quel elles estoient delivrées. Pour quoy le dit Sandys aiant souventes fois demande de Madame Downes les 1000 gulders en l'annee 1644. Au moy de Septembre de le mesme annee, le dit Sandys receut Order de sa Majestie pour attendre la Raine sa Femine en France: Quand Madam Downes saisante cette occasion d'arrester au Bruxelles quelques Biens de meoubles, et des Habits a sa femme, et luy appartenants de bonne valeur, qui estoient laissez a Bruxelles au Monastere Angloise: et pour cet fin seulement pour satisfaire le promis en procurant la Pension annuelle de 400 guld: Ce qui estoit fait a propos de prevenir le dit Sandys en poursuivant le 1000 guld: et pour faire le dit Sandys faire un accord de composition avec elle. Au moy de Juillet 1647 Mr. Sandys examinâst ses tesmoins et par sa requeste demanda au Counceil secret, que Madame Downes pouroit estre ordonne produire sa Procuration par la quelle elle estant Femme peut commencer un Proces, et aussy mettre suffisante seureté d'estre responsible pour tout le dammage que le dit Sandys avoit, ou pouroit avoir a cause d'elle, en le Proces injuste, et l'arrest de ses Biens, Et encore pour ces demandes contre elle pour le 1000 guld: par quel elle estoit ordonnee mettre en seureté, et produire sa Procuration ce qui n'estoit pas fait. Et d'autant que depuis Juilette 1647 Madame Downes n'a procedee pas en sa Proces, ny le dit Sandys inquieté ou importuné, Mr. Downes ayant souventes fois desiré que la Cause seroit rapportee a quelques amis le quel estoit mesprisé par Sandys: le dit Downes offert d'avoir quitté son Arrest et proces, si le dit Sandys veuloit avoir donné a Madame Downes quelque peu d'argent pour ses despenz, le quel estoit aussy mesprisé par Mr. Sandys. Neantmoins il n'estoit pas quelque advancement en le Proces, ny a l'une partie ny a l'autre.

"Mais au moy Septembre 1649 Madame Downes trouvant le dit Sandys d'estre employé en quelques affaires d'importance en Almaigne, elle prise l'opportunité d'abuser la Conceil, en disant que les Biens seroient peris et pour cela d'estre vendus a prevenir d'estre gaster, quand le dit Sandys estoit hors du pays: et avec le mesme argent continuer le Proces contre luy, et par ce moyen elle obtint de les vendre.

Sur quel, il estoit une Petition presentee au Conceil en l'absence de Sandys, pour demander le temps de deux moys jusque a son retour, la quelle estoit octroyee et insinuée a Madame Downes avant la vendition et non obstant elle la dite Madame Downes venda les Biens deux jours apres.

"On peut aussy observer que Madame Downes n'a pas mise en seureté quil falloit pour respondre a la Daumage en vendante les Biens, et aussy devant la vendition.

"Et que la dite Madame Downes failloit d'avoir insinuee tous ses Ordres et appostiles a Mr. Maurisson le Procureur du dit Sandys, le quel elle connue bien d'estre son Procureur, neantmoins il nestoit pas fait que Madame Downes vendue les Biens sans quelque insinuation du temps a aucune personne, qui estoit employée par Sandys en ses affaires; tellement qu'il n'estoit par la aucun pour escrire pour Mr. Sandys le prix des choses vendues, ou observer que droit seroit fait.

"Que le Counceil ordonnera les Biens d'estre retournez depuis que ils estoient vendue pour le terme de six sepmaines: et que l'argent n'estoit pas receu: qu'elle peut en 24 heures mettre en seureté, a repondre a tous les dammages et demandes du dit Sandys; ou autrement le dit Sandys d'estre dechargé de ses pretextes, et qu'elle peut estre en garde jusques a ce seureté sera donnee; et qu'elle ne peut pas lever l'argent par quelque seureté qu'elle soit.

"Que cet affront en vendant les Biens du dit Sandys, qui n'est pas autrement concerné qui (*sic*) comme un ministre de sa Majestie peut estre vindicate, qu'il ne sera pas besoin pour sa Majestie de la presenter a l'Archduc pour reparation.

"Il peut estre considere, en cas que Sandys n'est pas dechargé par breche du Contract a la partie de Madame Downes: et qu'aussy il n'ait pas quelque consideration que se soit pour le 1000 guld et Pension annuelle, laquelle la loy et l'equité requierent, puisque le Roy est mort qui devoit octroyer la Pension, et devant que la sentence fust passee contre Sandys; si Sandys n'est pas quitté et deschargé de toutes obligations, en cas qu'il seroit obligatoire, et en telle condition que tout ne fust pas que pure fraude et tromperie.

"Et pour cela Mr. Sandys, &c."

William Sandys's Journeying and Labour in Charles the Second's Service.

1650.—Three rough drafts, in the handwriting of William Sandys, for a letter in which he designed to set forth his labour and charges in several journeys about France, Holland, Germany, Muscovy, Scotland and Norway, in the exiled King's interests, and to impress on his correspondent (probably Sir Edward Walker) how zealously and honourably, albeit ineffectually, he had acted in those journeys for his Majesty's advantage. "Upon my em-
"ployment for procuring money for his Majestye," says the writer,
"I have only received as followeth. That my endeavours had no
"greater effect was occasioned through the greate change of his
"Majesty's affayrs, which were prosperous at the graunting of my
"commission, which was about the middle of August 1649, are now so
"very much distressed, that many, who had showed greate readiness to
"his Majestyes service, wholy draw back. The aforesaid 2,200
"guilders is all the money I have received for his Majestye from any
"person whatsover through any commission or employment of that
"nature, or ever by or from his Majestye or any other for his Majestyes
"service or account; in any manner of wayes, for any service or

" services by me done, except only one hundred patticones, which by " the Kings order Mr. Long payd me, for my expences from Breda to " Paris post with letters to the Queene in June '49, and 500 guilders " which I received of Mr. Crafts at Wersonge (?) towards my journey " to Scotland. For the trueth of all which I am ready to take my oath " thereupon. Now the 2,200 guilders current money of Holland, " received as above, hath been payd as I told, one thousand gelders " uppon the King's warrant, to the which Lord Culpeper hath accounted " for in his accompts of the Moscovy embassage and hath a discharge " thereuppon." In the same rough narrative, Mr. Sandys speaks of journeying "from Paris to Bruxelles, from thence to the towns of " Brabant and Flanders, thence to Middleborough and severall places " in Holland, and from thence to Franckfort marte to meete with " marchants there, from thence back to Liege and Antwerpe, and from " thence through Flanders, Zeland and Holland to Hamberge, Danse- " wick and Riga, all by land except 8 days jorney, and from thence " went to Moscovy to my Lord Culpeper, visiting all places probable to " serve his Majestye in that affayr. When," he continues, "I parted " from Storting with his Majestyes dispatches into Poland, and to " Mr. Crafts and to some persons in . . . . and Germany, his " Majesty gave me warrant to Mr. Crafts to pay me what I should be " in disburse for coming from Wersong (?) overland to Hamberge and " from thence overland to Bergen in Norway, from thence hiring a shipp " to land me in Orkney, from thence landing in Murrey Frith, wayting " uppon his Majestye there for my dispatch, hiring my passage over " from the north of Scotland to the . . . . of Norway, and from " thence to Hamburgh by land, where after some stay for his Majesties " service came to Paris to receive his further orders. From Paris I " was sent with a 2nd warrant to Mr. Crafts for all the aforesaid " journey, alsoe with a commission to Danemarke concerning the " ammunition there, which ingaged me to severall journeys between " Copenhaven and Hamberge, which is neer 300 English miles, and " afterwards returned post from Hamburg to Paris, to give his Majestye " an account thereof, for which I had also a warrant to be reimbursed. " Besides all these particulars, I have made severall disbursements to " severall persons for his Majestyes service, the which I have warrant " to be repayd. And when his Majestye parted from Paris, he was " pleased then to direct a way for that."

In the second of the rough drafts, William Sandys says, "Upon my " employment for getting money for his Majestye, I received only the " sumes following, through the change of his Majestyes affaires, which " followed in immediately after the date of my orders, which were the " middle of August, which induced almost every one to excuse them- " selves from that pointe, whereby my endeavours through the unseason- " ableness of the conjuncture of time rendered little fruit, the whole " being as followeth in Holland's money—

	Grs.
"Of Sir John Holland at Utreck - - -	1,000
Of Mr. Gibson yet living in Bruxelles - - -	500
Of George Hackett merchant in Danswick, since dead -	500
Of Sir George Winter of the county of Worcester, then in Utreck, who promised 1,500 grs. and to expresse his forwardness to make payment, as soon as biils from England came, sent only - - - assuring the rest should follow within a month, which was received by Colonel Grey for me in my absence.	200

" Which is all the money I have received for his Majestye from any " person whatsoever, through any commission or employment of that " nature, or ever by or from any one for his Majestyes service in " any manner of wages except only 500 gilders Mr. Crafts hath perhaps " charged uppon me for soe much as he had of mine, and one " hundred patticones paid me by Mr. Longe, for the payment of post " horses from Breda to Paris to give her Majestye an account of the " day of the King's coming to St. German's in July '49, the which I " declare, and with desire that I may uppon my oath justify my accompt, " as being readye to make oath hereuppon."

Thomas Elyott to John IV. of Portugal.

1650, March 19th, N.S.—Copy of a memorial, signed Thomas Elyott, and running thus, " The Memoire of Thomas Elliot (*sic*), esquire, gentleman of the bedchamber of his royall Majesty, the Kinge of Great Brittaine, and espetially sent from his sayd Majesty the Kinge of Great Brittaine, to his most illustrious Majesty John, the fourth of that name, Kinge of Portugall, presented to his sayd Majestie the Kinge of Portugall the 19th of March in the yeare of our Lorde 1650 stilo novo. That in reguard there hath beene for many [ ] precedent for the most part held a firme peace amitie and correspondence betweene the glorious predicessours of the King of Great Brittaine and Portugall; and that in the time of his late Majestie Charles the First of that name King of Great Brittaine of ever famous memory, in a treaty held at London the 29th day of January in the yeare of our Lorde 1642, between the Commissioners procuratorss or agents of the said respective Kinges, the said Commissioners did conclude, consent, and agree to certeine articles and capitulations of peace betweene the said kings, theyr heires and successours, which weare afterwards allowed and confirmed by the said respective kings; Therefore his sacred Majesty Charles the Second of that name, the undoubted sonne, heyre, and successour of his father King Charles the First, and now King of Great Brittaine, imitatinge the worthy acts of his most royal progenitours for a more firme and perfect setlement of peace, correspondence and mutuall amity and friendshippe between the Crownes of England and Portugall, hath thought fitt to recommend to us his agent or minister these articles and capitulations following, to be proposed to his Majesty the Kinge of Portugall. First it is the desire of his sayd Majesty the Kinge of Great Brittaine, that all former articles and capitulations of peace between the Crownes of England and Portugall, and espetially the before mentioned treaty of peace betweene his royall father King Charles the First of that name and his Majesty the King of Portugall may be renued, allowed, and confirmed. Secondly, that in reguard it is evident that the said treaty of peace last mentioned doth in all reason and construction of law meane, intend, and comprehend such persons livinge in the dominions of his sayd Majesty the Kinge of Great Brittaine as are leige people, vassals, and obedient subjects to his sayd Majesty the Kinge of Great Brittaine, and that it is most notorious to the whole world, that those that have now the power and sway in the realme of England and many other parts of his Majesty's dominions have not only trayterously for many years past taken up armes against his sayd Majesty Kinge Charles the First, but have most barbarously and inhumanly murthered him, and by force of armes usurped from his gratious Majesty now livinge, the undoubted heyre and successor of his royall father, all the rights of his Crowne. Therefore his sayd Majesty, the King of Great Brittaine now livinge,

doth hereby declare all the sayd persons, now bearinge sway in the realme of England and other parts of his dominions, who by force of armes resist his lawfull authoritie, to be traytors and rebells to his sayd Majestie, his Crowne and Dignitie, and doth desire of his illustrious Majesty the Kinge of Portugall, that, in pursuance of the intent and meaninge of the aforesayd articles and capitulations of peace, so had and made betweene the Crownes of Englānd and Portugall as aforesaid, noe favour, connivance, or allowance may be given to any thing that may be attempted by them or theyr ministers, or any other havinge power or authoritie from by or under them in the dominions of his Majesty the King of Portugall, which may any way tend to the prejudice of the authority and undoubted right of his sayd Majesty, the Kinge of Great Brittaine, or any of his party that have power, authority, and commission from him, and it is more particularly desired by his sayd Majesty the Kinge of Great Brittaine, of his said Majesty the Kinge of Portugall, that he would not admitt of any Agent, Orator, or Embassador that may be sent unto him from the said rebells, under the colour or notion of a free state. Thirdly, that in reguard of the confederacy between the Crownes of England and Portugall, which doth imply a mutuall helpe and assistance of each other; there haith been an other treaty, had and made in the name of his Majesty the Kinge of Great Brittaine by one Sir Arnould du Lisle, a gentleman of his said Majesty his privy chamber, and his said illustrous Majesty the King of Portugal, about the liberty of ports and other things incident thereunto. It is likewise desired by his said Majesty the Kinge of Greate Brittaine, that the said treaty had and made with the said Sir Arnould du Lisle may be now again renewed, allowed, and confirmed.—To all which I, the said Thomas Elliott (*sic*), in the name and on behalfe of his Majesty, the Kinge of Great Brittaine, doe humbly crave and implore of his illustrious Majesty the King of Portugall a suddaine and positive answeare, that I may give to his said Majesty the Kinge of Great Brittaine a satisfactory accompt thereof according to the trust reposed in me—Thomas Elyott (*sic*)."

Thomas Elyott to Charles the Second.

[1650?]:—" . . . that my enemies are . . . that notwithstanding all . . . . promises to me I continue . . . . the same condition, I thinke it . . . . unnecessary for me to represent to your Majestie, how faithfully I have served you, since, if they have prevailed soe far to make your Majestie willing to forget me, noe arguments that I can use will have that forse to restore me to your memory, and I doe now only bege this justis from your Majestie, that, if my ruin be resolved on, I may soe speedily know it, that those that have bin the authors of it may not have the pleasure of seeing me in necessity here, and this, Sir, is a justis that, if I had bin an actor in contributing to your Majesties misfortunes (upon my repentans) your charity might have afforded me, and, Sir, I thinke I may confidently say that I am the first person that eaver lost a Master for having only served him . . . . that . . . . Majestie it be . . . . I am not partic . . . . I hope your Majestie . . . . at this fate, which is . . . . my fate, which depending . . . . on your Majestie, whateaver it be, shall . . . . receaved with that duty, which he owes and shall eaver pay, who is your Majesties most dutifull and most obedient faithfull humble servant—Tho: Elyott."

A letter so frayed and wasted as to be illegible in the places indicated by the dots of this printed copy.

Queen Henrietta Maria and the Frigate *Le Soleil*.

1651, January 18th, Paris. Certificatory Writ by Henrietta Maria late the Queen Consort of Charles I.—"Henriette Marie R Henriette Marie par la grace de Dieu Reine de la Grande Bretagne &c.—A tous ceux qui ces presentes lettres verront Salut, Ayant este suppliée de tesmoigner la connoissance que Nous avons touchant la proprieté d'une Fregate avec ses appurtenances nommée *Le Soleil* étant à present au Havre de Grace; Et ayant veu une Declaration de nostre trescher et treshonoré fils le Roy lors Prince de Galles du 9me Novembre 1646: Certifions en conformité d'icelle que la ditte Fregrate luy appartient; Et que Le Sr Haesdoncq n'y a que le soing charge et la permission de la vendre pour le service et au profit de nostre dit trescher et tre honoré fils. C'est pourquoy Prions tous gens de Justice, tous gouverneurs de provinces et villes, et leurs lieutenants, et tous autres qu'il appartiendra, de ne pas souffrir qu'aucun trouble ou empeschement soit donné au dit Sr Haesdoncq dane la poursuitte des ordres de nostre dit trescher et treshonoré fils touchant la ditte Fregate. Donné à Paris ce 18me Janvier 1651."

Charles Gerard, Lord Gerard of Brandon, to . . .

1652 April 27th, Paris.—"Sir. I have spoke too the King concerning you and tho another wayte in your place it is in regard of your absence; hee is now infinitly sik and when well not fitt for it. If you could contrive living in France as well as Holland, I would advise it you, and soe dos Docter Fraiser, but if you shoe (*sic*) not your selfe, I conceyve you will bee left out. If you doe not bring the King that boxe of perfume, send it derekted to him. Sir, I am . . . . . ."

Endorsed "Lord Gerard to mee 27 April '52."

Charles the Second and Lieutenant-General Middleton.

1652, December 30th, Paris.—Blank Commission, under the signet and sign-manual of Charles the Second, appointing Captain . . . . to be a captain in the regiment under the command of Colonell . . . with all the rights and privileges appertaining to the office of a captain, provided that he "obey and pursue all such orders and commands "as he shall from time to time receive from Lieutenant Generall "Middleton, from his Colonell and other superior officers."

Charles the Second to the Earl of Glencairne.

1653, September 12th, Palais Royal in Paris.—Charles R Right trusty and welbeloved Cosen, We greet you well. We have seene your letter of the 12th of July to the Lord Newburgh and are soe well pleased withall that you have done, that We returne you our very hearty thankes for your soe doeing, and you may be confident We shall never forgett the affection and alacrity you have soe seasonably expressed in our service, in which we doubt not, God will blesse you and make you a principall instrument for the vindication of our rights and your country from the slavery and oppression it groanes under. We have written severall letters by this bearer to such persons who we hope will be ready to joyne with you, all which you will cause to be delivered in such seasons as you judge most necessary. We have given direccion to the Lord

Wentworth, our Ambassador in Denmarke, to doe all the offices he can with that King for your assistance, and the like to Sir William Bellenden in Sweden, and We are sure Lieutenant Generall Middleton will make all possible hast to you himselfe, as soone as he can procure any reasonable supplyes to carry with him: in the meane time you will receive by degrees such helpe as can be gotten. And we hope it will not be long before you be assured that the Treaty betweene the Dutch and the Rebells be absolutely broken off and then you will finde We shall noe longer sit still, which We have been hitherto compelled to doe upon such reasons as have not been in our power to avoyde. We shall be glad as often as is possible to heare from you, of whose proceedings we yet know noe more, then by the London Prints. You are to commend us to all those who are with you in armes, and assure them We will reward their courage and fidelity as soone as We are able, and so we bid heartily farewell."

The letter is addressed to "William Earle of Glencarne," the titular name being spelt as it was pronounced.

Charles the Second's Regiment of Guards.

[1658 ?], December 15th, Bruges.—Draft, in Sir Edward Walker's handwriting, of a letter to be prepared for the sign-manual of Charles II., running in these words, "Whereas our Regiment of Guards now quartered at Dixmeede is forthwith to passe muster and accordingly to enter into our pay, our Will and Pleasure thereupon is that only the officers of such companies of our said Regiment, as shall upon the musters produce and passe thirty effective soldiers besides officers shall bee admitted to receive Entertainment or Pay, and for the overplus of such entertainment as shall remaine, that you deteyne the same upon accompt, to the end it may bee disposed or the advancement of the sayd Regiment, according to such directions as wee shall give you therein; heareof you are not to fayle.—Given at our Court at Bruges this 15 day of December. To our trusty and welbeloved servant, Colonel Blagge, Lieutenant-Colonel of our Regiment of Guards."

Troops maintained by the same King in Exile.

1658, Bruxelles.—Memoranda, on four half-sheets of letter-paper, in Sir Edward Walker's hand writing, respecting the petty sums due to him by way of allowances on Commissions from Lord Taafe and other officers of the troops maintained by Charles II. during his exile.

Allowances to the same King's Secretary at War.

1658–9, March 24th, Brussels.—Rough Draft, in Sir Edward Walker's handwriting, of a letter to be prepared for the King's sign-manual, running in these words,—"Whereas wee have by our orders the 15th of February 1658 graunted unto our trusty and welbeloved servant Sir Edward Walker knt., our Secretary at War, towards his support in our service 4 rations dayly out of the 50 rations allowed for Reformed Officers in every Regiment in our service, excepting our Regiment of Guards, Wee are thereupon graciously pleased and doe heareby assigne him also fower rations out of the 50 rations allowed for Reformed Officers in our said Regiment, Our will and pleasure therefore is, that out of the first moneths pay or liberaunce, that you shall receive

for our sayd Regiment, that you deduct and pay him the sayd 4 rations dayly out of the sayd 50 rations, and to continue the payment thereof unto him out of every liberaunce or moneths pay you shall hereafter receive: Hereof you are not to fayle, And for your so doeing this shalbee your sufficient authority. Given at our Court of Bruxelles, this 24th of March 1659. . . . .To our trusty and welbeloved Colonel Thomas Blagge, Lieut.-Colonel of our Regiment of Guards."

Charles the Second to Colonel William Taafe.

1659, March 18th, Brussels.—"Charles R. Whereas wee did above two yeares past constitute our trusty and welbeloved servant Sir Edward Walker knt. to bee our Secretary at Warr and for his service and principall support therein did also with the approbation of most of the Colonels of our forces assigne him to receive from all the officers of our regiments proportionable fees for preparing our comissions for every of them, part whereof by our order in June 1657 was payd unto him, and the remaynder by the same order was to bee deducted out of the first liberances payable in the year 1658, At which time the payment thereof was suspended (notwithstanding which) Wee doe hold it to bee equally just that our sayd servant should yet receive what is still due unto him seeing every officer enjoyes a support by virtue of our sayd commissions, Our expresse will and command therefore is, and we doe hereby require and authorise you out of the first Liberance or moneths pay you shall receive for yourselfe, and all the officers and soldiers of the regiment under your comand to deduct and pay unto our sayd servant the full summe of 108 patacons and 20 styvers being the remaynder due unto him from yourselfe, and all the officers of your regiment for our commissions prepared by him appearing by his accompt hereunto annexed, and after in the payment of your regiment that you abate the same in perticuler from your selfe, and all the officers of your said regiment, and our farther will and pleasure is, that of the fifty rations allowed for reformed officers that you deduct and pay him according to our order of the 15th of February, 1658, out of every moneths pay or liberance 10 Patacons, and if you shall receive 2 liberances together, then to pay for 2 moneths according to his accompt, and to continue the same unto him as often as you shall receive any liberances. Hereunto Wee expect and require due obedience to bee given as being just, and our pleasure to have it done accordingly, and for your so doing this shall bee your sufficient authority. Given at Our Court at Bruxelles this 18th day of March 1659."—Countersigned "Edw. Nicholas" and directed to "Colonel William Taafe, Colonel of the regiment of our most deare and most entirely beloved brother Henry Duke of Glocester."

The Master-Surgeon of the King's Six Regiments of Soldiers.

1659, July 20th, Brussels.—Ordinance for the adequate provision and payment of Sir John Knight, Master-Surgeon of the six regiments of soldiers, in the service of King Charles II., running thus, "Il est ordonnè a tous les Colonels et Commandants des six Regimens du Roy de la Grande Bretagne Monsieur mon frère de fair payer a S^{r} Jean Knigh (*sic*) M^{re} Chirurgien en la somme de cinq cens et novant nœuf florins et cinq sols de premier argent qui recoiverent de leur

plaquittes, payant tous en la conformité de la relation qui s'en suit fait a Bruxelles le vingtiesme de Juillet l'an mil six cent cinquante nœuf.

Le Regiment du Roy doit payer à raison de 13 Compagnies at sept florins et un sol par Compagnie la somme de florins - - - - -	91	13
Mon Regiment payera a raison de dix-neuf Compagnies a sept florins et un sol par Compagnie la somme de florins - - - - -	133	19
Le Regiment du Duc de Glocester mon frere payeray a raison de seize Compagnies a sept florins et un sol par Compagnie, la somme de florins -	112	16
Le Regiment du Milord Neubruge payera a raison de dix Compagnies a sept florins et un sol par Compagnie, la somme de florins - - -	70	10
Le Regiment du Colonel Grace payera a raison de quartorze Compagnies a sept florins et un sol par Compagnie, la somme de florins - - -	98	14
Le Regiment du Colonel Farrell payera a raison de quatorze Compagnies a sept florins et un sol par Compagnie, la somme de florins - - -	98	14
La somme de tous est de florins - - -	599	5"

H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester and Colonel William Taafe.

[1659?], Memorandum, in Sir Edward Walker's handwriting, in these words, "His Royall Highnes the Duke of Glocester haveing found it fitt hath accordingly ordered Colonel William Taaffe, Colonel of his Royall Highnes Regiment, in liew of 4 rations dayly, that by his Majesties order I was to receive out of the 50 pays graunted for Reformed Officers, to deduct and pay mee out of the next liberaunce the abatements I had made of one patacoon from all inferior officers, being in all 36 patacoons, which I am contented to receive in full satisfaction for the said 4 rations above-mentioned, Whereupon the full some to bee deducted and paid mee out of the next liberaunce by his Majesties order and his Royal Highnes command to Colonel William Taaffe wilbee 138 patacoons, to bee divided as followeth," these words being followed by a tabular statement of the contributions to be received from the several officers. Endorsed, "The Duke of Gloucester's directions to Colonel "Taaffe to pay mee the deductions I made from inferior officers in lieu of 4 rations from the 50 reformed Pays."

V.—Draft Letters of Sir Bernard Gascoigne.

These draft letters—some of them being rough drafts in Sir Bernard's handwriting, whilst the others are fair drafts or "copies" by a secretarial hand—add considerably to our knowledge of a military adventurer and diplomatic agent, who was a notable personage of English society in the times of Charles I., Charles II., and James II. An Italian by birth and education, though he was by his paternal ancestry a member of an ancient English family, Bernard Gascoigne had distinguished himself in the military service of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, when he came to England in an early time of the Civil War and espoused the cause of Charles the First. There is no need to remind students that the adventurer played a conspicuous part in the conflict of the royalist and parliamentarian forces, was sentenced to be shot on the fall

of Colchester, and narrowly escaped the execution of the sentence. Having returned to Florence on the utter defeat of the English royalists, Sir Bernard Gascoigne reappeared in what he had come to regard as his proper country on Charles the Second's restoration, and was rewarded for his services to the triumphant party with gifts, diplomatic employment, and a considerable share of the King's confidence. Favoured by Charles, he won the regard of Catherine of Braganza; and it appears from two of the draft letters now offered to the consideration of readers, that when he had succeeded to the throne, James the Second looked to the clever and charming adventurer for counsel and even for guidance in affairs of state.

As he had entered his thirtieth year before he came to England for the first time, and passed the greater part of the eleven years from 1649 to 1660 in the land of his birth, it is not surprising that Sir Bernard thought in Italian and spoke English in a way that reminded critical hearers of his Italian extraction. That the denizen of Charles the Second's England was to the last more familiar with his mother-tongue than with the language of his adopted country appears from the fact that he drafted his letters to English correspondents in Italian before he put the compositions into an English dress. Together with the English drafts, printed in the ensuing calendar, Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin preserves numerous examples of the original Italian drafts of the same compositions. Epistolary labour was no easy work to Sir Bernard, who sometimes produced with his own pen three versions of an Italian draft, before he was satisfied with the performance; and when he had completed an Italian draft to his mind, he used to translate it into English with his own hand, before he handed the English draft over to a skillful secretary, who was authorised to amend the faulty spelling and idiomatic solecisms of the composition, whilst he produced a fair and fluent copy of the writing.

Sir Bernard Gascoigne to Lord Arlington.

[1666 or 1667], Lisbon.—"The small time that I have bin in this Court will not afford me knowledge enough of their present condition to enable me to give your Lordshipp any account of itt, as Sir Robert Southwell certainly will doe soe well knoweing and soe long habituated in this countrey, but this will not hinder me to informe your Lordshipp of some things that I have observed.

"And in the first place I find that proverbe to be very true that the world governs himselfe, for if Kingdoms should not now and then subsist in that manner, this for certain would be converted into a Cahos. Since there is not heare the leaste forme of settle [d] government; they acting in general as they only are constraint by the violence of the people, or according to the present necessityes that happens dayly or in particular every Grandee according to his owne intrest.

"The Prince in his owne name rules all, but is constantly besieged by 4 or 5, which doth not lett him speake with any without knowing the business, and lodges with

"The Queene out of the Court in the Marques de Costel Rodrigos house

"The King is a prisoner in his owne pallace and since his hard usage is very sensible of his present condition and as the inferiour nobility reports in a very good understanding, the common people publickly murmurs and blames that he should be soe used.

"Those whose fortunes were sustained upon the King's person are all or prisoners or banisht or fled for their own safetys, and tis unknowne

heare where they are. The Conde de Castel Melhor is thought to be in Spaine, and generally believed that it is not impossible but that he hath with him some remonstrances and declarations from the King to foreign Princes.

"When the Peace was concluded, to please the people that had concurred with them in the deposing of the King, they took away all the impositions that were upon the Kingdom, without consideration that they were in debt 3 millions of crowns, and that it was impossible that the Army could be disbanded and particularly the strangers presently after the conclusion of the peace without payeing them their due, and that they had not moneys for the present necessitys to maintain the King and Princes Courts. Now by experience they are sensible of this fault, and to mend itt, they have putt on againe the imposition of papell Salado, and are endeavouring to sett on some others.

"6 dayes agoe news was spread that Spain was willing to breake againe and upon this commanded all the officers and soldiers ove[r] the Kingdom to their own quarters, and the very next day was committed prisoners in Castle of Beslin Don Salvador Correa de Sa an eminent councelor of warr and State, and his two sons banisht, and likewise commited Don Simon de Sansa de Vas Concellas, a brother of Conde Castel de Melhor and a Colonel of horse. Don Manuell de Sansa banished Don Matios de Cugna a brother-in-law of Sansa banished, and as he was colonel of the regiment of gards, his command was taken away from him and given to the Count St. Juan's brother. Don Alvarez de Worogna governor of St. John Castle banisht, and another brother of the Conde de Castel Melhor that is a Churchman and somegliere (?) della Cortina of the Prince banisht only from Court, Don Rodrigo Fernandez de Almada president of the Chamber likewise banished. The report of the Spanish motions being now vanished, every body is persuaded that the banishing of soe many persons of quality was the cause of that rumour, or some other intention that they had to establishe some more impositions which is not yet done.

"The chief favourites and the persons in the highest power with the Prince are—the Conde della Torre, the Conde St. Juan and the old Secretary Pedro de Neva de Silva (which last was as long as he could against the marriage of the Prince with the Queene) and his opinion was to differr itt, which if they had done I am confident never had succeeded, the people of this countrey haveing generally a great hatred against the French as ever the Castillans could have in time of warr.

"And in confirmation of this I will acquaint your Lordshipp of what happned to Senor Don Antonio de Cordova and me [the] other day when being together to see the Catedrall Church of this towne, where many gentlemen of quality were walkinge to take the fresco, some of them out of civility looking upon us as strangers came to us and with great curtesy shewing all the rarities of that place, and at length haveing perceived Senor Don Antonio to be a Castillan cavalier asked him boldly if the peace between Spain and them were firmly made and he answerd him that certainly itt was soe, the other replyed then if it be so I hope that heareafter our Kings shall not be constraint never more to provide themselves of wifes amongst their ennemys, which made me much admire that persons of quality so small a time after the marriage should have the boldness to expresse themselves so openly against the Queene regnante.

"The great confident of the Queene is the Marquiss de Marialva, and likewise is well affected to her the Marquis de Nissa, who is pretty so well with the Prince.

"As your Lordshipp can very well remember, when this Prince tooke the government, the people were very urgent that he should take upon him the title of King, expressing their unwillingness in deposing the King except the Prince would take upon him this carecter, to which never the less he would never concurr to, and wee could never imagine the reasons of his refusall.

"But now after consideration I perceive that his Highness, being entirely governed by Torre and St. Juan, itt had bin to their great prejudice that the Prince had bin declared King for these reasons, that the great charges of the Court being hereditary in the great familyes and not in the King's disposall (as for example the Duke of Cadavall Great Constable and the Marquess of Govea (?) Major Domo, Maior, and likewise many others that I doe not know; that in the same time of making him king they had come in their places they being persons of high quality and good understanding and the prince very easy to be persuaded from those that are neare him, the two first would be in great danger of a totall ruine or att least of much lessening their authority which makes me believe that was the only cause of his not assuming the title, since att this very time the great application of those two is to keepe every body as farr as they can from the Princes confidence and amongst these last banisht gentilmen, there are some that their greatest crime was the Princes inclination towards them. The common people as well as those some of better quality murmurs of the Kings imprisonment and in divers occasions that I have had in meeting with Portegheses but not courtiers, I asked them, Since they were displeased of the Kings restrainement, what their intentions were when they were resolved to take away the authority out of his hands, they did answer me, that it had bin enough that the Prince had governd as a Curatore to his brother without takeing from the King any thing else but the manegement of buisinesse and leave him the honour and liberty of a King, I did answer them that this had bin possible to have bin done (yet with great difficulty) if in this change noe body else had bin concerned but the King and the Prince, but haveing with the Regal authority overthrowne that of the Ministers and favourites of the King that then did rule all, and with them all their kindred and creatures (a considerable part of the nobility) and settling others of the Princes faction in the ruines of the former, how could itt be possible that such an alteration could be without the Kings restraint and the banishment or imprisonment of those that were of his party, in which businesse so many of the nobility being concerned certainly tis like they will endeavour by all meanes imaginable to recover their former power, itt being impossible but that the Princes authority must be wavering as long as the hopes of the King's Party is sustain'd by the person and the name of a King. This answer of mine satisfyed the company . . . . . From this your Lordship can perceive that in this great metamorphosis every particular man hath drawne the water to his mill as the occasion then was without any further consideration what ill effect could prejudice the authority of a King in a person that the King when the regnant King is liveing though a prisoner, and when the loss of the authority of that King does involve with him the loosing of the authority of halfe the nobility of the Kingdom, ingaged either in the service of the King or in the failour of those that were the chief rulers of the kingdom that are now or impresoned or banished or put out of imploiment, from when I make this conclusion that the wisest of all men liveing scarce would be soe bold as to give his jugement de futuris contingentibus of this kingdom, hardly possible to have a general

quietness establisht, without there happens of some kind or other some considerable accident as yet unthought of.

"And soe much the more that, except the Queens own party (which is very small), there is none in the Kingdome that is satisfyed with this marriage, and because the courtier does esteeme itt a great motive for the publick content to have successors to the Crowne, they have spread abroad that the Queene is with child, a thing believed by some and not by others, that if itt does not prove soe att last itt cannot be but to her great disadvantage.

" The day before yesterday Sir R. S. had his Audience from the Prince and was nobly accompanied, there being there above a hundred of the Nation makeing their court to him, goeing before in severall coaches as well of the Princes and Queens as others, and was receaved with much curtesy and with testimonyes of greate esteeme and I can well perceive that the name of the King of England is here in a great veneration because they are persuaded that he can doe them either a great deale of good or a great deale of harme, and I make noe question that within this 3 or 4 dayes S[ir] R[ober]t will bring to an agreement the buisiness of the soldiers and procure for them a sufficient payment.

" Yesterday Sir R[obert] was with the Queene which I found is very jealous how this marriage hath bin received in England and particularly by our Queene being that two indiscreet fryers of hers arrived heare and have related her aversion to itt, a thing very indiscreetly done, when I am neer confident to believe her Majesty never spoke a word of itt to them.

" The Court is very sensible of their negligence in not haveing imparted to our King and Queene of all the transactions of this Kingdome and imputes all the fault to the old Secretary['s] forgetfulness the Queene herself acknowledges itt in Sir Robert Southwell[s] audience and I am credibly informed that they have [or had] fraited an ambusyes [?] shipp heare to transport in England a gentilman for this purpose as soon as itt will be possible being very confident this court will omitt nothing to comply with our Majestys of England in this very instant I heare that Captain Trelawny, a Commander of a great Merchantman of Plimouth, who is to depart next Monday is to carry over the abovesayd Envoye.

" I was 2 dayes agoe to a private audience with the Queene, who commanded her Secretary Mr. Nerjus to bring me to her, where I was above 1 houre, and the greatest part of our discourse was of the sence that she had of the obmission done in not giveing an account into England of all the last transactions of this Court, and att last shee told me, that in the present happy condition she is in now, nothing more is wanting to her intire content but to heare our King and Queenes approbation of what is passed and a mutual loveing correspondency betwixt our Queene of England and her selfe, which shee will cultivate with all her best endeavours and she urged me to promise her to make these expressions to her Majesty att my returne to England and by letters as I have already done not to fayle of my promise.

" I had forgott a difficulty that the Ambassadors of this Kingdome are like to find in every Court for their traittment, because being Ambassadors of a Prince and their credential letters being signed by a Prince in his owne name, it is possible that the Ambassadors of other Kings as well as the King himself to who he is sent to will neither use him nor receave him as a Ambassador from a King, and this will presently appeare att the arrivall of this Portugall Ambassador at Madrid."

Copy of letter in secretarial penmanship, docketed on the outer leaf "My Lord Arlington—Lisbonn," in Sir Bernard Gascoigne's hand-writing.

Sir Bernard Gascoigne to Catherine of Braganza, Queen Consort of King Charles II.

[Lisbon] "Alla Regina. I should begin my journey for Castille very ill, if first I did not pay the duty of my humble devotion to your Majesty, with imparting to your Majesty my arrivall and my stay in this citty, which was 24 days after my departure from London, yet not without some apparent danger of shipwrack by the way upon the rock of the Barlinges. I can witness with how much estime and respect Sir Robert Southwell hath bin received in this Court, a certain testimony of the great veneration towards your Majestyes. Upon the occasion of his first audience I waited upon him, and he presented me to the Prince and to the Queene, and two days after I went in particular to pay my respects to her Majestyc, which desire of hers was occasioned by the knowledge that her Majesty had of my great devotion to your Majesty, and it was her pleasure to take time enough to exaggerate the sence of the fault commited in not haveing before now imparted to your Majestyes the alterations of this Kingdom. Her Majesty assures me that the Court writt imediately after all these affaires hapned to give an account into England, and for confirmation did assure me that the letters att this present are registred in the Secretary[s] office, and that certainly they were lost by the way. But howsoever this is certain that it will bee very hard for me to express to your Majesty the desire that this Queene hath of an intire freindshipp with your Majesty and told me that in the good condition and great content that she finds her selfe to be in their (*sic*) present state for the blessing that God hath given her to be 4 months gone with child that no thing is remaneing for her to desire, but the satisfaction and aprobation of your Majesty of what hath succeeded and a mutual correspondency of affection which she will ever cultivate towards your Majesty, and I can assure that shee did expresse itt with soe much tendernesse, that I have just reason to believe that it't came from her very hart, and her Majesty made me promise her that I should lett your Majesty know these her sentiments att my return to your Majesty's presence; or that I should write, which I promised her, and in order thereunto I have made this relation to your Majesty.

"Don Feliciano Dorato Disin Bariotore is chosen to goe Envoye to your Majestyes, but will staye heare yet these 10 days not haveing bin able to make him selfe ready sooner for that imployment.

"It remaines me to beseech your Majesty to be pleased to doe me the favour, if your Majesty thinks convenient, when this envoye comes to tell him soe much, that he may make knowne to this Queene, that I have not fayled of my promise in representing to your Majesty though at a great distance what this Majesty had commanded me.

"I have bin in your Majestyes name to visitt La Signora Donna Maria della Cruz in Alcantara, which renders your Majesty a thousand thanks for the favour done to her in recommending me to wait upon her, and made me soe many expressions of her love to your Majesty, that is easily perceived to be much more then ordinary, and smilling said, and with all this her Majesty does not answer my letters, I replyed to her that Senor Don Franco de Melo would bring her answer, since your Majesty was not then in a humour to write into Portugal.

I have found her to be a Lady of a very great witt and most excellent conversation, and I would have given much that your Majesty could have heard, with how much mirth and how wee passed 3 hours times, there being alsoe in company Senor Don Antonio de Cordova, and letting her know that your Majesty had told me (that though she letts her selfe never seene by any one) shee would not have denyed me that came from your Majesty, wee had very pleasant passages upon this with her and the Mother Abbesse, and amongst other reasons that she gave me for not being seen one (?) was that after the departure of your Majesty, the trouble and the grief that she haith had continue for the losse of your Majestyes presence had soe dejected her and made her grow old that shee was ashamed to show her selfe, In soe much that att last I was persuaded that the vivacity of her witt, and her galant way of speaking did proceed much from the length of time that shee had lived and that shee was in age; but att her appearance at the doore I found her handsome and fresch, and with reason I told her, that soe afflicted as shee was, I judged that if she came one only time to dance with your Majesty, she would be in a condition to find as many admirers of her beuty and gracefulness, as I thought she found now of her Sanctity. There was much laugbing and the Mother Abbesse was resolved, that if Donna Maria went to England she would alsoe follow her and would doe every thing except dancing.

"When I went to visitt this Lady, to appeare handsomer I putt on my perewigg (which otherwise I never ware) and being att the doore they asked me if itt was my owne haire, I answered with my ingenuity that itt was nott, and that they might see itt I took itt of, which caused much laughter, and being seen by the Mother Abbesse she told me that my owne haire became me better then my perewigg, and that it would be much better to putt it upon a great old bald Saint that was placed within the dore of the Porteria newly mad very handsom, to which most readily I made a very devout present and returned without itt.

"I have mett with your Majestyes old porter att Court, still in his old employment with this queene, and I assure your Majesty since his departure from England the gravity of his beard is much encreased, he was very glad to heare that your Majesty had not forgotten him, and told me that he would take the boldness to write to your Majesty and his office and his presence so necessary att Court that he could not spare soe much time as to goe with me to give a visitt to Donna Helena, who he told me lives very retired in a convent.

"I have taken the boldness to send your Majesty a flascheva part water of Cordova and part Orange flower water, which I heare esteemed very good.

"I shall depart from hence within 3 days, and shall goe directly to Villa Viciosa, where there shall not be any thing of rare but I will see and particolarly the Palace where your Majesty was borne, and from Madrid I shall give my selfe the honour to write to your Majesty againe, remaineing for ever."

This fair and finely finished translation into English of the letter written from Lisbon (1666 or 1667) to Queen Catherine of Braganza by Sir Bernard Gascoigne is preserved in the same folio, together with Sir Bernard's rough draft (Italian) of the same epistle.

Sir Bernard Gascoigne to Lord Arlington.

[1667 or 1668, Madrid].—"Itt is fifteen days agoe that I arrived in this towne.

"I am arrived in this city fifteen days agoe, where I was in hopes to find empty my Lord Ambassadors house, and to take up lodgings there till Mr. Godolphins' arrivall, but I found that presently after my Lord's departure it was disposed to another Ambassador, soe that since my resolution was to stay heare 3 or 4 months I was constraint to take another for halfe a yeare, being willing to take a particolar observation of what this great Court intends to doe specialy in this time that itt is very necessary that neither their prudence and diligence should be wanting to remedy to several considerable dangers in Flanders and Italy, that seemes to threaten this Monarchy. I have as yet scarse been abroad, by reason that neither my Gollilla (?) nor my coach is yet ready, things without which there is noe appearing amongst the great persons. I have only visited my old acquaintance the Baron de Battevelle, and I have bin with Senor Pedro Fernandez del Campo, who att first sight I take him to be a very obliging Cavalier and of a very good parts. He professes himselfe to be much a servant to your Lordship and freind to Mr. Godolphin who gave me a letter for him, and was very inquisitive to know how soone he would come to this Court, and he was expecting as I could perceive to receave likewise a letter from your Lordship.

"For that litle I could learne in these few days the affaires of this government runs as followeth:—

"The Inquisitor Generall by the Queens favour is the first Minister and one of the Junto, and is a man that gives great satisfaction with good words, and is very patient in hearing those that have business with him, but is not lookt upon as a man of resolution or knowledge in State Affaires.

"The Cardinal d'Aragon is another of the Junto, a man of a very good nature, civil according to the Roman fashion, but neither is he taken to be one of deep understanding,

"The Count of Digneranda (*sic*) is another of the Junto, and is without question the most expert in State affaires and speaks best of any of them, but he hath so great a hatred for the Emperors Court, for those reasons that your Lordship must know, and veryly it is believed that if it was in his power itt would produce very ill effects, but the Duke of Medina de las Torres and Cardinal Moreada (?) that ever ware for the German side doth much moderate all the inconveniences that might dayly happen thereby, but the same Duke being a great enemy of the Confessor is not in soe much credit as he was before, and it hath likewise bin very prejudicial to the Cardinall in leaving his place of Majordomo to the Queen for the red Cap, because heare was none that could pretend more than him to be the Kings Governour, for his personall abilyty (?) as well as his quality.

"The Marquess d'Ayetona is a man much inclin'd to devotion and generally well beloved, he is newly entered in a good friendship with the Cardinal d'Aragon.

"The Bishop of Oviedo, newly made of Placencia and President of Castilla, though he be newly made of the Junto, he is a man very understanding in the buisinesses of the countrey, but not soe well in State and foreign affaires, he is a Creature of the Confessor and the only man that is his true friend, all the rest being his enemys, and the very women of the Court ever doeing all their endeavours to insinuate in the yong Kings brest a hatred against him, and realy the King is very witty and bold and commonly takes the liberty to tell the Queenn in severall occasions no quievo which gives great hope of him.

"From this your Lordship may see that the Junto, that resolves all things of consequences, are all divided amongst themselves, though they seeme otherwise in the appearances.

"But that which is worst of all they are yet persuaded heare that the French will have warr and not peace, and upon this ground they are not preparing such remedyes as to strenghten their party with other princes and gain only them with moneys and other necessary meanes to make use of their forces.

"They can never imagine that itt is possible the King of France may make a resolution to passe the next spring into Italy, though the Italians theare are in a great aprehension and particolarly if the Duke of Savoye takes the Generallissimo (?) shippe and collegattes (?) himselfe with him, as every body thinkes it is alreadie agread upon, I cannot imagine, if it should be soe, how they will be able to assist that countrey from Spain, neither by land nor by sea without the helpe of foreign Princesses (*sic*), and the cold correspondency, that passes between this and the Emperours Court, gives little likelyhood of any succours that might come by the way of Germany.

"Don Juan d'Austria is commanded to be att his Priory of Malta att Consegra, for not haveing obeyd to goe into Flanders, and it is believed he will make a remonstrance in the way of a manifesto, he hath some freinds att Court, but the great grandees will have att a distance.

"They are makeing every day constant counsells about the buisness of Flandres, since the arrivall hear of Don Juan de Toledo sent heare express from the Marquess Castelrodrigo to bring account of the present condition of those provinces, and a[n] offer from them to maintain five and thirty thousand men by them selves, with a proviso that it may be altogether maneged by them, a thing that hath bin offered often before, but never accepted, the Governors haveing allway bin very willing to rule and robe the countrey att their pleasure, but now it is believed it will be accepted, being proposed by a Governor that is goeing away and in time of such necessity.

"Heare Castelrodrigo is lost of esteeme in this Court, they being soe ill satisfyed of his government, attributing to him all the last miscarriages of that countrey.

"Sẽnor Conde de Malina presses very much heare to gett leave for his return, and though in a letter of his that I received this day he tells me that he hath it already, the Secretary of State told me yesterday there was no resolution as yet taken about him; and I find that after the disposall of the affaires of Flanders they will accordingly give him his leave or not, and particolarly they are expecting with what carecter Mr. Godolphin comes heare, which, if it be with the only carecter of Envoye, they will possibly send in the same condition into England one Spinola, a Spaniard, that is now Under General in Flanders, as I am informed, a fine gentilman, though Sẽnor Moledo (?) who was ther formerly is in hopes to be chosen, he being protected by the Duc de Medina de las Torres.

"If I can introduce my selfe amongst these persons of quality I shall be better able to give your Lordship an information of what passes, but as your Lordship knows in this countrey there is no great conversation.

"If your Lordship does not thinck improper to writt a letter to Sẽnor Conde de Digneranda (*sic*) to make me knowne to him for your Lordship's friend and servant, itt will be of great [ ] to me as well as to Sẽnor Don Pedro Fernandez who really hath ane greate honour for your Lordship.

"My Lord, your Lordship is heare in a greatest esteeme, and more then any other Minister of whatsoever other prince, and if heare they take care of their owne intrest with those only meanes that can be

effectual to them (which are only a legue with the Northern Princes)
. . ."

Copy in secretarial penmanship of a letter from Sir Bernard Gascoigne to Lord Arlington, of which transcript the remainder is missing.

SIR BERNARD GASCOIGNE to LORD [ARLINGTON].

1668, October 18, Madrid.—"I have bin severall tyme with the Marques de Lick (?), by wich I was vere civily entreteined att this country Facion, and as I can judge he pretends to have much respect for your Lordship. The Duke Medina de las Torres like wyse, I did waite upon him, wich truly ist a fyne man and speke vere well, and was vere civill with me, bott I have never mitt siccy a dip Spanice gravity before.

"This weeke ist hapened some in this Court, that can in tyme bring great pins (?), the 14 istant att fore of the clock in the after nune, the Quin with the King was to goo out to visite a Fest in San Francis Cerch. Just att this tyme arreyved a soldier to Court in bouts and spurrs, and going up spoke to Marques de Salines, Capitan of the Gardes, telling him that he must speke with the Quin. The Marques told him, that was not fitt tyme; he was vere pressant, bott the will nott admitte him. The Quin comming out, he did boldly goo on and speke fewe words to her. Sche presently did go back nella sala quadra, and was with him for one alfa houre, and then send for Signore Don Blasco, Secretarye of the . . iversal Despaccio, and delivered the man to him according to his deseyre.

"The same naight the commidit prisoner, the Brother of Signor Don Matteo Patigno, Signor Don Giovanni Secretarie, and seized all his letters that was in Madrid, and sended out one Alcalde de Corte with one hundert man, for Toledo, and ist belived ist gone to take prisoner the same Signor Matteo Partigno, wich ist attualy with Signor Don Giovanni at Consegra, and ist possibile some body else.

"I have bin told by a person of credit, that the have pott upon the rack that Secretario brother, Evere body is vere curious to hiere the truth of this bisinesse.

"The Prince of Florence ist nott itt come to Madrid. Signor Conte de Pignoranda (*sic*) ist no worse then he was, and ist vere much if att siccy one age, hee recover his ealt. The Duke Medina de las Torres did visite him yesterday morning."

Rough draft: Holograph.

SIR BERNARD GASCOIGNE to LORD [ARLINGTON].

1668, October 24, Madrid.—"My Lord, In my antecedent letter I acqueinted your Lordship with the discovery maket by a Capitan Reformado tho the Quin, of which the sustance was, that Don Giovanni had plotted to carry a way the Inquisitor one naight, wen he was late comming from the Court; his secretarye Partigno, brother, that was in Madrid, was presently apprended; and he without torment confessed all the plott; the Consell did send Consuegra, one alcalde of the Court, to apprend Don Matteo Partigno; bott Don Giovanni refused to delivere the man, and upon the retourne of the Alcalde with out him, and the relation of the resistance to him the Queen send the Marques of Salines thether, to apprend Signor Don Giovanni himselfe, with order it ist sayd to carrie him to a Castel of the Kingdome; of

which Don Giovanni having notice did go away att the same tyme the the Marques was comming out of Madrid; so well he was adveysed at the proceedings of the Court. Ist itt unnon in what part ist gonof. Some believe in Aragon, others the last naight told me he was gone in Andalusia.

"At his departing from Consuegra, he sended tho the Queen a letter or better a Manifest, in vere high terms as your Lordship can see by the copie of it, and tells her that, as sune as he ist arreyned to he will goo, he will write more particularly his intention.

"The Queen ist so sensible of this accident, that sche was bledded yesterday and before yesterday [ ] and itt no body can forsee wat effect this resolution of Don John can produce.

"The Inquisitor have nott carried in my oppinion this biscnesse with siccy circumspe[c]tion as I had done, if I had bin him, bott have done the same as he had bin a Spaniard borne, and noting less that was to vindicate the creyme of making veyolence to a Cif Gouvernour of a State, that ist viere nere Crimen lese Majesty, this bisinesse have bin carryed so.

"Asune as that reformad officer discovered the plott, the Quin remitted tho the Junto, and accordingly by ther direction Partigno brother was apprended, he confessed all; the Junto send for his brother, one Alcalde, Don Gian refused to deliver the man. Upon this refusall the Junto alon began to debate, wath was to be done concerning Don Jovanni person.

"One of the Junto proposed that the Inquisitour bing one interessed person, was nott only fitt that he sciould nott vote in this bisinesse, bott nether bin present at the debate.

"The President of Aragon stud up and answerr, that this was nott a crime agaynst the Inquisitour only, bott against them all, and against the King, and that in siccy case the Junto was bott one body, and that was fitt he sciould be not only present bott vote as well as any of them. So the nott aggrivingh was remitted tho the Queen, to decide, if the Inquisitour sciould be present and vote ther or nott, and the Queen declared that he sciould be present and vote and so was done.

"The issu of the debate of the Junto was, that Don Jonh sciould be apprended, and accordingly the markes of Salines sended, in wich ist sayd the Inquisitour did his part vere well, with a Gernan (*sic*) ingenuyty.

"After the Junto hard Don Giovanni retreate, and thatt could nott be apprended, the adveys the Queen to call to the Consell of State, for his advise wath to doo in itt. The Consell, that was nott privat in the former resolution, answer evere body his oppinion, the most of them condenning wath had bin done, as rascely and [ ] done, the queen comanded Castviglio (*sic*) to attend the Consell as he did [ ] tyme, and the are still making long consells upon this bisinesse, and I see, in a great perplexity wath doo in itt.

Pigneranda (*sic*) bing itt much sike, the Queen send Don Ulasco to him . . . ."

Portion of rough draft: Holograph.

Sir Bernard Gascoigne to Catherine of Braganza, Queen Consort of King Charles II.

[Madrid].—" . . . . Wath so ever I make no question that Your Magesty ist well advised from Lisbone, Never the lesse I will nott ommitt to lett Your Magesty know wath from thence I have, that

Monsieur de Vergue (*sic*), the Queen Secretary and Confident Servant, ist comming in England, only to make the same expressions te your Magesty in her name as I have done, and to procure that your Magesty moved by the esteeme respect and love that eche has toward your Reall (*sic*) person generosly will be pleased to retorne to her your friendscip and corrispondence, nott that wich ordinarly the Princes doo, that ist to answer to one anothers letters, bott the other that come from a kindnesse of the hart, becomming tew so high a Princesses and so nieare a kin, as your Magesty and her. Your Magesty ist so good as to nott fergott any ommission that can have bin done toward your Majesty and the much more att this present tyme that His Holinesse have approved and confirmed all that have bin don in that kingdome. I have take the confidence to make a niu this expression to your Magesty, to nott bin wantingh no wayes to the pressant deseyre and comands laid upon me in Portugall from that Queen, and to my promise to her, and because I doo nott know, how long my ill fortune will kipe me in this dull corner of the worlde, since windes and wether are conjured against me. I most humble entreate your Magesty in case Monsieur Vergius (*sic*) come before my retourne, to have the goodnesse for me that he sciould some waes know that I have performed my promesse to that Princesse.

"I wisch your Magesty much better tyme then I have hiere, since I can verely say I never had worst, and the greatest galanterye of this towne ist that all gentilmans and ordinarye woman pouer or rich smoke as much tabacco as any seaman doo, ..."

Holograph : single leaf of a rough draft.

Sir Bernard Gascoigne to . . . . . .

[ ]. "Mr. Sr.—Our grevances have hitherto detained us from thinking upon the important businesse of War or Peace with Holland. His Magesty in his last gracious spech gave it us in charge as the Chif of those thinges, upon wich depends the good or evil of his people.

"I for my part do not see wath we can do in this businesse, being not in the least informed, to wath point the state of his Magesties negociations may be advanced toward peace. He was pleased graciously to offer in last speech, that he would impart to a Committee of His parlament the articles made in the league with France, wich through our imployement in other affaires we have ommitted.

"Mr. Sr.—Neither can I forbear to tell you that common report and private letters from Holland give us to understand, that of six Articles, demanded by his Magesty in order to Peace, the Hollanders have fully submitted unto five, and stop not but at the last, demanding some annual acknowledgement for the fishing. His Magesty doubtelesse must be fully informed whither there have been any such overtures or no, and wath has been the successe, an Espresse being lately arrived from Cologne, who can not but have brought his Magesty both the letter of the States of Holland, written to the English Plenipotentiarys, in answare to his Magesty answer upon the propositions given him of the Queen of Spaine by her ambassadour att this Court and the Articles of Peace thereupon by the sayd States retourned, for so they write out of Holland.

"Mr. Sr.—It seames reasonable to me, that in pursuance of his Magesty gracious offers, this House by an humble addresse ought not only to pray his Magesty would vouch face us a sight of the Articles of his Alliance with France, but (if in his wisdome it seemes good) also to

impart to us both the letter, writen to his Plenipotentiarys, and the Capitulations of Peace thereupon returned, tho the end that, if it appeare there be anithingh in them not for the dignity of his Magesty or the good of his people, we may forth with apply ourselves to the carrying on of the war vigorously, and to the raysing of such monys as may be therunto necessarye, that in so doing we may not onely prevent being suprised by our enemy, but (wich is to us of great importance) make a cleare demonstration unto the whole people that if we have consented to rayse new supplys and go on with the war it could not be otherwise but with losse of honour to his Magesty, detriment to the people and damage of trade."

Holograph translation into English by Sir Bernard Gascoigne of a rough holograph draft in Italian for a letter written by him.—Also, a secretarial copy of the same translation.

Sir Bernard Gascoigne to Charles the Second.

"Charles II.— . It ist so hard a matter to introduce obbedience and feare in one people, fierce by nature and accostumed to a more then one ordinarie libertie, that a vere great prudence and circumspection ist necessarie to bringh them to it, and to avoide, for as much as possible will be, the hopen violence of the surd and effusion of blod.

"Upon wich point I take the boldnesse to represente wath I should tinck fitt to doe in our present condition, as the affaires stand, to advance the Royall Autoritie and to impresse in the people the feare of the lawe, without being contreint to make use of the force.

"Thise last condescension of the France King, to have removed (for your Magesty's intercession) the blocco of Luxemborgh, has freed your Magesty of some ingagement, that you could have had of a soden calling of a parlament, and putt you att libertie to deferre it untill sicci time as your Magesty shall thincke fitt, wich in my oppinion should not be, untill the Royall Autoritie shall be repared, and augmented, and to have empresse some feare in those mutinous spirits, wich at this time make lafull as well of speking as writingh, and (as the can) actingh rebellion.

"I shiould begin from doing some tingh of yoyr particular autoritie according to justice; and this was to relasse presently my Lord Damby (*sic*), wich lai in prison, because the Parlament denied to him your Magestys perdon to be good, wich in some measure make appare that the autoritie of the Parlament ist superiour of the Royall, since that perdon was in Parlament declared by your Magestye in both houses. And for the other papist lords, I should nott tinck fitt to relesse them by Plenitudine Potestatis, bot lett them have comun benefitt of the Habeas Corpus in the nerst terme . . . . .

"In the second place, if your Magesty have anie officers of wathsoever qualitie, in your court or in anie other civill office, dependent from you, ill affected or to your selfe or to the governament, remove them presently from ther respective ciarges, all togheter nott one by one, to lett more vigorously appare your resolution to the publike.

"And wen anie Lord or gentelman of a contrarie faction come to your Magesty or his Royall Highnesse presence, take a particular care to use them with rigour and despise them, and much different from those that your Magesty know to be well affected to you and your governament, to lett all the Kindome know that your Magesty will nott cerisce (*sic*) serpents in your bosome, and that your Magesty know those that love you, and those that hate you, and that you estime the ferst and

despise the second; a point of sicci importance, that by esperience you will finden, that will comfort your friend and terrifie your enemies.

"In the next place, having his Magesty a body of soldiers for his gardes garanted to him; Reforme them in the maner alreadi declared, and having purged that well of false moster (*sic*) and of unable officers, or suspected to be Wiggs, reduce (?) every compagnie of tenne soldiers, without beate of dromme, but only by a particular order to the capitans.

"Doo the same in the cavallerie, wich being purged, make the same augmentation of tenne soldiers, for every compagnie as in the Infanterie . . . . ."

Fragment (two leaves) of a rough draft: Holograph.

Sir Bernard Gascoigne to King Charles II.

[ ]—"Your Magestie has raised one armie, bot I doo nott see anie beginnin to gouverne the same, and submitte to those fitt laues for governement of the soldiers and vere necessaries to make them obbedient to ther officers, and strong enough to kepe them in that good order, wich broken and despeised could be no commandemant of the Kindome sure in his one house and will render impracticabile and impossible to quartier them in publike housis, as at present your Majestie doo, with nott fewe present compleintes of the people of those places, in wich att present the are quartiered.

"That Concell of Warre, wich is to be the only Agent and Primum Mobile of this governementt under the implicitte and expliccite order of your Magestie, I can not se yet him named, wich consell ist to be every post-day without faile exactely informed of wath the soldiers doo, or in ther camp, or in ther quartier, or in garrisons, or in wath so ever imploiement the are, to order that wich ist to be done, or to remedie to wath the have done amisse or any other desorder, or insolence or robbing that the had done, because it ist the greate interesse of your Majestie (and greater than att the first saith [? sight] can appare) that all your truppes shall be well paied from your Magesty, and that the shiall kepe sicci good orders in ther quartiers, or in the feild, wer they shiall be, that the countrie shiould be suuer the better for the monie that the shiall spend ther, then offended by the insolencies or unlafull liberties that the shiould take.

"For wich militarie lawes your Magisti ist to establisse, I have a little boke maket with the occasion of this last rebellion, consistent in 69 Articles vere fitt for this porpose (of which mai be some can be retained) wich articles will be vere fitt for estabillissing the Militarie lawes, to wich all the officers and soldiers of the armie are to be suggett, and wich the are to take ther solemn othes to manteine inviolabile.

"Bot Sire, I must represente to your Magestie that to those militarie lawes and ordinances one only ist wantingh, of sicci great importance to the interesse of your Magestie, and to make (for as much as ist possibile) the soldiers and officers dependent from your Magesty, and separed from the interesse of the people, and ferm and ready to your Magestys obbedience, that without thise I am much afraide, that, if ever occasion come to your Magesty to make use in earnest of this your armie, by esperience it ist possibile that your Magestie will finden that alfha the soldiers shiall not be to serve the corone, bot will prove against and in liue of feitingh for your Magestie the shiall be for the people. And the article ist this subsequent.

"That shiall not be lafull to any comon soldier, Corporall, Sargiant, Quartier Master and every under one Ensigne or Cornett, to mary or take wyfe, without expresse licence of the Capitaine of his compaynie or truppe; wich licence must be ferst approved by the Coronell or of fote or of horse or dragons or granadiers, under the punissement of bin presently casciered, and one other unmarried taket in his place.

"And for the officers, shiall not be lafull to mari, with out your Magestie permission and approvation, under the same pena."

Holograph: rough draft.

Also a somewhat amended transcript in clerical penmanship of the same rough draft.

Sir Bernard Gascoigne to King Charles II.

[ ]—". . . . . In wich opinion upon my reasons if your Majesty concorre, it ist convenient to thinck to some other remedie, wich vigorous operations can assure your Majesty person and interesse from anie revolution.

" And thise att my judgement in nott anie other maner can be done but by joyning your selfe with some other powerfull Prince, and make use of his frendiscip, and his forces, in case of necessitie, and before that too, if your Mageste shiould tinck fitt so to do.

" Sire, the great Politicians teach us that one Prince most never repose his confidence in foren assistance and frindescip of another Prince to be manteined in his Estates or to be elphet in his necessities bot wen the Prince in want know vere well that his one greatenesse consist with the other Prince interesse, and his ruine can pott the other in probable danger, and the same politicians conclude that in succi case one Prince can in policie prudentlei trust the other, wen the interesse of both are as if they were leaning one upon the other, therefore to chiuse to wath Prince your Magesty can addresse your selfe must be taket into consideration, to wath Prince shiould be more dangerous your Magesty ruine, in case that thise kindome shiould fall from a Monarkie to a Republike, and more is to be considered, wich ist that Prince, wich having interesse and advantage in your preservation has strengt enoug to do it, wen he will and to debate thise point.

" I tinck I can afferme without ecception (?) that the powerfull Prince in Europe att the present time in Christendome ist the King of France, wich going now were vigorouslie upon the steps of the conquestes could nott hape to him so dangerous, one accident in his present condition, as the ciange of governament in this kindome from one Monarchie to a Republike and thise ist the reason, because in succi case this Republike joining with the States of Holland could make togheter succi Navall Forces that with out question would over power that of France, and could be sufficient motive to have joined with them in one lega all those Christian Princes which looke upon the greattenesse of France as dangerous to them selfes, and I for may part verelei believe that in all occasion, that could hape to your Magesty of a rebellion in the Kindome, the King of France shiould offer his assistance o you wath so ever your Majesty could not asked, being his greate interesse to hinder that this mutinous people shiould nott gett the upper hand upon the Monarchie. Bot because no lesse I take in consideration how well fitt the France interesse, our present condition full of diffidence betwixt the King and the Parlament and the People, in wich time France enlarge without great obstacle her conquestes, that for this

reason it was possibile that the King will nott engage him selfe in your Magesty bisinesse before he could see you in one urgent necessitie.

" And being possibile to be more convenient for your Magesty interesse to loose no more time, bot to endeavour to surprise your enemies wen the little expected and wen the Prince that shiall elphe you in it, ist free from anie urgent engagement to so doe, as well by land forces as by sea, and so powerfull as your Magesty occorrencies can require, I shiould judge convenient att present to moove this negociation to him and to be readie to pott the same in esecution wen your Magesty shiall tinck fitt, and att my oppinion the suuner the better.

" Lett me now begg from your Magesty the libertie of opening to you my harrte and to tell wath by my observation of your Magesty action in thise last ten yeares I have in meselfe concluded, to be your Magesty fixed maxime, wich if by ciance ist a truth, without question could contribute vere much to the performance of thise project.

" Madam, your Magesty sister (if I remember well) some tenn yeares agoe under the protest to give to your bot[h] Magesties a visite come in England, Bot as that was a Princesse endowed by nature of one transcendant sprite, and fitt to undertake great things, So I have persuaded me selfe that, besaide the compliment of a visite, she did maket to your Magesty propositions (or Motu Proprio or by direction of the King of Fraunce) to fixt a personall frendiscip, and one union of interessis betwixt you two Kings, and as untill from that time could be forseen the ill intentions of the Presbiterians and Fanatikes and the fresc memorie of the late rebellion, I conceive those reasons had bin motive strong enoug to your Magesty to harken to succi propositions and that by the management of that Princesse was then contracted a ferme personall frendiscip and union of interessis betwixt you two Kings, with a reall promesse and engagement of that King to assist your Magesty with all necessary forces in case your Magesty shiould require, and that in regard of thise ferme promise of him, your Magesty did obblige your selfe to nott elphe effettuallie his enemies against him. Thise had bin my immagination only, in wich I have bin some mesure confirmed by the consideration of wath ist passed in thise tenne yeares in our governement and some other reason besaides I have to be persuaded so, which for this time I ommitt to acqueint your Majesty.

" All I have said in this particular, I have only done to let your Magesty know my concepetion nott that I expect to Esact from your Magesty the knoledge of it.

Rests only now to your Magesty to well consider and aftter resolve in the ferst place if my reasons are veritable or nott, and if ist convenient and necessarie to provide before hand to wath can aftter hape, and if ist nott much better to surprise your enemies then to be surprised by them and wen your Magesty shall concorre in thise oppinion and resolution then to consider how succi important jelous negotiation can be maneged with succi precaution that this secrete shiould nott be known bot to you two Kings and the single person that your Magesty shall chiuse for it.

" Nott that I judge convenient, in the vere beginnin to make use, of those Foren Forces, because I have a great reason to belive, that ordering our one troopes in the maner as above, having with us one valiant expert Generall, reclusing (?) the same troopes, and making use (or in part, or in all) of those in I that will be vere probable to doo our bisinesse with out foren assistance, bot never the lesse most necessarie it ist to aggrive (*sic*) and concerte all the affaires beforhand in F.; that in case of necessitie ther Forces should be readie for our assistaunce."

Imperfect rough draft: holograph.

Sir Bernard Gascoigne to King Charles II.

[ ]—"Haveing for many yeares lived in this kingdome has given to me sufficient knowledg of the same, and my obligations are urgent motives to my duty to declare my sence in this conjuncture of time, in which me thinkes, wee doe not take care enough, how to remedy the present disturbances, and to prevent greaters that could arrive. Therefore upon this poynt I take the confidence to tell your m.

"That in my opinion it is not a resonable thing to trust and hope to gaine the will of the Parliament and the People by fair meanes and compliance with them, being reasonable to be beleived that the Parliaments, that hereafter shall be called in this present conjuncture of time, and as the posture of the kingdome stands, will be of the same humore that the last parliament was, being to be elected by the same persons that choosed the others, and by consequence the same members that were chosen before for the greater part will be elected againe.

"Which if it is probable to be soe, no other greater care is to be taken, but to put ourselves in posture of defence, in case that necessity should come, before we were ready to make use of those expedients that in prudence I will believe you M have projected in your mind, it being impossible to have walked all this while in the dark, without thoughts of what remedies to make use of, for oureing those evills, in which insensibly we are fallen and att present we are in.

"For which reasons I judg totally necessary to putt in better order and better government the troops that are att present for the Guards, and to take in consideracion that being commanded-in-cheife by a young gentleman without experience of millitary affaires, in case of necessity cannot act them with sicci a vigour, which need will be, when with a few souldiers, it ist possibile you shall be constrain'd to attache a great many.

"No less convenient I judg to examine stricktly the quality, the inclinacion and valour of all the officers, as well captaines, lieutenants and other inferiors from the first to the last, and if any are amongst them unfitt for their command, change them, and in perticular if they are any suspected to be inclined or to Presbitery or Phanaticks, or in a word Friend to the other Partie, nothing being so much dangerous, when the dissensions and civill warrs are amongst the same nation, as to have in your troops officers ill-affected, which can stirr up the minds of your souldiers against yourselfe, in favour of the other partie.

"And not only I conceive it necessary to take such a care with the officers, superiors and inferiors, but likewise amongst the private souldiers, and to examine if they are souldiers or Faggotts, if they are inclined to the other partie, or if they are mutinous, which both are things, that can bring great disorders amongst the troops, cashire all them and put others in their places.

"Of no less importance, and of a great convenience I judg it to be, for as much as is possible, to have your troopes composed of souldiers, young fellowes that are not married, and fitt to endure any labour, none that I intend that old experimented souldiers should be cashired, but haveing reason to beleive, and being credibly informed, that in these present troops there are many souldiers, which are listed there by the officers for their owne benefitt, which haveing a trade in the towne, are may be content with halfe the pay, and never were effectually souldiers, those kind of sort I intend to be cashired, and if is possible to bring the companie in such a condicion that, in case they should occur to march out, the souldiers should not have to leave their

wives and children in the townes and other places, because it is daingerous that they run away to them againe, or, that which is worst, they can be perswaded by them to revolt themselves and their fellow souldiers from their duty to the other partie.

"More then all above, I judg convenient to make a very exact review of all these companies, which are att this present in garrisons, and perticulerly of those that are fixed in the garrisons, and belong to the Governors or Lieutenant Governors, in which I am confident will be found that they are for the greatest part composed of the inhabitants of the respective townes, in which they are in garrison, and that, if they were to march out, not half the number will be found effective soldiers. In which case not only them are to be cashired, but the very Captaines alsoe, to make of them one example for warneing the others, which rigour is necessary in the troopes, for the keeping in good order the officers and soldiers.

"And to putt a certaine remedy to all the above inconveniences, the surest way is (as att this present the practice in France) to never permitt to have any fixed companies for one garrison, for belong to the Governors or the Leiutenant Governors of the place, because those fixed officers and soldiers become lazy and negligent, and are more burghers then souldiers, marrying and establishing themselves in those places; but in lieu of fixed companies in the garrisons it is to be established the government of the infantry in such manner, that no company shall rest, or in a garrison or in one same place, above three monethes, but that they shall inter change themselves as well those that are att Court to guard the King, with those that are in garrison in such manner, that none of the infantry shall be in the same placa above three monethes, and the good effect of this order shall be, that one part of the infantry shall ever be marching, to goe to exchange the garrisons from one place to another, to the end that, for as much as possible is, the souldiers shall be in continuall action, as well as the officers, which ordinarily in occasion of marching exercise their souldiers more in the millitary discipline and no faulse muster can be made, and that which import more in civill warrs is, that the officers and soldiers, wheresoever they come, are like straingers, and the soldiers can have no other dependance but from their owne officers.

"But because military affaires of this kind cannot be managed, directed and ordered, but by one commander of considerable quality, and perticulerly of a general esteeme and reputacion in warrs, being to undertake the reforme of the government of our standing forces in a new manner, different from the former and of a greater labour, as well to the officers as to the souldiers, and may be of less profitt to the officers, being impossible to have faulse musters in marching. It is therefore necessary to find a commander, endowed with all the above great qualities, fitt to command, and performe such important change and government in the troope, and in case of occasion to be able to command as a Generall in thé Field, and because amongst ourselves I find not one person that I judg fitt for it, and that not some exception could be given to him, I will propose one that as well for his religion, as for all other great parts, I thinke fitt more then any body else for it, and this is M.D.S.

"But because to call him to the service could be a motive to severall discourses and jelouses to the ill affected persons to this present government, I judg more convenient . . . . . which with this protest coming into this kingdome for refuge and proteccion, will take away all suspition, to have been called here and with this occasion giveing some entertainement for his subsistence, putt him in this

employment, and with his advice and direction manag the mutation of the government of these troopes.

"And as I have demonstrated the present necessity of a review and examinacion of the land forces, soe by consquence I judg no less convenient to be done in those belonging to the navy, in which a strict examinacion is to be made, if the officers any way belong to the navy, are well affected to the Church government and the monarchy, and find that they are the least suspected to be other wayes, cashire them, and putt others in their places of known good principles, and not stay soe to doe, untill need and occasion come to make use of them, because in such cases, one only such a false officer can bring such disorders, or in giveing orders to others, or in his executing the orders given to him that could putt in danger of ruin or at least in great disorder all the concernes of those present occasions (as unfortunately did happen to us in the business at Chatham by the Hollanders).

"And because from the faithfullness of the seamen in time of rebellion can depend a very great benefitt, being well affected, or a great ruine by being mutinous or of a contrary faction (as in the late rebellion experienee did demonstrat to us), I judg a thing of a vast importance to raise some foote companies, under the name of Companies of the Sea (as they have done in France under the name of the Regiment de Marina), for the use of the Sea, each company consisting in 150 soldiers, all marriners by profession, or att least young fellowes, fitt to make a seaman, all unmarried if possible will be, which being kept in a constant pay are to be instructed in managing musketts and pikes.

"To every one of these Companies is to be chosen for a Captaine, one valiant faithfull sea commander fit to command a Man of Warr, and if not he understand to be a foot officer import nothing, because to the same company one Leiutenant is to be chosen, a good foot officer, and likewise some sergeants for the same company, that have served in the foot, that this Leiutenant and Sergeants shall exercise the company when they are at leasure, in the management of the armes, and the good effect of all this will be that, whensoever His Majesty will send out a Man of Warr, the command of the same is to be given to one of these Captaines of the Marina, which haveing in his ship his owne company and his owne officers, whatsoever more pressed or voluntary marriners are upon the same, haveing 150 marriners of his owne faithfull to him he is sure to be able to hinder any rebellion, that the other marriners could raise, and be sure master at alle times of his owne shipp, in case of civill warrs, and what I speake of one Man of Warr I speake of all the others.

"And in my judgment I thinke it necessary att present to raise twenty such companies of 150 marriners each one, which will amount to 3,000 in all, and that the same companies are to be commanded by the best loyall and bravest sea-captaines of the kingdome.

"And to give a demonstracion, that these twenty companies of seamen will very little or nothing encreaze his Majesties charges of the navy, which he is att present obleiged to doe, I say

"That very seldome or never happens, that for divers occasions his Majesty has not twenty men-of-warr at sea, upon which he employing the twenty Captaines and the twenty companies will by experience find, that the expence will amount to the same or to very little more then that the navy att this present cost to his Majesty; and from the establishment of these twenty Companies, his Majesty must have this important benefitt, videlicet, to be certaine in case of tumult or rebellion that all the shipps of warr that are at sea are truely and faithfully att his service, because being armed with honest loyall marriners and faithful

captaines, is not be feared any rebellion amongst them, whatsoever the rest of the kingdome was in armes.

"The command of these twenty companies are not to be given by favour or by money given to any body, but to such captaines, that by their personall valour and affeccion towards the present government doe deserve it, neither to be sold from one to one another, as they doe in the infantry, but to be given gratis by his Majesty on election.

"But because to my remonstances and propositions exceptions may be given, that to make innovations in the government of his Majesties troops (against which the male contents of the kingdome have already enough spoken) and to raise a new those twenty companies of seamen will give a great jealousie to the Citty, and all the kingdome, which live already in suspition and apprehention of an apparent popish successour and arbitrary government,

"I doe confidently answere to this, That such jealousie will only be upon those, who being enemies to the present ecclesiasticall and civill government were willing and have already endeavoured to alter the religion in Presbiterian or Phanatick, and the monarchy in a republique, and nott att all upon them, that well affected to the episcopall government of the English Church and to the Royall, both of them established according to law, by severall Acts of Parliament, doe clearely perceive the ende of the male-contents, which altogether running upon the steps of the yeares Forty and Forty-two, are in hope (as much as I know) for the confidence they have upon the good nature and softness of his Majesty, to come att last to the Forty-eight, which if not remedied in good time was probable to fall into such daingerous conditions att that time, or impossible to be remedied, or att least very difficult.

"And in coroboration of what I have said, lett us consider to what end they asked to his Majesty the power of the millitia of the kingdome, the fixed session of a Parliament, to attack and impeach all or most of the ministers of his Majesty, and severall other pretentions, all destructives of the Royall Authority, and of those Prerogatives, which by law and severall acts of parliament had been formerly given to the kings of these realmes, and which for soe many yeares without any contradiction by the respective kings have been enjoyed.

"And if examples are to be taken from that which is passed, to judg prudently what is like to come hereafter, lett us take in consideracion, with what lenity has governed this present Monarch since his restouracion, with what loveing charity he did procure and pass that Act of Oblivion, which did constitute in equall freedome those which for mainteyneing the Royall Authority of the Crown had spent their fortunes, and ventured their lives, with the others who, being in the rebellion, had made themselves rich with the spoyles of the sufferrers, expelled the King and the Royall Family, and att last made him undergoe the fatall blow of the axe, and that which imports more, with what religious punctuality he has observed the same, when the sence of the then sitting parliament, att his restauracion, was of another opinion.

"To have given his consent to the demolishing of those forts in Scotland, which haveing been kept with good English garrisons, all that kingdome had been to this day under absolute command att his Majesty's pleasure,

"To have without regard of the passed cruell actions against his predessour and him, like a loveing father without distinction of persons disposed of the great and less imployments of the kingdome, as well to the Presbiterians as to the Protestants,

"To have sufferred that, in the disposition of the leases of the Church lands, all new made since his restauracion, the Bishopps, Deanes and

Chapters and colledges could give the same as well to the Cavaliers as to the Roundheads without distinction, of which the last, haveing more money than the first, without question did gett the greatest part,

"To have religiously and generously given to the Bishopps and Deane and chapters the fynes raised upon the Church lands, which leases att his restauracion being allmost expired, did amount to a vast summe, and fitt to recompence in great measure his Majesty's partie, and the poore souldiers cavaliers,

"To have with royall genourosity given as well to one partie as the other most of the lands of the Crowne,

"And to please the mutinous and male-content partie, haveing dispossedd (*sic*) himselfe of the Court of Wardes, of the Starr Chamber, of the Purveyour, given his consent to the Bill of Habeas Corpus, against his royall authority, and severall other things that I omitt.

"Lett us now consider, whos effects have produced all the above good, godly, charitable and tender-hearted concessions of his Majesty to the kingdome; nothing else certainely you will find, but to have given an impertinent boldness to the mutinous partie and to the people, ever to ask more and not to be satisfyed with any thing, which his Majesty to place (*sic*) them hath granted, and in lieu of thankfullness, with extreeme impudence, with printed books and pamphletts every day vilifie the Government, stirr up the people, and if they could att last bring the kingdome to an actuall rebellion.

"From all which aforesaid one infallible consequence is to be made, that, if such lenity in the government of the present Prince and his haveing been soe indulgent to them has brought the kingdome in the present condition of diffidence and impudent boldness against the Government, is to be foreseen that proceding longer in the same manner we shall att last come to an open rebellion, which is possible can divest the King, not only of his kingdome, but maybe of his life, and make appeare truth that politicall sentence, that *Ungentem pungitt, pungentem Populus ungitt*, which signifies in good English, That that Prince, who is not severe with the people, the people will be severe and injust with him, and if he be severe with them, they will be indulgent and obedient to him.

"All which things well examined and putt under serious consideracion, I beleive your Majesty will conclude that goeing on, as untill now has been done, with soft manners and with a regard not to make the people murmure is out of any purpose and very daingerous, not only to loose att last the kingdome but (may be) your life without the least venture to command in security the first and save the other, which two things soe important as kingdome and life, if we are in hazzard to loose, without question is much better to doe it, with the apparent possibility of gaineing both then sufferr to loose it without haveing attempted to come gloriousley off, winners of all, as well for your owne sake as for protecting your loyall subjects, and confound your enemies.

"Sire, to a very daingerous sickness, none but strong and potent remedies are to be applyed. Great things are not to be managed but with great and firme resolucions, which, after long and serious consideracions and mature deliberacions once taken, are to be kept and mainteyned untill the last, and either win or perish in them, and never for whatsoever accident abandone any Prince or perticuler persons, that for you and with you are engaged, being nothing of soe much discredite of the courage and understanding of a Prince, as to be wavering in his resolucions, and be inconstant in those already taken, and to abandone those that for your service have engaged themselves, neither soe ill-becomeing and daingerous to a King, as not to have a good opinion of

himselfe and of his owne understanding and prudence, but remitt all to the arbitration and judgment of his councellours, who ordinarily for their owne interests or ambition, being enemies among themselves, or att least jealouse one of another, advise their Prince, not that which is best or more fitt to be done, but that which is more consistent with their interests or passion.

"Example of this can be your Majesty's Father, who, haveing given himselfe to the authority of his councellors, did never act almost anything, but by others advice, when himselfe was of a greater prudence and ability then any of them, as by experience did appeare when alone and without councellors in the miseries of his prison, would never consent to any unworthy propositions made to him by the rebells for saveing his life, but with a prudence constancie and generositie, worthy of himselfe, choosed rather to sacrifice his life then to derogate in one title (*sic*) to the royall greatness, or to concurr with those rebells in any one act, that would be destructive or prejudiciall to your Majesty, his legitimate successour,—actions worthy of soe great a King, which are to be a president (*sic*) to your Majesty to trust no body soe much as your selfe, and to heare patiently the opinion of your councellors and others that you thinke fitt, but to remitt the last resolucion to your owne judgment.

"And to the second poynt of not abandoning those, that are engaged in your service, Example may be the condescention of his late Majesty to the death of the Lord Strafford, his faithfull and very able councellour, by whose death in the first place he deprived himselfe of the bravest, wisest and most couragious man in his kingdome, upon whose fidelity he could rely, and in the second, discouraged all the rest to engage themselves in his interest, and encreased the boldness of his enemies, to the further acting against him.

"Sire, if there is any truth in those things by me above represented to your Majesty, I conceive it is fitt, not only to putt order presently to the new modelling of your troopes by your Majesty, soe well and soe punctually paid, and to putt in new order the affaires of the navy, raise a new those twenty companies of seamen or more if you thinke fitt, and to putt your selfe in a condition rather to surprize your enemies then venture to be surprized by them.

"Sire, Upon this poynt I will speak with that libertie, that my sincere affection towards your Majesty without any interest will dictate to me, and if my presuppositions upon your Majesty's late proceedings in these last ten yeares by chance are false, lett them be soe, but if your Majesty find that whatsover false they are very fitt, and can effectually worke to your service you can apply your selfe to them, with one morall certaintie of a good success to your purpose.

"I must first fix for a principall maxime, the little probable possibility that your Majesty can have to bring the Crowne againe in its first splendour by good will and consent of the people, or concurrence of the Parliament, whilst that both of them, not content of the much by your Majesty already granted to them, ever ask more to the dimunition (*sic*) of the royall authority, and is to be taken in consideracion, that a considerable partie of that nobility and gentery, that in the last rebellion did serve your Father, and ventured their lives and fortunes for the support of the Crowne, are now the bitterest against it, from whence being to be presupposed, that those Presbiterians and Phanaticks, that were against the King then, will be att present soe too, adding the now perverted to the first others, in reason it is to be feared, that your enemies will be more numerous and more potent in the kingdome then those were in your fathers time, and if the others did overcome

and ruine him, this present rebellious partie, by consequence more easily will bring your Majesty in the same condition.

"In which opinion upon my reasons if your Majesty concurr, it is convenient to thinke on some other remedie, whose vigorous operations can assure your Majesty's person and interest from any revolutions."

A fair transcript in clerical penmanship, amended at several points with words and letters by Sir Bernard Gascoigne's own pen.

Sir Bernard Gascoigne to King James II.

[ ].—"Havingh the honor to be one of the ancient servants of your Magesty Familie and the estime and affection that I have for your Magesty, and no other greater deseire then your greattenesse and prosperitie and all happinesse to the Kindome ist the only motive that make me represente to your Magesty some thoughts of myn and considerations upon the present estate and governament of the kingdome, wich if by ciance shiould prove nott accordingh to your Magesti oppinion, I will entreate you in ill part not to take it, bot to considere them only as a generall maximes of estate.

"That Prince, wich with a kingly coragge will nott goo back from those steps, that he in words or in deeds ist gone forward, it ist necessarie and of a great prudence to consider well, and againe and againe, before he goo on, since once moved on, will never come back.

"When a Prince has a concell of sicci concelers, that ever approve with out opposition wath the Prince propose in concell, or those concellers want habilitie, or want corage, or want honestie, since it ist ipposibile that the politike affaires propose in Concell shiould all be so clare for the benefitt of King and kindome, that shiould nott have some objections wich nott debated and hopened to the Prince knoledge, he can nott know wath difficulties can be encountered, and judge by them, if it ist better to goo on that step or nott, and the much more for that Prince wich ist unwillingh to retrocede of wath he has done.

"In the politike affaires and maters of State, the experience has demonstrated that the advyse of the Ecclesiasticall persons are vere dangerous, because those of that profession, or the are altogheter given to devotion and bigotteries, and then they only for convertion of the people, and themselves foll of simplicitie and inable to give concel; bot if they are nott of this kinde, but persons of understandingh, the are all for there interesse and ambition, and give only concels to make the Cerch greater and themselfes to gro in autoritie and estate, and take no care of that prejudice that from it can come to the Prince.

"Therfore it ist necessarie that the prudence of the Prince remedie to this, in havingh debated the oppinions of the ecclesiasticalls in the concell of Seculars.

"And because in this kindome your Magesty deseire to advance the religion, hiere the oppinion of the ecclesiastickes in the propositions of the seculars, in wath can apparteine to religion, being a great care to be taken, to nott pott in danger the Temporall to advance the Ecclesiasticall, and to act in siccy maner, that all shiould goo quoyet, and nott to be in necessitie to make use of violence of armes, from wich come manie bad effects.

"The Prince can nott bot profitt vere much in hieringh the oppinion of those, wich he can judge prudent persons, and well informed of the affaires of the worlde and of the kindome, wath so ever in ther judgements the doo nott concorre altogheter in the maximes aggreable to the Prince; because in speking ther minde to the Prince, being

constreined to give ther reasons of State for it, how ther oppinion ist for the Prince's advantage, present or to come, may the Prince hieringh those reasons judge if it ist better for him to followe ther judgement or goo in the oppinion of the others or in his one accordingh as shiall tinck fitt in his prudence the Prince to doo.

"When a Prince in his countrie procured (*sic*) to inlarge another religion, different to that which att present in his dominions by far greater number of his subjets ist professed, must act vere discretely wath so ever the Prince ist armed for severall reasons.

"The Ferst: because it ist dangerous a generall insurrection over all the kindome, of those of that religion, wich, wathsoever finden the Prince armed, can never the lesse pott him in great troubles.

"Secondly: because the warre is to be made in his one kindome, and amonghst his one subgetts from wence by necessitie must be that, wath so ever the Prince should prevaile, shiall never the lesse much domage his one countrie, destroie his one villaggis and loose his one subgettes, and besaide never was by force estabilissed any religion.

"3ly: The Prince ist to take in consideration that, wen he possessed the kindome in quietenesse, it ist in condition, with assurance to advance his religion wich by her selfe will enlarge, but cannot the religion helphe the Prince to be manteined in his dominions, wen by a contrari accidents he was troubled or in danger to be excluded.

"4ly: That Prince, wich (*sic*) soldiers are all of one nation with his one subgetts, and all of a different religion of that wich the Prince professe, if occasion come to bringh his armie to fight with the people of ther one nation and of ther one religion (and maybe for religion sake) can nott the Prince rely upon them so much as if the soldiers were estrangers and of his one religion.

"This more I will pott in your Magesty consideration, that the Prince wen anie of his subgetts have indeavoured to disvest him of his right and his soveranitie, it ist a christian action to forgive it to them, bot it ist very dangerous for the Prince to trust the governament of his estate and to reley upon them, being vere possibile that wen the shiall finden one occasion of ther advantage, or see the Prince in anie danger, the will doo the same to the Prince, as the did before having appared by experience before hand that ther naturall inclination ist nott to love the Prince, bot for the one advantage, and that the doo nott estime much the bond of ther othe of allegiance nether have much religion or conscience."

Holograph: Translation into English of a holograph draft in Italian of the same paper.—Also (1) portions of another translation in Sir Bernard's penmanship of the same paper; (2) the holograph rough draft in Italian; and (3) an amended and comparatively fair copy in clerical penmanship of the above-printed paper.

Sir Bernard Gascoigne to King James II.

[ ].—"The Assistance of God and the last Rebellion, that did give to your Magesty a opportunitie to raise one considerable army, give to me occasion to represente to your Magesty some reflessions of myn, wich it ist possibile are fitt to be pott in essecution in this conjuncture of time; to prevent all those dangers that can come to your Magesty, by the posture in wich are att this times your Kindomes; jugging very necessarie to make this present army, althoghete dependent from your Magesty, and as much as it ist possibile, kipe the solders from leving the Kindome and his interesse, and pott the same

in condition to sussiste and live only by your Magesty, and take care that the officers vigilantly procure that the solders shall have no dependence bot from the Corone.

"And because may be it appares att the ferst prospect more sure and more convenient for your Magesty to have the Cif officers of the army, as Coronells, Tenent-Coronells and Capitanes, persons of estate and interesse amonghst the people.

"If your Magesty examine well this important point, and consider the posture of this present time, I verely belive you will finden in the contrarie, Because those rich officers, and that have one estate of ther one, can ciange ther present oppinion, or by ther one interesse or by ther religion, or by severall other reasons, and leaving ther imploiements wen you neede of them or debate (?), the soldiers hereafeter were well with out your Magesty.

"Bot the yunger brothers, or soldiers of fortune, that have no estate of ther ones, if are in those emploiements, being out of them have nott how to live well, and are obbliged by consequence to sosteine your interesse, and perisse if occasion be for your Magesty, that give to them to live like gentelmans; the Ferst rich serving your Magesty att present for ther good-will or ambition and the Second by necessitie, therfore I judge more sure and greater securitie, make use of the last wich serve for necessitie, and that have ther mantinence from your Magesty, then be served by the Ferst, that can (if the will) ciange ther intentions, and live vere well without your Magesty.

"Your Magesty must take in consideration that your present condition ist althogheter different from that of all other monarchs, that att this present time kipe armies on foott; because thos kipe armies or to defend themselves for estranger enemies or to attack other princes to make conquests.

"Bot your Magesty ist contreint to kipe your armie on foote to garde your selfe from those enemies, which are hidden and mingled amonghst your suggetts, and that wich is worst and of great consideration, are of the same nation, and kinismans and friends of those, that are nott att present your enemies.

"To all this your Magestie must adde, that your tropes are nott estrangers, bot of the same nation; for wich ist esie to apprend how dangerous and of great azzard ist to rest and trust your selfe upon one armie of this kinde, to be defended from the friend kinismans and contremans of your officers and soldiers, wich it ist dangerous to be your enemies in case that evver hiere afeter your Magestie should have neede to make use of your armie against the Kindome.

"Therfore to pott a remedie (for as much as ist possibile) to so manie dangers and inconvenients,

"I judge vere necessarie to modell this armie in siccy maner, to take away from the officers and soldiers all occasions to have interesse in the kindome, and with the people, to the end that your armie should be altogheter dependent from your Magesty,

"And because your Magesty could know that these reflessions of myn are reall, and nott on suspicion or apprehension, without ground, your Magesty can remember that wen that body of Scot soldiers did come from Holland att the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, a considerabil part of them were seeing (*sic*) that they were resolved to no feight against him, wich bad intention the had nott the opportunitie to pott in essecution, because the Duce was defeted before that body of Scots was brought against him.

"And all them were soldiers of fortune and had no wyfe no litile no kindred in this Kindome, and could have had for this no other

reason bot ther religion, or the litle inclination to feight for the King against the common people.

"To make provision and to remede, for as much as it ist possibile, to this inconvenients, I judge necessarie to make live your soldiers and officers under a governament and lawes different of those of the Kindome, to take them away from the jurisdiction of the ordinarie lawes and to give the totall governament of them to ther officers under the martiall lawe, under the direction and autoritie of your Magesty.

"And because your Magesty can compreend of wath importance ist siccy a tingh, Ciarles the Fift Imperator, wich in Germanie had not the occasion to feare his one people so much as your Magesty has in se manie religions and ill affected people in your Kindomes, tought never the lesse fitt, to be sure of his officers and soldiers to form a Magna Carta in his one bealfe, to obblige by the same all his officers and soldiers of his troopes to be under those lawes that were estabillissed ther in, and to take ther othe to live and dey under the same, leving the autoritie of the justice civill and criminall to ther one officers and to one auditour, wich was as the Cif Justice of the Armie wich Magna Carta and lawes are att this present in force in all the Emperour armies, and no civill magistrates have anie power or autoritie upon his Magisty soldiers.

"No lesse importance I judge to pott under your Magesty consideration, of wath prejudice can be to your Magesty to soffer that your ordinarie soldiers and inferior officers mari att ther plesire, because after the are maried, have Cillen and maket a famillie, are nott ready to your service, they are out of love of ther officers and Regiment and in occasion to serve in civill warres, the have ther families in the tounes that are to be taken, are draw by the affections of the wyfes and cillen, to serve and adere more to the people then to the King, and for my part a married soldier in this country I doo nott rekonen a soldier fitt for your Majesty service, bot one man of the ; and for this example can be, that never the Romans had anie soldier maried untill the were sent for Colonies, to people other countries conquered by them.

"The same reason can be said of the rest of the superior officers wathsoever nott so much, because in them ist to be expected that Honor and Honesty should kepe them in ther dutyes to your Majestie.

"Convenient likewyse and necessarie I believe it ist for the quoietnesse of the Kindome and satisfation of the people to sett a vere good strett to the soldiers to live in quoietnesse in ther quartiers and to nott take from them more then that that ist allowed to them, and as well as the are punctually paied by your Magesty, so order given that the shiould paie ther landlords, according to the establissement that your Magesty has al ready done and hiere afeter shiall doo.

"And that ther officers shiould be obbliged to answer for ther soldiers or att least to pott them prisoners on deliverey (in case the have broke the orders) to the justice of the regiment or of the armie.

"The ordinances under wich shiould livve this armie, to make ther althogheter dependent from your Magesty, I judge to be more or lesse those hiere under writen Charter of the Lawes under wich shiall live his Magesty armies.

"The Coronells and other Cif Officer are to take care, that ther soldiers live in ther quartiers under ther colours, and that none of them shiall depart for longer then two dayes with out a license in writen from ther Officer then comanding in the quartier, or att lest of ther one captayne and in falt of this the shiall be taken as of fugitives that run from the Color Array.

"All the soldiers shiall be obbliged to live in thos quartiers assigned to them with all civilitie and quoietnesse and to nott presse ther respective landlords to give them bot that wich the are obbliged to give by his Magesty ordinance, and that too that the shiall havet paied to him att the rate appointed for it.

"No soldier shiall goo out of ther villages in the quartier to take suains scips or goos or anie other tinghs belong to the contremans, and if the shiall offend in this kind, ther officers shiall be obbliged to answer to the countremans, and to deliver to the Justice of the regiment or the armie the delinquent soldier or soldiers.

"Shall nott be lafull to anie soldier or caporall or sargiant to mary with out a license of the Coronell of the same regiment, wich licence shiall nether be permitted to the Coronell to give with out the participation of his Generall Officers or of his Magesty, and anie soldier that broke this order shiall be presently casciert, and one other pott in his place unmarried.

"Nether shiall be permitted to anie officer of wath so ever qualitie could be to mary with out knoledge and permission of his Magestie, under the same punissement of loosing imploiement, ipso côdem facto.

"Shiall nott be laful to anie soldier of horse to sell or trock his horse of service with out license of his capitaine, and in case of dooing shiall be lafull to the officers of that troppe to take the same horse, sold or troket, wen they can finden to monte another soldier in liu of the other casciert.

"Shiall be Pena Death to everi soldier or officer inferiour to dra the surd against his one superiour officer, and wath ist said of drain the surd is to be understond of anie sort of armes against his superiour officer.

"No officer of wathsoever qualitie shiall loose the respect to his enferiour officer or dra the surd against him or cialeng him, or offend him with anie armes upon the same pena of Death, being impossibile that anie armie could be well governed, with out one inviolable respect and obbedience to his respective officers.

"And because esperience has maket appare, that the occasion of soldiers loosing the respect and obbedience to his officers, and to committ the greatest disorders for the great part ist occasioned by drinkin and bin drunke, shiall be one inviolable lawe, that if anie soldier shall be drunck, and in that condition committ anie disorder or tumult, that att that instant shiall be pott in ayerns for the first time, and a great repreension to be made to him by his officers, and in case the second time he doo incorre in the same falte, that his officers shiall make him passe the gantelett, and to the terd time shiall be cassiert, and in his place pott another sober fello.

"And because to the same disorders of bin drunck and commit manie abusis, the officers are suggett as well as the soldiers, wich in liu of giving good example with ther sobrietie are drunck themselves, shiall the same lawe be against them as well as for the soldiers, with this difference that, if anie officer from cornett or alfeir (*sic*) above shiall committ sicci falte (?) for the two ferst time their superiour officers shiall make a correction to them, and if afetter that will not doo and the be drunck againe, the Generall officers shiall be informed and acqueinted of it, to consult his Majesty wath to be done in sicci case, and with sicci one officer for his better service.

"And because the respect and honor, that we are obbliged to give to God Ameighte, siould nott be despeised with that corsed costume of blasfemin his oli name (error to much comune in the armies) and wich in other conntries ist punissed by boring the tonge of the blasfemours,

"Let be infallibile lawe in this Christian Armie, that all those soldiers, wich shiall be so profane as to blasfeme God, shiall be for the first times corrected by ther officers, and nott leaving ther infamous falte for it, shiall be casciert, as the most dangerous plage that can be in one armie.

"All others errors and delicts, that shiall be committed by the officers and soldiers of this arme, wich particularly are nott expressed in this articles are to be enterely remitted to the judgement and justice of the armie, wich justice ist to be esecuted and governed according to those under write articles, the maner of makin the [ ] or judgement according to the martiall lawe against the soldiers and officers of the army.

"If a common soldier shiall have broket the orders or lawes of the armie, and one esamination is to be make upon him, the Coronell shiall call togheter the Tenant-Coronell and the Magior, one Capitaine, one Liutenant, one Ansent, one Sergiant and one Caporall, before wich esamination ist to be made of the accusations against the soldier, hiere him selfe, his one escusations and reasons; and the shiall judge him, if gilti or nott gilty, and of wath pena; wich shiall be pott in esecution; bot in case that the crime was to be punissed of Death, then in that case shiall nott be done without the consent of one Generall Officer or of the Concell of Warre, if att that time his Magesty has estabilissed one.

"I judge impossibile that att this time your Magesty could establisse (*sic*) in your armie militarie lawes, with the consent of the parlament, bot I judge vere esie in not sittingh of a parlament for a time to estabilisse a militarie lawes, because I doo nott conceive, no will be so bold as to oppose to them bot in parlament, and att that time were felte and the much more because military lawe sett up, the common people will finden a great benefitt by the good order that by vertue of siccy lawes the soldiers in ther quartiers will kipe, and then shiall nott be anie complaint of the armye as are att this present, of wich good order the comun of the Kindom being pleased with, it is possibile the parlament will summitt to it afeter.

"And your Magesty must conclude that without militarie lawes your armie can nott sussist in good order, nether can your Magestie make use of the same in your occasions, as it ist possibile in time you can have needes of.

"For wath militarie lawes your Magesty must governe your armie, I judge convenient that your Magesty examine the militarie lawes that by Ciarles the Fifth were governed his armies in Germanie, wich att this present time the Emperour make use of, and take out of them wath your Magesty tinck fitt for this present time and use those hiere that you shiall judge necessarie.

"I judge no lesse necessarie to a good governament of the armie, to establisse att the Court nieare your Magesty person a Concell of Warre of your one Officers Generalls and Coronells, that you will be pleased to ciuse with one Segretarie of Warre, independent from other Segretaries, to wich Segretarie and Concell must addresse themselves all the Cif officers of the regiments, and commanders in the quartiers, to kipe well informed the Concell of wath passe amonghst the truppes of His Magesty, and from the resolution and orders of this Concell shiall althogheter depend the governament of the army, with the approbation and direction of your Magesty; And with this Concell shiall corrisponde once every weeke att least all Commander in Cif in ther respective quartiers wer the shiall lodge, to give the Concell account of anie disorder or errour that shiall be committed in ther quartiers, and hiere wath order the Concell will give toward itt.

"Most excellent has bin the resolution of your Magesty in summer time to kipe your troopes encamped in the feilde; bot for severall reasons I shiould judge more convenient to nott kipen all togheter, bot separted in severall encampements in deivers parts of the Kindome, in 2000 in every campe of 5000 nieare the Court, from wence shiould come out those bodies that shiould garde your Magesty, to be cianged accordingh the order, lodging the cavallerie or in the nebering villagges or asseining barnes to be covered (?) nieare the campo, as more your Magesty will tinch fitt for convenience of the soldiers and the countrie.

"I likwyse pott under your Magesty consideration, if could nott be of great advantage to your Magestie in the intervall of parlament (in case you shiould judge fitt, to have them nott sit for some time) to allowe a libertie of concience for a determinate time for all religions, only in ther private housis, with out publick assembles, to make essperience wath effects can produce in the allowed time, and if this will bring to your Magesty the affection of the nonconformists . . . . wath so ever will displease the clergi of the cerch of England, and to this have moved me to have see in the last session of parlament, the vere Bisciopes goo against the interesse of the corone, from wich the are immediate dependent, to make them know that the Corone as well can acte in ther great disadvantage.

"And besaides all this, if sicci small libertie could bring to your Magesty the affection of the nonconformists, wich are a vere considerable great number, could alter all the mesures of those, to wich ist nott agreable the present states of affaires of your Majesty.

"I doo like wyse pott under your Magesty consideration, if was nott convenient att this present for severall reasons that I doo not insert hiere, to absteine from publicke denertrations ? toward Rome, because those being nott abile to doo anie good toward your governament in this Kindomes, give occasion to the ill affected of morrderation and pott in jelosie those that love your Magesty that are of another oppinion.

"For the rest, your Magestie has nott occasion to be affraide of anie trouble when the parlament not set, nether much in sittingh, wen lai in your Magesty power to adgiorning or dissolving presently, wen you can see, that the are acting against your one interesse, and I doo adverre that nether in your Magesty Father of blessed memorie, had bin sicci civill warre as was to His Magesty otter ruine had he nott before concorred to that pernicious act that that parlament could nott be dissolved bot by ther one will (wich I hope never shiall be hiere aftter); and notingh had bin wathsoever His Magestie Ciarles the Ferst had not att that time anie troopes.

"Tho much more ist assured your Magestie have att this present 20^{m} man wich wathsoever are nott yet modelled as the are to be in tw[o] or tree years will for certen be sufficient to kipe the kindome in aue and obbedience, and hinder the ill intentions of those, that nott love the present governament, from attenting anie tingh."

Holograph: rough draft.

VI.—Pepys Papers.

Whilst it will be studied with delight by the many readers who take a strong personal interest in everything that relates to the most amusing and capable of our seventeenth century diarists, the ensuing body of hitherto unpublished papers will prove of great service to any

sufficient biographer, who may be taking steps to give the world an adequate "Life of Samuel Pepys" now that an equally discreet and sagacious editor has given us a satisfactory edition of the famous Diary.

(1) Letter, dated from Tanger Bay on January $\frac{20}{30}$, 1661, from the Earl of Sandwich to Samuel Pepys; (2) Latin letter, dated from Lisbon on 10th September 1661, to Samuel Pepys; (3) Letter, dated from Lisbon on September $\frac{11}{21}$, from the Earl of Sandwich to Samuel Pepys; (4) Letter, dated from Lisbon on 11th September 1661, from Edward Shepley to Samuel Pepys; (5) Interesting English postcript to an undated letter [1661, September?] written in French by John Creed to Samuel Pepys; (6) Letter, dated from the *Royal James* in the Bay of Tanger on 14th October 1661, from the same to the same; (7) Letter, dated "At sea off the Rock of Lixa" on 26th February 1662, from the same to the same; (8) Letter, dated from Lixa on 26th March O.S., 1662, from the same to the same, in which the writer says: "My "Lord Embassador doth all he can to hasten the Queen's Majesties "embarquement, there being reasons enough against suffering any "unnecessary delay, but there are divers great circumstances that must "be well settled. Her Majestie is pleased to expresse very great zeal "to be speedily on board, and that shee will overcome even impossi- "bilities in order thereunto. Yet we can move but slowly, which is to "be attributed partly to the nature of some circumstances, but cheifly "to the humour of this grave people. I hope, however, we shall not "be much longer delayed, from makeing his Majestie most joyfull, and "England happy by the safe arrivall of the Queen, soe excellent a "jewell as may inrich England, while this countrey is more impoverished "by her losse, then by parting with all the money and jewells of her "Majesties portion."; (9) Letter, dated from the *Royal Charles* on April $\frac{15}{25}$th, from the same to the same, in which the writer says: "I "would not omit this last opportunity from this coast of a line to you. "Sunday last her Majestie imbarqued, and her great welcome into the "fleete was expressed by all the wayes we could, the great guns spoke "it loudly, the fires artificially throughout the fleets shewed it far and "neer. I shall not take on me to make to you now any relation of her "imbarquement, the magnificence, sorrow and joy, that was expressed "but leave all those things to our meeting; (10) Letter, dated from "the Cockepitt" on 8th June 1664, from the Duke of Albemarle to Samuel Pepys, touching ships and soldiers, and especially requiring that notice may be sent to the writer "where the other shippe lies that is to goe for Tangier"; (11) Letter, dated from Tanger on 2nd September 1665, from John Lord Belasyse to Samuel Pepys, "Treasurer for the affaires off Tanger," in which the writer speaks strongly and precisely of the humiliation he endures and the shifts to which he is put, through failure of remittances of money from England; (12) Letter, dated from Tanger on 2nd September 1665, from John Lord Belasyse to Samuel Pepys, touching bills of exchange for 500*l.*, which the writer has drawn on his correspondent; (13) Letter, dated from Cockpitt on 9th October 1665, from the Duke of Albemarle to Samuel Pepys, touching money for shoes and other conveniences for the proper equipment of seamen; (14) Letter, dated from London on 10th October 1665, from Mr. John Colville, the goldsmith, to Samuel Pepys, expressing the writer's regret that, in consequence of the scarcity of money, he cannot supply his correspondent with what he "desires on tallies"; (15) Letter, dated in London on 10th October 1665, from Sir John Frederick and Nathaniel Herne to Samuel Pepys, touching a bill of exchange for 2,500*l.*, with Pepys's reply to the epistle, showing the diffi-

eulty he sometimes experienced in getting money for official necessities; (16) Letter, dated from the Old Jury on 12th October 1665, from Sir John Frederick and Nathaniel Herne, touching the same bill of exchange, with Pepys's reply to the epistle; (17) Letter, dated from Oxford on 17th November 1665, from John Creed to Samuel Pepys, with a letter on the same paper from Denis Gauden, Surveyor General of Marine Victuals at the Victualling Office; (18) Letter, dated from Oxford on 19th November[1665], from John Creed to Samuel Pepys; (19) Letter, dated from the Navy Office, London, from Pepys and two other Commissioners of the Navy to the Commissioners and Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance, asking for twelve firelocks, with a supply of bullet and powder, for the defence of the Navy Office against mutinous seamen; (20) Letter, dated from Hull on 16th July 1667, from John Lord Belasyse, Governor of Hull, to Samuel Pepys, informing the addressee of the epistle that three considerable prizes, in which he is interested, have been brought into Hull Roade, and advising Pepys to send some trusty agent to Hull, for the protection of his interest in the same prizes; (21) Rough Draft, dated at the Navy Office on 20th July 1667, of Pepys's reply to Lord Belasyse's friendly communication; (22) Letter, dated at London on 25th September 1667, from Francis Hosier, Surveyor of Accounts at Dover and other places for the Commissioners of the Admiralty, to Samuel Pepys, touching the official misdemeanors of Mr. Edward Wivell; (23) Letter, dated on 30th November [1667], from Sir William Coventry to Samuel Pepys, touching an intimation given in the House of Commons of a great discovery to the value of 65,000*l.*, of which "the King had bin cosened," and "the losse the King sustained by Sir William Batten's contract for Gottenburgh masts"; (24) Letter, dated on 17th March 1670, from Sir Richard Browne, Secretary of the Trinity House in Water Lane to Samuel Pepys; (25) Paper, in Samuel Pepys's handwriting, dated in 1670, of "questions proposed by the Earle of Essex, on going Ambassador "to Denmark, touching the honour of the Flag, with the Resolutions "signified thereupon by Lord Arlington"; (26) Letter, dated from the Trinity House on 7th February 1672, from Samuel Pepys to Sir Richard Browne, Master of the Corporation of the Trinity House, touching an arrangement for keeping many of the Navy Office books and papers at the Triuity House. With Sir Richard Browne's note of reply to the same letter; (27) Letter, dated from Whitehall on 27th May 1672, from Sir Joseph Williamson to Sir Thomas Allen knt., touching "the late ill accident of fire at the St. Catherines [dock]" and measures for preventing similar and even worse misfortune in the future; (28) Letter, dated from Whitehall on 29th May 1672, and endorsed by Samuel Pepys, from Prince Rupert to the Master and Brethren of the Trinity House, requiring them to take order for preventing such misadventure in the future as the recent accident by fire at St. Katherine's; (29) Letter (signed Anglesey, Ormonde, W. Seymour and G. Carteret, and "by command of the Lords—S. Pepys"), dated from Whitehall on 6th September 1673, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House of Deptford, Strand, touching "an abstract of a graunt intended to be made by his "Majesty to the Countesse of Falmouth, of all the chaines in the "river of Thames, betweene London bridge and Bagby's hole, with all "the fees and profitts arising from the same"; (30) Letter, dated from Darby House on 9th January 167$\frac{3}{4}$, from Samuel Pepys to the Commissioners of the Admiralty touching affairs of the Navy; (31) Letter,

dated from St. James's on 8th February 167⅓, from H.R.H. the Duke of York to the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Trinity House, touching William Lord Maynard's desire "to have a grant of the reversion of the Ballast Office for twenty-one years"; (32) Letter, dated under the sign manual and signet of Charles II. from the Court at Whitehall on 10th February 167⅓, to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House, touching the same desire of William Lord Maynard for a grant of the reversion of the Ballast Office; (33) Letter, dated from Derby House on 4th November 1675, from William Hewer, servant and friend of Samuel Pepys, to . . . , announcing the appointment of Sir Anthony Deane to the posts of Comptroller of the Victualling Office and Commissioner of the Navy; (34) Letter, dated from Nimeque on 24th June, O.S., 1676, from Sir Leoline Jenkins to Samuel Pepys, entreating the addresee of the epistle to consider favourably the writer's statement of the grievances of the Officers of the Court of Admiralty; (35) Extracts, in Samuel Pepys's handwriting from two letters, dated respectively from Dublin on 30th October and 14th November 1676, from Sir William Petty to Sir Robert Southwell; a paper endorsed by Pepys "1676: Sir William Petty's Hypothesis of a Scale of Creatures"; (36) Letter, dated from Dublin on 13th January 167⅔, from Sir William Petty to Sir Robert Southwell, touching the writer's Essay on the Scale of Creatures and his Invention of a Chariot with a single wheel; (37) Letter, dated from Nimegue on 10th May, O.S., 1677, to Samuel Pepys, and written in behalf of the Comte de Wallenstein, now in England, who wishes to "be gone to-morrow for the Hague" and needs "a yacht for his transport"; (38) Holograph letter, dated from Newmarket on 5th October 1677, from H.R.H. the Duke of York, touching a packet of letters addressed to Pepys which the Duke had opened; (39) Letter, dated from Tanger on 24th May 1680, from Sir Palm[er] Fairborne to Samuel Pepys, in which the writer says, "I . . . . onely desire you to poses yourselfe "with the oppinion, that itt will be impossible ever to maintaine this "garission by any other ways butt by oppen war, unless the enimie would "condesend in time of peace to fortifyeing the towne, which soe farr as I "can learne the[y] absolutely refuse"; (40) Letter, dated from Whitehall on 25th June 1680, from John Evelyn, the Diarist, to Samuel Pepys, touching the state of The Royal Society; (41) Letter, without date, from John Evelyn the Younger (son of the Diarist) to to Samuel Pepys, together with a copy of the writer's encomiastic poem of fifty-four verses on H.R.H. the Duke of York; (42) Letter, dated on 3rd December 1681, from Dr. Thomas Gale, Head Master of St. Paul's School, to Samuel Pepys, touching the precise significance of the Latin word "versoria," and the antiquity of the helmsman's office; (43) Letter, dated from "The Court at Winchester" on 30th August 1684, from Lord Sunderland to Roger L'Estrange, requiring discovery to be made of the shorthand writer, who took notes of the proceedings at the trials of Ireland, the five Jesuits, and Langhorne; (44) Holograph letter, dated from Winchester on 19th September 1684, from H.R.H. the Duke of York to Samuel Pepys, ordering that a yacht be provided "to carry the Siam envoyes for Calais" in accordance with the wish of the French Ambassador; (45) Holograph letter, dated from Newmarket, on 17th October 1684, from the same to the same, touching the King's pleasure that the H.M.S. *St. David* be paid off and laid up; (46) Holograph letter, not dated but written at St. James's on 4th November 1684, from the same to the same, ordering a yacht to be provided "for "the Marquis de Richelieu, his wife and family, to carry them over to "France"; (47) Original Petition, dated on 18th May 1685, of Titus

Oates *alias* Otes to King James II., with an endorsement in Samuel Pepy's handwriting; (48) Letter (apparently in the handwriting of Samuel Pepys), dated from "the Court at Whitehall" on 6th January 168$\frac{8}{9}$, under the Sign Manual of James II., countersigned by Samuel Pepys, and addressed to Sir John Tippetts and Sir Richard Haddock knts., and James Sotherne, esq., Commissioners of His Majesty's navy, touching some demands of Mr. Pepys in relation to his past services as Clerk of the Acts of the Navy and Secretary of the Admiralty; (49) Memorandum by Sir Willliam Petty, dated on . . . February; 1687, touching the "Spiritual Estate of W. P."; (50) Letter, written by Sir William Petty in December 1687, of religious instruction to his son; (51) Letter, dated from King's Weston on 23rd December 1687, from Sir Robert Southwell to Samuel Pepys, touching the death of Sir William Petty; (52) Letter, dated on 31st August 1688, from James Houblon to Samuel Pepys, containing particulars of "the sad story of the earthquake at Lima"; (53) Letter, dated from Queen's College, Oxford, on 29th October 1695, from Mr. Thomas Tanner (in later time Bishop of St. Asaph) to Samuel Pepys, accompanying a presentation-copy of the *Notitia Monastica*; (54) Letter, dated from Oxford on 2nd May 1699; from John Wallis, D.D. to Samuel Pepys, touching a book which the writer had sent to Samuel Pepys, and giving particulars of the aptitude displayed by three of the writer's grandchildren in deciphering letters written in cypher; (55) Letter, dated from Trinity College, Cambridge, on 14th May 1700, from Roger Gale, Fellow of the said College, to Samuel Pepys, touching Erasmus's autograph MSS. of Libanius's Orations, and offering Pepys congratulations on his recovery from severe illness; (56) Letter, dated from Cadiz on 25th March 1701, from J. Jackson to his uncle Samuel Pepys, giving particulars of the writer's trip to Gibraltar and Cadiz; (57) Letter, dated from Clapham on 29th September 1702, from Samuel Pepys to the Reverend [ ]; (58) Undated paper in John Evelyn's handwriting on the *Clepsamidium Nauticum*, a newly invented hour-glass, endorsed by Samuel Pepys.

Earl of Sandwich to Samuel Pepys.

1661, January $\frac{20}{30}$, Tanger Bay.—"Sam Pepys. You will receive herewith a pacquett which I have broke up and send single, that you may with your owne hand deliver the letters to the greate persons as you shall finde fittinge. You will also receive a little longe box which is a mapp of Tanger which you must be sure noebody opens nor sees, but with your owne hand deliver it to his Royall Highnesse. The news wee have here at large Mr. Coventry will tell you. In short, the Portugges have had a greate losse by the Mores at this place, 51 of the principall men of this towne beinge slayne by them. Last weeke I have putt 300 men into Tanger to assist the Governor in the defence of the place and I hope in all event[s] to give a good account of the place for his Majesties service. No newes of your Fleete, which to us here is admirable. I wonder I had no letters by Captaine Lambert. I remaine Your very lovinge frinde—Sandwich."—Opening with "Sam Pepys," this familiar and affectionate letter is directed "For Sam Pepys Esq."

Samuel Pepys and the Trinity House.

1661, February 15th, London.—Printed copy of the Oath administered to and taken by Samuel Pepys, on the occasion of his admission to

the office of a Younger Brother of the Trinity House: with the MS. note by his pen, to wit, "Memorandum, I tooke this oath at the Trinity "House in London (Sir William Rider, Deputy-Maister for the Earle "of Sandwich) this 15 of February 1661.--Samuel Pepys."

John Creed to Samuel Pepys.

1661, September 10th, Lisbon.—Latin Letter giving an account of the recent action of the English fleet before Algiers. Telling how the English Admiral had made overtures to the Algerians for a peaceful arrangement of differences, and how those overtures had been frustrated by the arrogant demands of the enemy, the writer records how on an early day of August last past His Britannic Majesty's men-of-war bombarded the city, and shipping of the port for three hours, and were answered by the enemies' guns with a vigour that caused some injury to the masts and sails of the King's ships, whose operations were impeded by the force of adverse wind. "Tandem" the writer continues, "extra "tormentorum jactum recedit classis æquiorem opperitura ventum; "damnaque in malis antennisque accepta diligenter resarcimus: Cum "vero per sex dies frustrà ventum præstolati essemus, totumque hoc "tempus hostes sedulo posuissent in munitionibus cùm novis erigendis tum "navibus suis tutamine (quod *boom* vocitare solemus) perficiendo; "advocati omnes in consilium capitanei uno ore consentiunt, classem "contra tot munimenta non debere periclitari, dispositâ itaque classe "relictâque ibi sub regimine Vice-Admiralli Lawson ad Algierenses "infestandos navesque nostras mercatorias protegendas, Dominus Ad- "mirallus 8°. die Augusti vela dat Lusitaniam versùs . . . . . "[P.S.] 6 Septembris: anchoras jacuimus prope Lisbonam; hesterno die "dominus Admirallus Reginam nostram adivit eique [ ] "congratulatus est tantas et tam illustres nuptias."

Earl of Sandwich to Samuel Pepys.

1661, September $\frac{11}{21}$, Lisbon.—"Sam Pepys, Yours of the 2 and 30th of July I have received, and thanke you for them. I am sorry for your uncles death, but very glad he hath dealt soe kindly with you. My wardrobe papers I had with mee, and herewith send you a copye of them. I pray you to deliver my letter [ ] my Lord Chancellor, to my cosen Edward Mountagu, if he be not come away with the fleete. If he be, then deliver it with your owne hands, and also my letter to my Lady Wright. Newes you will have otherwise. I have write at large to the Duke, and Mr. Coventry doubtless will acquaint you with all. In brief, the Argieres people not accepting peace with us we designed to attempt their mould, but God gave us not wind and weather for it in 7 dayes tyme, when they had soe defended themselves that it was noe wissdome for us to waite any longer under that resolution, and soe we applied ourselves to damnifye them at sea, which by God's blessinges we have done. 2 shippes I sent to Bogia to seeke out 2 of theires, that were ladinge tymber for the buildinge theire shippes, have succeeded and brought them both away, the one laden with tymber. Sir John Lawson hath taken 2 more of their Men-of-War, and putt an other shore, whilest [ ] rode in the bay. Wee had a little exchange of shott, with the same for 3 or 4 houres, and wee here from all hands seince that wee have killed very many people, and payd the one halfe of the towne with shott, and the shippes and castles also. I came to this place, supposing to meet the fleete from England, but I perceive they will be longe ere

they come, and to avoide idlenesse I goe to sea againe to [morrow] and see if wee cann light on any Turkes, havinge [ ] shipps and supplied all our wants. Thus I rest your assured lovinge freind.—Sandwich.—[P.S.] Shepley hath received of Mr. Townsend as he Mr. Townsend gives it to mee 720*l.*, and Shepley by memory believes it cannot be less.

Edward Shepley to Samuel Pepys.

1661, September 11th, Lisbon.—"Your letter of July the 30th came to me with as much joy and acceptation as raine would be to the sunn-scorched countrie of the Spaniardes (it have not rained in 6 or 7 moneths) it being the first I received from England, on the 2d of August, and am glad to hear of your welfare, and rejoyce much at the bettering your condition at Brampton, which God bless unto you and encrese much your happines. For the particulars of our voyage hetherto, I shall only give you some breiff account of it, reserveing [or resolveing] a more full relation when it shall please Almighty God to give us a happy meeting att London. We sett sayle from the Downes June 19th, and with a very favourable winde came to the streightes mouth July 3, and to Malaga wher we staied for to get some fresh provision, soe that in 14 or 15 dayes we performed a very long voyage; the winde still favouring us, we came to the coast of Barbary within 8.10 leagues of Argier, but then proved soe contrary and soe much that all our skill could not gett any further, soe that we were [ ] to make over for the Christian shore, and somewhat in regard of my Lord's not being well and the seas very boysterous. So we came to Alicant; 5 or 6 dayes after which wee sett sayle though with a badd wind for Argeir, wher wee arived the 29 of July. The Turkes would have noe peace but upon ther owne termes, and soon became our enimies, which we vallewed litle, had not the winde been a greater enimy to us in preventeing us of doeing what was determined. We had a brush with them to there great damage, and might have been more to us; but God preserved us, not one in our vessell being hurte, though thousands of shott made at us, being ther cheiffest marke. After a weeke or 8 dayes staye ther before the towne, and the winde in all that tyme not at all favouring our people, they resolved to be gone; and soe my Lord (leaving 10 shipps under the comand of the Vice Admirall to lie before Argier, and to plie up and downe the streights to secure the marchants) with five sayle beside himselfe came away, where haveing had very contrary winde and some tymes calmes we have been vearing (?) out of the streights this month past, and are now onwards of our course towards Portugall, wher we shall expect the fleete. 2 dayes since came Captyn Bennett from Lisbone in the *Martin* gally, whar it hath staid ever since we past by there; he brought letters to my Lord, one from our Queene, I think, and with all the Queene's picture, very large and lively.—Since, it hath pleased God, we are safely arrived at Lisbone, where yesterday we heard that our Fleet in the Streights hath taken 4 Turkes Men of Warr, and runne [ ] on ground, we haveing 6 shipps still rideing before the towne, to prevent there shipps comeing in, and others to goe forth.—Since our comeing to Lisbone we have been received with a generall joye, though my Lord came privatly. We saw our Queen, a very noble gallant Lady by her countenance, and shews great respect to the English. We doe not heare yet of Fleet from England. I will not trouble you further, but trust in God wee shall have a joyfull meetinge once againe; in the meane tyme wishing you all happiness imaginable, to your self and

. . . . ."—Followed on the same sheet of paper by the next following letter,

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1661, September 12th, Lisbon.—"Sir, I wrote formerly to Mr. Pearse the Purser to bring or send my Lord 2 pipes of Canary, for his owne drinkeing, when the Fleet came. My Lord since hath spoke, that he should bring some French wyne with him, as also some neates tongues and bacon, for we are out of all our stores, and such things cannot be had heer, especially butter. Pardon this trouble sir from your freinde.——Two of our shipps which we had left in the Streights to bring some vessells, that did not sayle soe well as ours came last nigh to us [ ], the *Colchester*, *Augustin* and also the *Hamps* . . ., which had bin sent to Sallee: they brought no newes.—We heare that wee shall suddenly set out to sea, but upon what design I know not: I guesse to gaurd the Portugal Bresill fleete. Wee are all well, blessed be God.—If this letter doe chance to come before the Fleet in the Downes setts sayle for Portugall, I pray, if you can speake with Mr. Pearse the Purser, to bring such things as I wrote, and also to lett him know that our store oyle, anchovies, pickled oysters, Cheshire cheese, butter, and such like is spent; for suggars, spices and such wines as Portugall affords, we can supply ourselves heer, but Mr. Pearse knows what things we cannot have heere; therefore I desire he would bring them with him. I am sorrie I am soe troublesome; yet wil' endeavour a requitall in any office of freindship and service . . . . . [P.S.] Mr. Howes, Mr. Mulland, John Goodes, Osgood present tl er service to you."

JOHN CREED to SAMUEL PEPYS.

[1661, September ?].—Undated Letter of no historic moment, written in French, with this interesting postscript in English, to wit. "Since my last to you we understand that there were 15 that conspired against the King of Algiers and cut him in peeces, whereupon hath followed a change of government; and the Basha from the Emperor received again to have some share in the supream power, and the Duan and Counsell changed: They have alsoe cut in peeces all the said king's favourites and kindred; one of the things he was upbraided with by those that killed him was his makeing war with the English to their undoeing.—We have rescued a small English merchant-man from the Turks about 4 daies since, and took one of their men of war of good force, but the ship by an unhappy shot between winde and water sunk soon after Sir John Lawson and Captain Tiddeman were possesst of her.—Thursday last we had a very fine chase after fower Turks, that had stolne out of the streights by night, we were very neer takeing them, but the winde failing us, they escaped by favour of the calme. They are, we learne, bound for the English Chanell, where I hope our fleet from England will meet them."

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1661, October 14, *Royal James* in the Bay of Tanger.—"Honoured Sir. If you judge aright how acceptable every line from you is here, I am sure you'ld spare some minutes to let us know we retain a being in your memory, which however your freinds here cherish a persuasion of,

and are willing to impute the want of communication to miscarriage, or anything rather then imagine you unkinde.—Having written to you at large from Lixa, and there haveing not much of moment occurred since, I should not now have troubled you, but that I know not how to let passe any oppertunity of consequence. We set sail out of Lisbone river the $\frac{3}{13}$ instant with the ships in the margin [to wit, the *Royal James*, *Mary*, *Mountagu*, *Princesse*, *Hampsheir*, *Colchester*, *Forrester*, *Nonsuch* Ketch], leaving the *Augustine* to come after, and the *Assistance* for some other service, and haveing had 4 or 5 daies of calme weather we arrived not at Tanger till $\frac{10}{20}$ of October; we had some expectations to have found a fleet of Spanish and Dutch men of Warre before this place, and prepared for all events accordingly; but when we came in, there was hardly a sail of any kinde in the bay, there were 4 Carvells laden with corne that came from Lixa under our convoy, which haveing put into Tanger, we remain rideing in the bay, and doe earnestly look for the fleet from England. The Spaniard hath been tampering, and had some intelligence in Tangir. It is said that Guyland, who is the most considerable among the Moors in all this part of Barbary, hath declared himselfe subject to the Spaniard. It is said alsoe that the Spaniards in the countrey of Andalusia are extreamely discontented that the Spanish plate-fleete arrived at the Groine, where we hear they put in for jealousie of our fleet, of which, makeing the Island of St. Maries, they there received advice. You will easily guesse upon how great an action we are at present. I shall not further detain you save with adding my best services where they are due, to Sir Robert Slingsby with very much respect, and the rest of your brethren. Madamoselle votre femme trouvera icy mes tres humbles baise-mains. I intreat you present my most obedient and humble service to my Lady the Countesse, of whose safe delivery and health I hear with all the hearty joy that the most faithfull and obliged servant ought to have. I very humbly kisse all the little ladies hands. And takeing very much content in the confidence I have to be preserved in the true freindship of a person [I] doe soe much vallue, I remain, Sir, your most heartily faithfull servant.—Jo. Creed. [P.S.] I intreat your favour in causeing all the inclosed to be safely received: That to the Mitre taverne, when you visit it. Seal it and pray direct aright unto him; 'twas you partly obliged me to write."

The epistle is directed "For your Selfe."

The Same to the Same.

[1662], February [2]6th, At Sea off the rock of Lixa.—"To compleat our unhappynes in seldome hearing from England, now the fleet [has] arrived at Tangier, we received hardly a letter, nor my Lord himselfe, all his Lordshipp's pacquets being, it seems, by a mistake carryed to Lixa in the *Charles*, which bred us all trouble and himselfe some inconvenience, as you may easily guesse, in the management of such important affaires, and the nature of the intelligence that can be gained here (for you will help us to none from England) is such, as seemes to bespeak affaires in a very critical posture. The Dutch, 'tis said, prepare a great fleet; the Spaniard hath given order for fitting 50 men of War, though we think 'tis much more then he can doe. The French alsoe, we hear, mak preparations. But you, I beleeve, understand the truth, the designe and the consequences as to England of these things.—Blessed be God, the affaire of Tanger is in the best posture you can expect, that is well possessed by the English guarison, indeed my Lord had the possession of it before,

and by singular prudence and dexterity had put into the towne and castles a very good force of seamen, and Sir Richard Stainer to command them, which would have secured that place for his Majestie against all events, and there were such designes of the Spaniards and Dutch's against it, and to prevent our haveing it, which the stay of our fleet so prodigiously long in England gave all opportunity for, that 'tis beleeved by the wisest, that we had certainely lost it, but for the fleets being there (which my Lord had difficulty enough for want of victual), and but for the seamen's being put into the towne. The guarison is found too great for that towne, halfe the number would 'tis thought have suited better; the Portugueses are for the most part all removed thence and transported to Algarva. We do now set sail for Lixa, and have left Gayland (*sic*) in a friendly posture, but nott entered into treaty with my Lord Peterborough, Gayland being at present in the feild with an army, and expecting to engage Ben Bucker his enemy, that lyes not far from him. —We set sail from Tanger 17th instant, and the same day we hear that some of the Moors came upon the English, that were feeding their horses without walles, and have killed 4 or 5 of them, whereupon my Lord of Peterborow was sending to Gayland for satisfaction. But doubtles he will disowne it as being done by some of the wild lawlesse Arabs."

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1662, March 26th, O.S., Lixa..—"We have here very sad thoughts of the dissappointment of victualling at Tholoon, Sir John Lawson being ere this quite out of victualls with all his squadron, and these with Sir Richard Stainer will alsoe in short time be goeing to revictuall; Tholoon is the only place they have been directed to depend upon. It is yet sadder that our creddit, which else in all such cases might afford some releife, is wholly distroyed by your failer in paying our bills we draw for the use of the fleet. For the first money furnished here by Mr. Bridgewood, the bills drawne above halfe a yeer since are not yet satisfyed, as the merchant complaines most grievously, it being the neerest thing to ruine him, that ever almost befell him; he expects to have satisfaccion for what he is damnifyed in this affaire, and it is but just. His Majestie were better [to] give cent. per cent. for money then to suffer all the inconveniences in his greatest affaires, that doe and will more and more arise from such failers.—My Lord Embassador doth all he can to hasten the Queen's Majesties embarquement, there being reasons enough against suffering any unnecessary delay, but there are divers great circumstances that must be well setled. Her Majestie is pleased to expresse very great zeal to be speedily on board, and that shee will overcome even impossibilities in order thereunto. Yet we can move but slowly, which is to be attributed partly to the nature of some circumstances, but cheifly to the humour of this grave people. I hope however we shall not be much longer delayed from makeing his Majestie most joyfull, and England happy by the safe arrivall of the Queen, soe excellent a jewell as may inrich England, while this countrey is more impoverished by her losse, then by parting with all the money and jewells of her Majesties portion. I shall not further trouble you, but referre all particulers to the relation of Mons[r] E. Share, whome Mr. Mountagu now sends to England."

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1662, April $\frac{1}{10}$th, *Royal Charles*.—"Sunday last her Majestie imbarqued, and her great welcome into the fleet was expressed by all the

wayes we could, the great guns spoke it loudly, the fires artificially throughout the fleet shewed it far and neer; I shall not take on me to make to you now any relation of the circumstances of her imbarquement, the magnificence, sorrow and joy that was expressed, but leave all those things to our meeting; we are now under sail off Cascails, and, God favouring us with a prosperous passage, we shall not be long ere the Queen's safe arrivall will, besides the generall gladnes that we shall have as loyall subjects, and that of servants, give us alsoe the content usuall at the meeting of long seperated freinds. Till when and ever, all happiness, I mean real happiness to you and yours is heartily wished by yours most affectionately—John Creed. [P.S.]—*Royal Charles* at sea in latitude 42, April 26, 1662. We have had the winds northerly and very bad, which makes us bee thus far from you yet; our observation this day being lat. 42, some min. lesse. Her Majestie bears the sea indifferently well. My Lord Embassador and all your freinds in good health."

The Duke of Albemarle to Samuel Pepys.

1664, June 8th, Cockpit.—"I received yours with an account where the *Eagle* lies, butt noe account where the other shippe lies that is to goe for Tangier, which I desire you will send mee notice of by this bearer, and when the shippes will take in their provisions, and bee ready to take in the souldiers, and att what place they shall goe on board them, that accordingly I may give order to the souldiers to bee in a-readinesse; if Sir William Ryder's shippe could carry one hundred men itt would doe well,—for there being one hundred men to goe out of the Tower, they might goe together, which would bee better for his Majesties service, and all one charge [ ]. I desire you to lett mee know if itt may bee done and I shall order the men accordingly. I desire you will pardon my giving you this trouble, and remayne your very assured friend and servant—Albemarle."

John Lord Belasyse to Samuel Pepys.

1665, September 2nd, Tanger.—"The slow payments off such Bills as I have drawn upon Mr. Ponye, and protesting off others in England hath inforced me to complaine to his Majestye, Royal Hyghness and Lords Commissioners for a redresse for the future. His Majesty's service is tharby infinitely prejudiced as well as my owne honour, who never failed in the exact performances off things off that nature before, nor had my name exposed to such reflections so as the Marchants heare and att Cales will nott without my perticuler security to boot accept any Bills off me drawne uppon Tresurers for Tanger. I have been forced to make use of an ould creditt which Mr. Ponye sent over with me uppon Sir John Frederick's correspondants to draw 2,500*l.* uppon him towards the payment off the next 3 months dew to Garrison, October the 14th, and shall find great difficultys and hazards in gitting this money from Cales by reason of the Holland Fleet, and the want of practique with the Spanish ports, wher they have excluded us in regard off the sickness in England. This mony I have advised Mr. Ponye off, and I hope his and your care will se it satisfyed. I have allso drawne another Bill uppon your self, to pay Sir Thomas Vyner or his order a thousand pownds starling, which I procured heare off Major Fairborne and the officers of that regiment. The bill bears date 1d September, and is payable att 30 dayes sight. I earnestly desire to se

this performed. I shall indeavour to procure what more I can to make upp the 3 months pay against it growes dew which is seven thowsand pownds or thareabouts, which somme I will never exceed in drawing everye three months, and tharfore iff you could soe dispose off your affaires as to [be] reddy ether in sending it over in spetie, or makeing exact payments thar to my Bills, I might hope to redeame my creditt againe, and recompense your paines to your satisfaction, so as there would be no future discouragments or complaints &c., your self would be amplye satisfied by my acknowledgments: otherwayse it will be impossable for me to serve his Majesty heare, iff a place so remote, invironed with so many difficultys and enimyes should be so neglected, when so considerable a part off his Majestys revoinew is sett out and applyed for its subsistance. I have yett received no letter from you to know what I am to trust to, in behalf off this place and people, who have been accostumed (as most just) to receave thar pay dewly, and shall whilest I am thar Governor. I beseach you againe uppon the whole matter, lett me be used heare as becomes the trust by his Majesty reposed in me, and by the Lords Commissioners in you, which will certainly bring greater advantages to his service and to your self, then by obstructing or deleying payments in cases of this importance . . . . . ." Attached to this letter is the ensuing letter from the same to the same, under date of "1d September 1665, Tanger," to wit, "Sir. This is only to advise you that I have drawne a bill uppon you, dated 1th September, to pay one thowsand pownds att 30 dayes sight to Sir Thomas Vyner or his order for the vallew received heare of "Major Palmer Fairborne . . . . . J. Belasyse." Directed to "Samuell Pepys, esq., Tresurer for the Affaires off Tanger."

The Same to the Same.

1665, September 2nd, Tanger.—"I doe hearby advise you that I have drawne Bills off Exchange uppon you for five hundred pounds sterling, dated the 2nd September made payable to Mr. Robert Johnson vallew received, heare off St. Tobias Bridge . . . . ."

The Duke of Albemarle to Samuel Pepys.

1665, October 9th, Cockpit.—Letter addressed to Pepys as "Clerke of the Acts to his Majesty's Navy, att Greenwich": desiring him to lay out moneys on shoes and other conveniences, for the proper equipment of "divers seamen who are recovered of their sicknesse and fitt to goe to sea," which moneys will be repaid to the said Clerk of the Acts by the Treasurer for his Majesty's Navy. Endorsed by Samuel Pepys, "October 9, 1665: Duke of Albemarle for my disbursing of moneys for shoose &c. for seamen in want."

John Colvill to Samuel Pepys.

1665, October 10th, London.—"I have before me yours of this dabte and ame verie sorey the tymes are soe, that a present I cannot complye with what you desire on tallies. I doe assure you monies are soe scarce at present, that I can gett butt verie litle, which makes me that I cannot complie with other of my freinds desires as well as yours. Assure your selfe that what lies in my power shall be readie and willing to searve you, as being your affectionate friend and sarvant—John Colville."—This

brief note is addressed "To Mr. Samuel Pepis, Present att Greenwich" —Colvill, the goldsmith, to whom Pepys often had recourse in his official and also his private affairs, is mentioned in several entries of the famous *Diary*.

Sir John Frederick and Nathaniel Herne to Samuel Pepys.

1665, October 10th [London].—"Wee have yours of this date, and have delivered your enclosed to Mr. Colvil who gives for answer that he hath disposed of his money and cannot doe it. . . . . You sufficiently know the nature of Bills of Exchange, and how much the affaires of Tangier may be prejudiced should my Lord's Bills not have due honour in their discharge."—Also, on the same paper, Pepys' reply in short hand which on being written at large runs thus, "October 11th, 1665. Gentlemen, Your expectation of punctual payment of your bill is but reasonable and my [ ] not to undertake it without provision for my certain performance of it I hope cannot be dissatisfactory to you. Such a sum payable at 6 days' sight is you know at this sickly time (when those that we used to be supplyed by are not at hand) is not so easily compassed as at another time. Therefore I beg you not to deny me a few days to look after it, which I shall do with my utmost care, and in the meanwhile be pleased to remember that you are secured for the principal by tallys for more than the value left in Mr. Colvill's hands for his and your security, and that all your failure can be but for the interest thereof for a few days, for which I do undertake you shall have ample satisfaction. Pray once more be pleased to confer with Mr. Colvill hereon, who I do verily believe will agree that on these terms you may with much safety (and I hope without much inconvenience to your present occasions) allow the King a few days' delay in serving your bill. . . . . S.P." Endorsed by Pepys, "October 10th, "1665. Sir John Frederick and Mr. Hern, about payment of a Bill "of Exchange of 2,500*l.* payable the 15th current drawne at 2 months "but presented to mee but the 29th instant."

The Same to the Same.

1665, October 12th, Old Jury.—"Wee received yours of the 11th present, but could not conveniently give answer untill now. Bills of exchange have a forme and custome in theire acceptance and payment that must not be altered, because they are of such consequence. And therefore wee must at the time due make and send away a protest if [we] have noe satisfaction in the interim. Soe, as your business now stands, should wee not doe it, the Lord Bellasis may thinke himselfe discharged, because he knows not the contrary, and when wee doe protest hee will bee so, and you have not accepted the bill, so are your selfe unobleiged. Nor (should wee stay) doe you ascertaine us a time to depend on for payment, and on bills of Exchange wee vallew our selves as money in costs, and interest is no compensation suteable to the occasion of a merchant and the prejudice he may receive for want of the money. And these are not fit times to straine a man's creditt. Mr. Colvil tells us wee must not expect from him the security he hath, it [being] but sufficient for what he hath already disbursed. And were it not soe, the security given him is [not] anie to us. Pray, Sir, consider of it, and let [us] have your answer and resolution, that wee may know what [we] may depend on. . . . [P.S.] The bearer shall waite your answer, it

you please. Please to consider, if the protest goe, how much it may prejudice the affaires of Tangier at this juncture of time, and much it may concerne the Lord Bellasis his honour. Wee doubt not but you will provide for payment, as wee know you are able to doe out of your owne, if att more cost for His Majestie, and you will soone be reimbursed, for it will be a greate [ ] to want our money, and the damage of re-exchange will be very [ ] . . . ."—Addressed to the "Worshipful Samuel Pepys at Greenwich.

Also on the same frayed paper, Samuel Pepys's short hand reply to the money-dealers, endorsed by Pepys, "Oct. 12, 1665.—Sir John "Frederick's 2d letter about payment of 2,500*l.* bill Exchange, and my "answer." Written at large, Samuel Pepys's letter of reply runs thus:—"Gentlemen. I am very sorry I should be forced to offer anything not to your satisfaction, but I must for my own reputation say that, had the tallys in Mr. Colvill's hands been deposited for any other security than the payment of this very bill, I had been much to blame; but Mr. Colvill knows that the 3,000*l.* tallys in his hands (which he and I mean) do not relate to the securing him in any other disbursements of his, at least since he and I have had to do together, and therefore I am confident he will tell you it is a mistake of yours in saying that they are but sufficient security for what he has already disbursed; and for the interest, I presume you are acquainted that his Majesty is pleased to allow larger consideration than the common interest to such as advance money for his service, and that you have been secured in. If this do not yet satisfy you, be pleased to let me know the utmost day you can give me for serving you as to payment, and I shall pay the Commissioner and endeavour all I can to procure it: for I am very sensible of his Majesty's honour concerned thereon. So that if it be not served to a day, it shall not arise from any neglect of mine, nor shall you suffer any loss of time by my not accepting of it at the 9th instant, when it was just showed to me; for I do hereby declare that I do accept it as on that day payable by me, so soon as I can procure the money on these or any other tallys I have in my hand, which I will endeavour with all the care and despatch I can possibly. When I have said this, I must leave it to your pleasures to do what you see fittest, but I do not doubt I shall in a few days (possibly before the next week be out) be able to give you the utmost satisfaction, if my offer of tallys and the usual consideration to yourselves shall not upon second thoughts be found sufficient. . . . . S.P.—Greenwich, October 13th, 1665."

John Creed to Samuel Pepys.

1665, November 17th, Oxford.—"In my last I promised by the following post to send you the warrant for strikeing the tallies, but after writeing that letter, and before the post had it, I got the warrant signed by the Lord Treasurer and Ashley, and soe inclosed it. I pray let mee be assured of your haveing received it. What I have much and long wished and you lately proposed, and what noe sollicitation nor interest would produce, I was almost induced within these three dayes to beleeve would happen to us, through the inadvertency of the great ones, vizt., that we should have that 20,000*l.*, and not be driven to part with the tallies. They did not for sundry dayes speake at all of our tallies, yet now againe I am afraid they will think of them. I say thus much to you, that you may act your part all you can for keeping of them, but get to have them speedily struck, for fear

without them noe money. The Vice-Chamberlain saith you received 6,000*l.* as yesterday. Soe the Lords Commissioners have directed the payment of it as in the inclosed. Out of the 1,000*l.* for bills, Sir Thomas Ingram desires that Major Fairbones bill of about 500*l.* may be paid: And as soone as the other 14,000*l.* come in, that you'ld pay of [f] his bill for 2,000*l.* But inclosed is from himself to you. . . ." —Addressed to Samuel Pepys at the "Navy Office, near London."

On the other side of leaf, occupied on the one side of it by the above-given letter, appears the following epistle, dated November 21, 1665, by the hand of "Denis Gauden, esq., Surveyor Generall of his Majesties marine Victualls at the Victualling Office on Tower Hill," to wit, "I received yours of the 17th, with the orders and létter inclossed, as alsoe yours of the 19th instant, for which I retourne you my reall thankes, as likewise for your advise for Oxford, which at present [ ] my Lord will not admit. I am sensible of the danger of the shippes drawinge shorte of their tonage. I have used all means to dispatch them, but they doo vilinously trifell in takeinge in their loadinge, however shall force on their dispatch what I dare. I leeve the business of the pepper to More or Farborne as you soe chouse. I know it must be handled tenderly, and theirefore could you see a very fitt opertunitie and all thinges councur to make it soe, I rather chuse of Forbearaunce. I cannot inlarge, only tell you that by some mistake Mr. Peppes will not have his papers untill the morninge. . . . . ."

It is even more difficult to understand Mr. Gauden's words than to decypher his handwriting.

John Creed to Samuel Pepys.

1665, November 19th, Oxford.—"I thought you had taken care about the Carpenders, and all that concerned the boats by Warren's convoy. Sir Hugh Cholmley is not here, but gone toward your parts, soe that you'l see him before me. But seeing that business of the Carpenders hath been delayed, I will remember to you how they came to be designed. It was upon the motion of Sir John Lawson, who I did then, and alwayes beleeve had the service of their Mole principally in his meaning: I suppose Sir H Cholmely will doe what is fit of that kinde on his owne score, and at the rate they now seem to hasten this convoy, you can doe nothing there in time enough. In case of exigency my Lord Belasyse may I suppose borrow a couple of Carpenders out of this squadron. I desire you to let me know what timber you send by Warren's convoy for the boats. I hope you have received my two last, the former haveing in it your warrant for strikeing the tallies. I shall be glad to hear that you have received first 6,000*l.*, and then presently the 14 as is promised."

Commissioners of the Navy to Commissioners and Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance.

1666, October 27th, Navy Office, London.—Letter (signed by S. Pepys, Jo. Minnes, and Will. Batten), praying the Commissioners and officers of the Ordnance to order that twelve well-fixed firelocks, with a supply of powder and bullet, be delivered to William Griffin, house-keeper of the Navy Office, for the defence of the said office, the Commissioners of the Navy being of opinion, that "the present great refractoriness and tumultuous [ness] of the seamen" make it

needful that the Navy Office "should be provided with armes for its defence and securitie against any outrage in case of a mutiny."

JOHN LORD BELASYSE, GOVERNOR OF HULL to SAMUEL PEPYS.

1667, July 16th, Hull.—Letter touching "three considerable prices "(*sic*) brought into this Roade, loaden with wines, oyles, salt, some cut-"chenile, currants and other goods, ... the *Flying Greyhound*, "*Panther* and *Fanfan*, all privateers, having taken them." Observing he has been informed that the addressee has an interest in some of these prizes, the writer continues, "I have therefore thought fitt from my kind-"ness and respecte to you, to offerr you all the advantages this place or "port affords, and I should advise you (in case you are concerned) to "send some trustye person off your owne, to manage your affaire, "least (as in such cases and as I am allreddy informed) you may "receave prejudice, which hath caused me to desire the Captains of "those vessells to bring them into the harbor (wher till you take "further order) I will charge the officers off his Majesty's costomes to "be vigilent over them. . . . . ."—Addressed to Samuel Pepys at the Navy Office, London.

SAMUEL PEPYS to JOHN LORD BELASYSE.

1667, July 20th, Navy Office.—"I owne it is a very great obligacion your Lordshipp hath layd on mee, by your soe nobly concerning your selfe in my behalfe as I find by your Lordshipp's of the [ ] instant you have beene pleased to doe. My Lord, I have an interest in the Prize taken by Captain Hogg, which by the report of the value of the Shipp may bee considerable to mee, but without good caution against the imbezzlements I heare are likely to bee made I feare it may bee otherwise. But my Lord I esteeme it a part of my good fortune equall to all the rest that shee happens to bee brought in to a port, where I have so noble a friend as your Lordshipp, and in whose power it is to doe mee so much favour as by your Lordshipp's care allready of providing for the security of the whole I am likely to finde the benefitt of. Concerning sending downe some trusty person for the præsent to looke after my concernment, I have take[n] your Lordshipp's good advice therein, and by approbation of my parteners have sent the bearer Mr. Oviatt, on whose care and direction as well as integrity wee have good relyance, but doe well know that without your Lordshipp's countenance, neither hee nor any other man can doe us that effectual service our case requires, and therefore all the hopes I have of his successe is from my confidence in Lordshipp's giveing him your favourable assistance and direction, to which heo is instructed by us to applye himselfe on all occasions. My Lord wee have good inducements to believe this shipp is richer then yet shee seemes to bee by the cargo commonly discovered of. Soe that your Lordshipp will pardon mee if I adventure to begg the full advantage of your Lordshipp's kindness towards mee, which you have beene pleased soe nobly to offer mee, and esteeming it my very great happinesse to have fallen into your Lordshipp's protection, at a time of my soe much needing it.—As to your Lordshipp's owne concernment, wherein I lately had your commands, touching the providing for your Lordshipp's security in the payment of a Bill of Exchange from Collonel Norwood, I will never give your Lordshipp occasion of altering the opinion you are pleased to owne of my respect to your Lordshipp's concernments, but will see that this bee

done to the best advantage I can for your Lordshipp, and will give Mr. Moone advice of my proceeding therein. . . . . S.P." Holograph: rough draft.

It is amusing to turn from this letter's expressions of the writer's perfect confidence in his Lordship's kindness to the passage of the diary, under date of July 20th 1667, where he says, "Home to dinner "and then to the office, we having dispatched away Mr. Oviatt to Hull, "about our prizes there; and I have wrote a letter of thanks by him "to Lord Bellasis, who had writ to me to offer all his service for my "interest there, but I dare not trust him."

Francis Hosier to Samuel Pepys.

1667, September 25th, London.—Letter from Francis Hosier, Surveyor of Accounts at Dover and other places, in the service of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, to "Samuell Pepys esq. one of the "Principal Officers of his Majesties Navy, at the Navy Office in Seething "Lane, London"; touching the official misdemeanours of Mr. Edward Wivell, accountant in the employment of the aforesaid Commissioners, who is charged by the writer with divers irregularities and graver offences in the performance of his duties at Dover.—Also, a paper of the same date setting more fully and precisely the misdoings of the same Mr. Edward Wivell, who is charged (1) with "Disobedience to Order," (2) "Delay of entering Deliverys in his booke," (3) "Keeping his book of Warrants and Issues contrary to any just method or order," (4) "Ill dealing with the Pursers, (5) "Antedating of Indents, and then excusing it with an untrueth," and (6) "Unfaithfullness to his Master, Esquire Gauden, Victualler of his Majesty's Navy."—Of some historical value for their examples of the petty malfeasances of subordinate servants of the Admiralty, these documents may be serviceable to future biographers of the famous diarist, from the light they throw upon the meaner and more sordid matters to which he gave his attention in the way of official duty.

Sir William Coventry to Samuel Pepys.

[1667], November 30th, late at night, [ ].—"I doubt not but you have heard of an intimation given in the House of Commons of a great discovery to the value of 65,000*l.* of which the King had bin cosened, which tempted the House to send some members to find out the person whoe was said to be very sicke.—The person proved to bee Mr. Gelsthrop, lately Sir William Batten's clerke, and the discovery for the most part is grounded on the frequent practice of the King's ships soone after going out demanding new stores at the next yard they come to. Instance was made of Mr. Lanyon's supplies at Plimmouth, with some reflection on him, but vindicated by Sir Fretchevile Holles. Another thing which sounded great was the losse the King sustained by Sir William['s] contract for Gottenburgh masts, which not being brought in their due time were said to have cost the King eight times the value in hired ships and men-of-warr sent to fetch them. I give you this notice because I have observed his name in former sessions mentioned in the house, which gives mee payn to beleive some who envy his trade would calumniate the officer from those bargaines which perhaps well examined are the best they made for the King. I judge it necessary that as soone as you can [you] look over the bookes and papers relating to those contracts, and lett Sir William Warren give you the reasons of the delay, which I

thinke were some impediments in Sweden, which were afterwards removed (if I mistake not) by my brother. When I see you I shall discourse this matter at large."

H.R.H. The Duke of York to Captain John Kempthorne, R.N.

166$\frac{8}{9}$, March 10th, Newmarket. Warrant, signed H.R.H., Lord High Admiral, directed to Captain John Kempthorne, Commander of a Squadron of Ships in his Majesty's service: Requiring the said Captain and Commander to call and assemble a Court Martial or Courts Martial, consisting of Commanders and Captains of his Majesty's Fleet, in accordance with the directions and provisions of a certain Act of Parliament of the 13th year of his said Majesty's reign, entitled *An Act for establishing Articles and Orders for the Regulating and better Government of his Majesty's Navy, Shipps of Warre and Forces*, and with the same Court or Courts Martial to enquire into and examine concerning the destruction of H.M.S. *Defiance* "lately burnt in the River of Medway neer Chatham," and the stranding near Tangier of H.M.S, *Providence*, a fireship, and also concerning the several abuses and injuries of which the Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Nonsuch* and the Purser of H.M.S. *Dartmouth* have complained to the Lord High Admiral as having been done them by their respective Commanders, "and to pro- "ceed to the triall and conviction of all such person or persons as in "those matters shall have offended against the said articles and orders." —Respecting Samuel Pepys's part in the court-martial on the burning of the *Defiance*, divers particulars appear in entries of "The Diary," of March 1668–9.

Sir Richard Browne to Samuel Pepys.

1670, March 17th [London].—Letter praying the addressee to "convey this enclosed Order to our Deputy Master with what convenient "speed you can to the end he may give timely notice to the partys "concerned in order to their appearance here on Wensday next."— Addressed to "Mr. Pepys, Secretary to the Trinity Company at Trinity House in Water Lane."

The Earl of Essex and Lord Arlington.

1670, [ ].—Questions proposed by the Earle of Essex, on going Ambassador to Denmark, touching the honour, of the Flag &c., with the resolutions signified thereupon by Lord Arlington:—

Questions moved by the Earl of Essex 1670.	*Answers returned to the Questions by Lord Arlington.*
(1.) How the yacht shall behave itself as to lowring the Topsaile or striking the Flagg when I pass the Sound.	His Majesty positively forbids it, accordingly you Lordshipp must not suffer him to doe it.
(2.) What shall be done in case they should shoot from Cronenbourg Castle upon the not lowering the Topsaile.	The Yacht must gett through as well as it can, accordingly your Lordshipp must direct the Captaine to take his advantage by the weather as well as he can.

(3.) What my behaviour shall be at Copenhagen, in case I shall receive such an affront, as to be shott at from the Castle, and what satisfaccion I shall insist upon	In case your Lordshipp be shot at you must notwithstanding land as otherwise you would have done, but to the first Officer of note belonging to the King, who shall present themselves to you, express a resent of the Commander of Cronenbourg's behaviour, saying you shall demand satisfaccion for the affront done you, and not proceed to any part of your Embassy till you have it.
(4.) What answer I shall give to the Danish Agent here, who has intimated this matter to me, or whether I shall take no notice at all of the intimation.	The proper answer to the Danish Agent is, that Mons. Guldenlew in his first overtures here touched upon some regulacion in marine affaires, as your Lordshipp will see more particularly in Mr. Wren's paper, and received for answer by his Majesties command something to this effect, That no innovation should be made to prejudice of the good correspondence betwixt the two Kings.

Written throughout by Samuel Pepys' hand, this memorandum is also endorsed by the Diarist's pen thus, "Anno 1670: Questions "then proposed by the Earle of Essex goeing Ambassador to Denmarke, "touching the Honour of the Flag &c., with the Resolutions signified "thereupon by the Lord Arlington."

Sir Joseph Williamson to Sir Thomas Allin.

1672, May 27th, Whitehall.—"I am commanded by Prince Rupert to signify to you, that his Majesty, finding by the late ill-accident of fire at the Saint Catherine's in how great danger the whole shipping upon the Thames doe ride, directs you as Master of the Trinity House to advise with the Brethren of that Society, with the Navy Officers, the Lieutenant of the Tower, or whom else you shall thinke fitt, by what wayes and meanes such a misfortune might be prevented, by anchoring them either in the streame off of the shore or by putting them into parcells of 10 or 12 each, keepe (?) [them] separate and at a good distance from one another, or what other line of provision can be possibly made to keepe them from all accidentall fires, and in this that no time be lost . . . . ."

Endorsed by Samuel Pepys's pen, "27 May, 1672: Sir Joseph "Williamson to Sir Thomas as Master of Trinity House, directing him "from the King that a method bee considered for the better secureing "the shipps in the river from fire. Occasioned by the late fire upon "this side of the river at Saint Katherine's."—Also, attached to this letter, a memorandum (in Samuel Pepys's handwriting) of matters to be enquired into and considered, for the execution of the directions of the epistle.

Prince Rupert to The Master and Brethren of the Trinity House.

1672, May 29th, Whitehall.—"Gentlemen. The late ill-accident of burning those vessells in the river near St. Katherines shews that there

ought to be some speedy care taken for preventing, as much as may be, the like mischiefs for the future; I desyre you therefore forthwith to take it into your consideracion what may be the best and most effectuall course and to represent it unto me, that I may doe therein what is fitt . . . . ."—Letter of secretarial penmanship with autograph signature endorsed by Samuel Pepys, "Prince Rupert, May 29, 1672."

Samuel Pepys to Sir Richard Browne.

167$\frac{2}{3}$, February 7th, Trinity House.—"Foreseeing through the streightnesse of the place, designed for the holding the Office of the Navy in (untill wee can bee better provided) that wee shall bee constrained to keepe many of the books and papers relateing to the King's affayres in the Trinity House, where they nowe are by your kinde permission, but in a roome which I am very sensible the occasions of your house cannot conveniently spare, I have desired my brother to wayte on you, to lett you know that, if it may bee with your approbation and the Wardens', I shall most willingly remove them up to the second floore, so soone as I have made some conveniencys for the disposall of them; which may bee done by borrowing a little at each end of the great voyd roome there, without any prejudice but rather improvement of the same, and shall be performed at the King's charge or mine, without any expense to the Corporation. To which I shall adde, that being for the sake of my nearenesse to the King's business [ ], I hope with your well likeing to take [there], with my brother, a servant. In partes of his quarters, I shall have the books and papers under my owne eye, and at hand to looke after and make of, as the King's occasions shall call for it, without the delay attending greater distance. If this meetes with your allowance, I beg you to signfy the same by a word to the Wardens, being wholly unwilling to venture on any thing without it, and the disorder my papers and other things are yet in, for want of place to marshall and dispose of them in, calling for what dispach I can make in the getting it done. In which I will not fayle to lett the King and Duke know your perticuler kindnesse, as the well as the Corporations reguard in generall to theyr service . . . . . [P.S.]. I kisse my Lady's hands, and shall be glad by this occasion to understanding something of her, your and family's healths."—Addressed to Sir Richard Browne, Master of the Corporation of the Trinity at Deptford.

On the same paper appears Sir Richard Browne's note of consent running thus:—"Mr. Wardens, I doe well allowe of what our Brother Pepys doth propose in this his letter. And I doe entirely give my consent thereunto. I pray therefore, lett his workmen have free liberty to make alterations accordingly. I doubt nott butt that you will take care that nothinge be donne prejudiciall to the substantiall part of the house . . . . . Your very lovinge freinde, Richard Browne.—Sayes Court; this 7th February, 167$\frac{2}{3}$."

Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House of Deptford Strand.

1673, September 6th, Whitehall.—"Gentlemen, after our hearty commendacions, &c., Wee haveing lately from the Earle of Shaftesbury,

Lord High Chancellor of England, an abstract of a graunt intended to be made by his Majesty to the Countesse of Falmouth, of all the Chaines in the River of Thames betweene London bridge and Bagby's hole, with all the fees and profitts ariseing from the same, and other particulars enumerated in the said graunt, in order to our adviseing his Lordshipp touching the legality and expediency of the same, And well knowing as well the general importance of this matter to the shipping (both English and strangers) tradeing into the river of Thames, as the trust reposed in you by his Majesty in all matters relateing to the management and advantage thereof, Wee have thought fitt to transmitt to you a copy of the said abstract, Praying and requireing you with all speede to take the same into your inquiry and debate, and thereupon to report to us your knowledge or opinions in each particular thereof, relateing as well to its legality and any right or claime to be made to the premisses, either by the Lord High Admiral or any other, as the expediency or inexpediency of haveing any such graunt made in case his Majestie be found at liberty to make the same."—The letter being signed "Anglesey, Ormonde, F. W. Seymour, G. Carteret, and "'by command of the Lords' S. Pepys, and endorsed September 6, "1673. Lords of Admiralty about Chaines."

SAMUEL PEPYS to THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

167$\frac{3}{4}$, January 9th, Derby House.—"My Lords and Gentlemen These are first to give you the enclosed, which I by mistake opened before I had observed the superscription, but soe soone as by the beginning of the contents I found my mistake, I forboare to proceed, and doe here give it you with desire of excuse for the error.—Next I herewith send you a copy of a letter, brought this morning to my hands from Captain Rooth, touching the provideing some creditt by which the *Advice* and *Sweepstakes* may be supplyed abroad with some provisions and necessaryes, if there shalbe occasion.—I doe conjecture by the hand that brought it, that the proposition hath arisen from the Turky Company, and that upon your application to them they will not make difficulty of giveing you the creditt desired, and wherein I apprehend a good service may happen to be done to his Majesty, without danger of any possible prejudice. I therefore thought fitt to send it to you, with my opinion that it may be advisable to make use of it, which I leave you to consider.—I doe take notice of the letter you enclosed me to day from the Downes, touching the soldiers, as well as in relation to their mutinous behaviour to the Master of the vessell, as the necessityes which I feare doe but too reasonably provoke them to it. What remedy can be put to it more then is I know not, which is that soe soon as ever the *Greyhound* comes backe from Calais (whether shee went with Sir William Lockhart and some other of his soldiers) shee is ordered to convoy them over.—As to that of victualls, how they came short of all other species, and have only bread and cheese remaning I can hardly guesse, but doe pray that you wilbe pleased to use some meanes that orders may be speedily sent to Dover for furnishing the Master of the Vessell with a moneths or two's provisions, it being his Majesties pleasure that it should be done . . . . ."

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK to THE MASTER, WARDENS, AND ASSISTANTS OF THE TRINITY HOUSE.

167$\frac{4}{5}$, February 8th, St. James's.—Letter of secretarial penmanship with autograph subscription and signature, announcing that

William Lord Maynard comptroller of his Majesty's Household has begged the writer to recommend to the addressees his Lordship's desire "to have a grant of the reversion of the Ballast Office "for twenty-one years to commence after the expiracion or "determinacion of the lease already made to George Bowman esq.," and intimating that His Royal Highness shall regard it as a particular mark of their respect to himself, if the aforesaid Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House will satisfy Lord Maynard's desire in that matter, and also intimating that their compliance with his Lordship's said desire "wilbe acceptable to his Majesty."

CHARLES THE SECOND to THE MASTER, WARDENS, AND ASSISTANTS OF THE TRINITY HOUSE.

167$\frac{4}{5}$, February 10th, The Court at Whitehall.—Letter under the King's sign-manual and signet announcing that, whereas his Majesty formerly granted unto the addressees "the soyle of the river "of Thames from Staines Bridge to the river of Medway," now in the tenure of George Boreman esq. by virtue of an unexpired lease made by them to the said George Boreman, His Majesty recommends the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants to grant a lease of the reversion of the Ballast Office for twenty-one years to William Lord Maynard, Comptroller of his Majesty's household, to commence on the expiration the lease of the same office made to the aforesaid George Boreman.—This letter was found amongst the Pepys Papers, that came into Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin's possession in 1889.

WILLIAM HEWER to . . . .

1675, November 4th, Derby House.—Letter announcing the appointment of Sir Anthony Deane to the post of Comptroller of the Victualling Office and Commissioner of the Navy, in succession to Sir Jeremy Smith, deceased.—"I received a letter this morning, though not signed by any body, yet by the direction I finde it from your selfe, being subscribed by your owne hand. And in answer to it, you may please to know that, hearing of Sir Jeremy's decease, my Master waited on the King, the Duke being present, and Sir Anthony Deane with the Duke's concurrance has kissed the King's hand, upon his confirmeing his former promise to him of succeeding Sir Jeremy Smith."—The "my master" of this brief note was, of course, Samuel Pepys.

SIR LEOLINE JENKINS to SAMUEL PEPYS.

1676, June 24th., O.S., Nimegue.—"I take leave, even at this distance, to beg your favour, and by that means to implore the protection of my most Honoured Lords the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to the Register and the Marshall of the Court of Admiralty. They, as well as myself, are very much out of purse in expences necessarily and unavoidably made in severall Sessions held for Criminall Matters. Such sessions, when offenders are taken in hold, must necessarily be kept to prevent fayler of Justice. The Judges and Commissioners that attend (and there are now about fortie in Commission) are certainely detained one whole day, some times two; they must eat, and they expect to doe it, as it hath been done in all times, at the charges of the Admiralle. Tis true, the Judge of the Admiralty hath been used to bear one half,

the Register and the Marshall the other. This they might doe formerly much more easily then now they can; for besides that they had all Admirall-Rights and Perquisites in the river of Thames, which were considerable before the Lords of the severall bordering manors came to medle in them (which was, in a manner, but since the Troubles), and to sweep them away under pretence of being things lying and found infrà Corpus Comitatus. I may adde their places before that Prohibitions took away all and all manner of Causes from the Admiralty were worth treble (I might safely say more) of what now they are: I speak of times of peace onely. What gratuities or salaries the Registers and Marshalls formerly had, if any, I am not so well able to tell: but sure I am the Judges had both: they had 100*l.* a year salarie out of his Majesties Exchequer, and that will appear out of the state of the yearly expences of the Crown to have been payd till the latter end of King James's reigne. Besides they have had constant yearly gratuities, sometimes 200 sometimes 300*l.* a year, that the Admirall assigned them out of the Revenue of his office, which was constantly payd and audited in that Court. I speak not of ancient times. It was so while the Earl of Nottingham was Admirall: but since, the salaries have not been payd, and the gratuities have run into another channell. In trueth, Sir, I would not be understood to plead for my self, but as I think it extremely necessary those Criminall Courts should be kept up, so I fear it will be absolutely impossible to doe it, unlesse the charges be born some other way then by the officers, who as they have no salary so the perquisites of their places will not half maintain a man of capacity for such stations. I have, I think, sometimes told you the value of my place, I am ashamed to putt it in writing; the Register's and the Marshall's (their drudgery considered) are in proportion. I doe the the rather beg your favour, Sir, for the present poor Officers, for that, in good trueth they doe deserve as fully well in their places as any their predecessors that I have memory of, either upon a personall knowledge of them, or upon what is to be seen of their abilities, paines and faithfullnesse in our Registries. But that which I mainly plead and am concerned for are those Criminall Sessions, which, if I understand any thing rightly, are of great use to preserve our English discipline among sea-faring men, and consequently to carry on our navigacion and commerce . . . . . "

Endorsed "Nimeguen: 24th June 1676. Sir Leolin Jenkins to Mr. " Pepys, touching the want of fitting incouragement and support to " the Officers of the Court of Admiralty."

Sir William Petty to Sir Robert Southwell.

1676, October 30th, Dublin.—"Extract," in Samuel Pepys's handwriting "out of Sir William Petty's Letter from Dublin to Sir Robert Southwell at Kingsale, bearing date the 30th October, 1676." Also, on the same paper and in the same handwriting, "Another Extract out of another like letter" by the same Sir William to the same Sir Robert, dated on the 14th of November 1676. The paper being endorsed by Samuel Pepys "1676, Sir William Petty's Hypothesis of a Scale of Creatures."

The Same to the Same.

167$\frac{6}{7}$, January 13th, Dublin.—Letter touching the writer's essay on the Scale of Creatures and his invention of a Chariot with a single

wheel. Of this curious invention the writer says, "I have . . . . " actually made and finished the chariot which I was modiling in " England, in which I maintaine (1) that the rider is at extreame ease, " and may for ought I know bee able to travell in it 3 dayes together " night and day, (2) the horse hath noe weight upon him, caryes " nothing, but drawes only, and the rider can help him goeing up or " downe a hill by the inclination or reclination of his body, (3) over- " throwing may be most easily prevented, but if it be overthrowne even " upon a heape of flints the rider can have noe harme, (4) It turneth as " short as as a horse and can goe wherever a horse can, for it was " designed for Kerry. Notwithstanding all which you may if you " please call it the paceing saddle, as a name that will best please the " Court . . . . "—Endorsed by Samuel Pepys, "Dublyn, January " 13th 1676: Sir William Petty to Sir Robert Southwell about his " Scale of Creatures and his Invention of a single-wheel'd Chariot."— Also, an undated Letter from Sir William Petty to his "Deare Couzin," Sir Robert Southwell; setting forth particulars of his Treatise on the Scale of Creatures, endorsed "Sir William Petty's scheme of his ntended discourse, touching the Scale of Creatures."

Sir Leoline Jenkins to Samuel Pepys.

1677, May 10th, O.S., Nimegue.—Letter moving Mr. Pepys on behalf of the Comte de Wallenstein, now in England, who wishes to "be gone to morrow for the Hague (not intending above one dayes stay there)" and who "meets with no information here from M. Crampricht the " Imperiall Minister at the Hague, what instances he hath procured to " be made at Court for his Majesties favor to order a yacht for his " transport."

H.R.H. The Duke of York to Samuel Pepys.

1667, October 5th, Newmarket.—"This pacquet came hither this morning after you were gone, and coming by expresse, I thought there might be something of consequence in it, and so opened it, and such letters as [I] thought might have newze in them, but did not reade any that at first sight I found not to concerne the publike. I gave Mr. Secretary Coventry the letter to him, who will answer it. As for the convoy desired by the Canary marchants, when his Majisty comes to London, he will see what can be done; if they have one, they must be more orderly, then the last tyme they had one. James."

Holograph: endorsed by Samuel Pepys, "5th October 1677, New- " markett: His Royal Highness to S.P. upon occasion of his opening of a " packett of S.P. there after he was gon thence." Attached by a wafer to this letter is a paper, displaying this note, to wit, "For Mr. Pepys. " This packet came to Newmarket for Mr. Pepys, after he was come " thence: soe the Duke opened it, and haveing sealed it up againe, " hath sent it to him under a cover to J. W."

Sir Palm[er] Fairborne to Samuel Pepys.

1680, May 24th, Tanger.—" . . . . This inclosed is what I sent this post; butt, Mr. Fitzgarld being design'd of a suden for England by my Lord, I have not time to add much more, onely desire you to poses yourselfe with the oppinion, that itt will be impossible ever

to maintaine this garrission by any other ways butt by oppen warr, unless the enimie would condesend in time of peace to fortifyeing the towne which soe farr as I can learne the[y] absolutely refuse, butt upon consideration of powder are willing . . . . to carry on the work for the mole, by which you may conclud that the enimie doe onely defer their atempt againe the toune till the mole be made more convenient for them. Therfore it will be more for the King and Kingdomes servis (I say if his Majestie cannot maynetaine itt with such a force, that we may be able to beat them in the field) to blow bothe toune and mole up. This I have indeavored to digest amongst my friends as most proper, and what I forsee must be the end." Endorsed by Samuel Pepys, "Tanger : May the 24th, 1680, Sir Palm[er] Fairborne to Mr. Pepys."

John Evelyn to Samuel Pepys.

1680, June 25th, Whitehall.—"I did not intend to have given you this interruption this morning, and therefore did not write any answer to your kind [ ] forbidding me to trouble you this day, when you had so much better company; but when your servant was gon, reflecting on the excuse you injoyne me to make Sir Jos. Williamson this evening, I could not forbeare to wish, that (if it were possible) you would give one halfe-houre of your presence and assistance toward (as I think) the most material concerne of a Society, which ought not to be dissolved for want of a redresse, which is yet certainely in its power; and I would not have it thought, that you therefore absent yourselfe, because in giving a free suffrage, it may possibly displease someone in the company, that will be brought to no tollerable termes. I do assure you we shall want one of your courage and addresse to encourage and carry on this affaire. You know we do not usually fall on buisinesse til pretty late, in expectation of a fuller company; and therefore, if you decently could fall in amongst us by 6 or 7, it would (I am sure) infinitely oblige not onely those who meete, but the whole Society.—As to the queries, they are of that substance, as I were soe immodest [as] to pretend I should any time (much lesse at present) be able to give you full satisfaction. But [as] soone as I get home (which I hope to do after I have kissed your hands to-morrow) and have a little time to rummage my slender collection, I will endeavour to let you see how exceedingly I am disposed to promote any commands which come from Mr. Pepys."—Endorsed by Pepys, "June the 25th, "1680. Mr. Evelyn to Mr. Pepys, about being present at a Committee "of the Royall Society, and his answering S. P.'s quæries to him "about the Navigacion of England."

John Evelyn (Son of John Evelyn, the Diarist) to Samuel Pepys.

[1680]. Letter that accompanied a set of encomiastic verses on H.R.H. the Duke of York, written by the younger Mr. Evelyn at the moment, when Charles II. had determined to recall his brother to England, and restore him to the office of Lord High Admiral. Four of the fifty-four verses of the feeble poem run in these words,

> "One only thing was left unfinish't yet,
> At once our joys and safety to compleat;
> Which our Great Pilot saw, and strait commands
> The fleet be rescued from unskillfull hands."

In the letter Samuel Pepys is entreated to offer the verses to the Duke's consideration, should the Secretary of the Admiralty "think them worthy of being laid at his Royall Highnesses feet." The epistle is addressed to "Samuel Pepys at his House in Yorke Buildings."

Doctor Thomas Gale, Head Master of Saint Paul's School, to Samuel Pepys.

1681, December 3rd [ ]. Letter on the significance of the Latin word "Versoria" and the antiquity of the helmsman's office. Addressed to "the Honourable Samuel Pepys esq. at Mr. Euer's house in Yorke Buildings," the letter is endorsed by Pepys's pen, "December "the 3rd 1681. Dr. Gale to Mr. Pepys, touching the true construccion "of the word [Versoria] &c. and the antiquity of the Title and Office of "[Steerman] both in England and Norway." Six other papers of critical points and scholastic matters by the same modest scholar and famous schoolmaster."

The Earl of Sunderland to Roger L'Estrange.

1684, August 30th, The Court at Winchester. Letter directing L'Estrange in His Majesty's name to discover the shorthand writer, who took notes of the proceedings at the trials of Ireland, the five Jesuits, and Langhorne, and also the transcribers who copied the shorthand notes in full for the press, and to require them to produce the original notes and copies and give account of them; this order being given because questions have arisen as to the accuracy of several passages of the printed reports of those trials. This letter was found in the collection of Pepys Papers that came to the possession of Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin in 1889.

H.R.H. Duke of York to Samuel Pepys.

1684, September 19th, Winchester.—"I had last night, when I came from Portsmouth, yours of the 17: and as to what you propose, concerning the other Lieutenant for the *Phenix*, it will be tyme enough, when I come to London, to resolve ont, I intending to be there on wensday next. The French Embassador spake to me this night, for a yacht, to carry the Siam envoyes, for Calais, that are sent to France. Lett them have it, when they aske for it." Holograph. Endorsed, "Winchester, September 19th, 1684. His Royal Highness to Mr. Pepys."

H.R.H. Duke of York to Samuel Pepys.

1684, October 17th, Newmarkett.—"This evening I received yours of the 16: and spake to his Majesty about the *St. David*, and 'tis his pleasure, she be payd of, and layd up, which is all I have to say now, but that I intend to be at London on thursday next.—James." Holograph. Endorsed by Pepys, "Newmarkett, October 17th, 1684: His Royall Highness to Mr. Pepys upon the paying-off the *St. David*."

H.R.H. Duke of York to Samuel Pepys.

[1684, November 4th], St. James's, Friday afternoone.—"I forgott this morning to give you orders for a yacht for the Marquis de Richelieu,

his wife and family, to carry them over to France, lett them have an order for one as sone as may be, they only staying for one to transport them.—James." This holograph letter bore neither year-date nor month-date when it came to Samuel Pepys's hand; but he endorsed it, "Novem- "ber 4th, 1684. His Royall Highness to Mr. Pepys, about a yacht for "the Marquess of Richelieu."

Titus Oates *alias* Otes to James the Second.

1685, May 18th, [London.]—"To the King's most Excellent Majesty: The humble petition of Titus Otes most humbly shews that Judgment having on Saturday last been entred in your Majesty's Court of King's Bench against your peticioner on two indictments of perjury assigned in evidence delivered above six years since in cases of high treason committed against his late Majesty of Blessed Memory by severall persons convicted attainted and executed for the same: the truth of which evidence was after strict and mature examination solemnly approved by his said late Majesty in Councell, the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, all the Judges of England and severall juryes. And for that there are manifest errors in the Proceedings and Judgements aforesaid against your peticioner,—Your peticioner most humbly prayes your Majesty's warrant to the Lord Keepor of your Great Seale of England to grant your peticioner two writtes of error to the Lord Chief Justice of your Majesty's said Court of King's Bench to be directed, Requiring him to bring before your Majesty in Parliament att your Parliament to be held at Westminster the 19th of May instant the Records of the Processes and Judgements against your peticioner on both the inditements aforesayd that upon inspection thereof by your Majesty in Parliament your Majesty may cause to bee further done what of right ought to be done therein And that in the meane time execution of the said Judgements be stayed. And your peticioner shall ever pray &c., Titus Otes."—This original petition is endorsed by the pen of Samuel Pepys, "May 18th, 1685: A Peticion of Dr. Otes to the King for Writts of "Error to be granted him for the bringing his Cause into Parliament, "and staying execution of the late judgement against him.—Memor- "andum, That he was this day the first time sett in the pillory."

James the Second to Sir John Tippetts and Sir Richard Haddock, knts., and James Sotherne, esq., Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy.

168$\frac{4}{5}$. January 6th, The Court at Whitehall.—"Our Will and Pleasure is that, in order to our being rightly informed in the particulars following, and some demands of Mr. Pepys depending thereon, with relation to his past services as Clerke of the Acts of the Navy and Secretary of the Admiralty, you doe forthwith (from the originall boakes and papers remaining with you, and in the office of our Navy) duly inquire into and informe yourselfes touching the said severall particulars and report the issue of such your enquirys to us in writing without delay.—(1) The value of the yearly sallary enjoyed by Mr. Pepys as Clerke of the Acts of the Navy, and the totalls of his receipts thereon, during the time of his holding that employment.—(2) The value of the yearly sallarys allowed to each of the 2 persons, appointed to the joynt execution of that office, upon Mr. Pepys's removall from the same.—(3) The yearly sallary enjoyed by Sir William Coventry, as Secretary to Us, during our

holding the office of Lord High Admirall of England, and as a Commissioner of the Navy, within the same time; with the like of what has been allowed to Mr. Pepys, either as Secretary of the Admiralty, or Commissioner of the Navy, during his sayd Secretaryshipp, and the totall of what his receipts therein amounted to.—And for soe doing, this shall bee your Warrant."—The body of this letter, under the King's sign-manual, countersigned by Samuel Pepys, appears to be in Pepys's handwriting.

Sir William Petty's Statement of his Religious Tenets.

1687, February [ ].—"The Spirituall Estate of W. P. (1) He doth believe that Jesus of Nazareth is the son of God, borne of a virgin, and that this Article is the onely Rock upon which Christ built his Church, and to the beleif whereof salvation is promised. This beleif is not derived from his witt or learning, nor is revealed by flesh and blood, but the pure guift and Grace of God; Nor is any judge of controversy necessary in this case.—(2) He believes that God is, that he is the truth and righteousnesse; that he is a rewarder of them that seek him, and that he is to be worshiped in spirit and in truth, and that those who fear him shall be accepted by him. In all which there is no need of a judge of controverseys.—(3) He beleiveth that internall righteousnesse is, to do as we would be done unto, the same being to fulfill the Law and the preachings of the Prophets; and in this case God has made every man to be his owne judge. —(4) He hath severall times perused the books of the holy scriptures, and believes the matters of fact related in them to be all true, and that the Doctrines set downe in them are to be followed; but he doth not beleive the every word of these great books (being more then any child, idiot, illiterate or barbarous person can remember or understand) are necessary to Salvation. Wherefore he hath drawn out of the whole a small extract, consisting onely of such texts as are plainer then any comment which he ever saw, and trusteth to the mercy of God, to have been his guide in the same.—(5) As to external righteousnesse, he thinketh him to be vir bonus qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat.—(6) As to controversys which may arise out of the premisse, he thinketh it safe and decent to hearken to them who sit in Moses's chaire, and that every soul be subject to the higher powers, and that two or 3 met together in the name of God do make a competent church, and that Vox populi is vox Dei."—This paper, in Sir William Petty's handwriting, was found in the large body of writings, formerly in the possession of Samuel Pepys, that came into Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin's possession in 1889.

Sir William Petty to His Son.

1687, December [ ].—"Deare Child. The scriptures are a book, which require a yeares time to read deliberately. and the common preaching is to dilate every versicle or period thereof into above 1,000 discourses, each of an howr long.—Now because it doth not seem to stand with the justice and goodnesse of Almighty God, to put the eternal weal and woe of children, idiots, Americans, slaves and illiterate persons upon so vast a worke, I venture to advise you in the first place to secure the few following points, mentioned in this following Paper, praying God to direct you to all the rest, and to make you what he would have you to be, and lead you into all truth.

"An Abridgement of the Scriptures; Or The 32 Points of a Christian's Compasse.

"(1) In the begining God made Heaven and Earth, (2) He made man after his own image, (3) Breathing into him the spirit of life, (4) God is a rewarder of them that seek him, (5) He that feareth God, and worketh righteousness shall be accepted of him in all nations, (6) To do as one would be done unto, is to fullfill the Law and the Prophets, (7) Whensoever a sinner shall repent from the bottome of his heart, God will forgive him, (8) Let every soule be subject to the higher powers, for the powers which are, are from God, (9) Submit to the Ordinances of man, for conscience or for God's sake, (10) Jesus of Nazareth is the onely Son of the liveing God, (11) And came into the world to save sinners, (12) Is risen from the dead, and ascended into heaven, (13) Shall come again to judge the quick and the dead, (14) There is a life everlasting and a second death, (15) Whosoever believeth in Jesus shall be saved, (16) Faith in Jesus is the free guift and grace of God and comes by hearing, (17) Charity is the chief of all virtues, (18) The divel was a lyer and deceiver from the begining, a tempter and executioner of God's vengeance, (19) Angels are ministring spirits and messengers from God, (20) Hell is the finall condition of impenitent miscreants, hipocrites and reprobates, (21) Heaven the contrary, (22) The kingdome of heaven is the reign of the blessed, (23) The keys of the kingdome is faith in Jesus, (24) The gospel, the manifestation of Christ, (25) Preaching, the declaration that Christ is risen from the dead, (26) Martyrs, who dyed in the testimony thereof, (27) The invisible church of Christ is those who truely believe in him, (28) The external church are those who say so, formed into a civitas, by and under that name, (29) When 2 or 3 are gathered together in God's name, He will be in the midst of them, (30) The Trinity is incomprehensible, (31) A sacrament is an outward sign of an inward grace, as also a sealed covenant between God and man, (32) Antichrist, or, contrary to Christ, is who pretends to all the kingdomes of the world by colour of being vicar to him that expressely disowned the same, and even of dividing inheritances, disposing of tribute, and all other branches of worldly authority."—Endorsed "Sir W. P. Directions about the Scriptures. December 1687." This paper, by an eminent and worthy gentleman, was found amongst the papers, formerly in the possession of Samuel Pepys, that came into the hands of Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin in 1889.

Sir Robert Southwell to Samuel Pepys.

1687, December 23rd, King's Weston.—"You will not wonder when soe great a man is fallen as our friend Sir William Petty, that I should condole the losse. I had some share in his friendshipp, and you in his high esteeme. Soe we are both sufferers, and till wee can repayre it, 'tis but reasonable that we comfort each other. I formerly gave you the copy of a letter which he writt to some philosophicall, but angry Divine, about motion, time, place or some such things. I have lost what I had and wish you could repayre me. . . . . My son has beene at home with me about these three monthes, having done with Oxford; but it was great mortification to him, that he should be that single night from Oxford, when you were soe very kind in your passing by to send for him. We are here among the Trees, and sometimes joyning our heads to understand the usefull things of this life. . . . . ." —Addressed to Samuel Pepys, esq., &c., "in Yorke Building, London,"

the letter is endorsed in Samuel Pepys's hand, "December the 23rd, "1687. Sir Robert Southwell to Mr. Pepys, upon the death of Sir "William Petty, Praying Mr. Pepys to look up a paper of his, and "giving an account of his son."

MR. (afterwards "Sir") JAMES HOUBLON to SAMUEL PEPYS.

1688, August 31st [London].—Letter containing particulars of the "sad story of the earthquake at Lima." Also, an account of some of the consequences of the same catastrophe, by a correspondent dating from Lima 29th October 1687.—Endorsed "August 31th 1688. Mr. James "Houblon to Mr. Pepys: Some Observations upon the late Earthquake "at Lima. And upon the Motions abroad, towards the Revolution "which afterwards happened here."

THOMAS TANNER (afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph) to SAMUEL PEPYS.

1695, March 29th, Queen's College, Oxford.—"Worthy Sir. The countenance and encouragement you were pleased to give my raw studies in your late kind letter exact my humblest thanks and acknowledgement. Those talents and virtues you therein mentioned are not worthy of your notice, much less, your esteem; and the meaness of them will sufficiently appear by the book I herewith send. This I humbly desire you to accept out of that sincere respect, which (outside private obligations) I shall always pay to a person, wherein all the characters and accomplishments of a gentleman and a scholar, are so happily united. The honour of being known to you I reckon among the good fortunes of my life, and I shall do my utmost endeavour to make myself in some measure worthy of it. Your modesty needed not have made so many apologies for your catalogue, the accuracy of which and the goodness of the MSS. shew the industry and judgement of the Collector; it will gain credit to the rest of our catalogues, and doe great service to the learned world. . . . . [P.S.] Query, Grey Fryers—now Christ-Hospitall." Letter endorsed by Samuel Pepys, "March 29th, Oxford. Mr. Tanner to S. P. accompanying the Notitia Monastica."

JOHN WALLIS D.D., Oxon, to SAMUEL PEPYS.

1699, May 2nd, Oxford.—"Sir. I had the favour of seeing yours to Dr. Charlet, before that to me (of the same date) came to hand. I had, before, desired Mr. Glyn to wait on you, (not to beg your thanks, but) to know whether you had received the Book (which being what you value, I would not have it lost). And I did it the rather, to give him the opportunity of being known to you: because I thought he might possibly acquaint you with somewhat (particularly concerning the winds) which might be new, and not unacceptable to you. The value you please to put upon my performances (though I allow it to have much of addition from your great civilitie) doth flatter me the more, as proceeding from a person of judgement. As to the business of decipher-ing (that you may not think it quite deplorable when I dy), I have two girls (daughters of my daughter Blencoes) who are able to master a plain English cipher which hath no more (or not much more) than a new alphabet (which was heretofore thought a great matter), and a brother of theirs (yet a youth), who hath allready deciphered some English letters, as difficult as most of that kind that have come to my

hands. And if our Statesmen were so diligent, as perhaps they might [be], to intercept such: I would set him to work upon them. But as to French letters, he must be excused till he understand the language. But things of this nature (I find by experience) are more admired, than encouraged. 'Tis a busyness of so much labour and study, and requires so much of patience and sagacity, that it will scarce turn to account. An ordinary clark will make better wages, at easyer work, When I shal have the honour to wait on you at London, I cannot say . . . . . ."—Directed to "the Honorable Samuel Pepys, Esq., at his house in Yorke House Buildings, near the Water-side, in the Strand, London" this letter is endorsed by Pepys, "Oxford, May 2nd, 1699. Dr. Wallis to S. P. upon the business of decyphering, and provision in his own family against its being lost when hee dyes, with the little proportion between its Work and its Reward."

ROGER GALE, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to SAMUEL PEPYS.

1700, May 14th, T. C. C. [*i.e.* Trinity College, Cambridge]. "Honoured Sir, It was, I confesse, some surprize to me, that I heard not from you in so long a time after I had given you notice of your desired Erasmus; and I could not but fear, what I am now extremely sorry to hear was the occasion of it, some illnesse, tho' what you have lately undergone, is far beyond what I could have imagined, and therefore I must the more congratulate your happy recovery, which I heartily do, and wish for the long and prosperous continuance of your health, which I presume to promise myselfe, since it has been able to so vigorously withstand such a shock as this last accident must needs have given it. I must own I ought to have acquainted you with ἕυρηκα again, but my too well grounded suspicion of your being indisposed made me cautious how I gave you farther trouble, which I hope will plead my excuse. I now send you, Sir, what you have so long desired, and I should be glad to hear it gives you the satisfaction I wish it may; and if you will be pleased, and your ease will permitt you to lett me know of your receipt of it by a letter, it will be sufficient for my security to the College, and I believe give you the least trouble that way. I hear no more of my father's coming to town, but on the contrary that it is deferred, and I have grounds to think he will hardly be there this summer, his talking of it after this manner being now pretty usuall . . . . . "—Endorsed by Pepys, "May 24th, 1700, Cambridge. My cosin Roger Gale to S. P. accompanying Erasmus' Autograph MSS. of Libanius's Orations." The son of Thomas Gale, D.D., Master of St. Paul's School, London, and in later time Dean of York, the writer of this letter became a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1697.

J. JACKSON to his Uncle SAMUEL PEPYS.

1701, March 25th, Cadiz.—"Honoured Sir, I left Sevil on Saturday morning last, came to Gibraltar on Munday; staid there Tuesday; and arrived here last night; where I have seen some very ridiculous processions and pageantry relating to this holy time. I am now under some care concerning my return to Madrid; being unwilling to suffer a 2^{d} time by uncertain advices. Some letters say the 4th, others the 9th of the next month is fixt for the publick Entrada; and Sir William Rodger is of opinion it will not be so

soon as either. I shall therefore wait here till Monday, to see what that day's post may bring of certain herein. I am very well satisfied with the sight of Gibraltar, and should have taken a stepp to Ceuta, but for the hast I was in for my getting back in time to Madrid, if I found it feasible. The Straights are much narrower than I thought, and with the addition of some forts, and carrying the Moles out further at Gibraltar, which 2 French Engineers are now actually [in designing]; I fear the enemy will have a secure harbour there for a squadron of ships sufficient wherby to exclude us the Streights. I could see Ceuta very plain, and hear the noise and discern the smoak of the guns, which are continually firing between the Moors and Spaniards. The *Mary* Frigate, Captain Pindar commander, brings you this; and being just ready to sail, affords me opportunity for no more at present, then to begg your blessing. . . . . ."—Letter addressed to Samuel Pepys "at his house in York-Buildings, London."

SAMUEL PEPYS to the Reverend (? JOHN HUDSON, Librarian of the Bodleian Library).

1702, September 29th, Clapham.—"Reverend Sir. You will (I hope) impute to the true occasion of it the late trouble you had from mee, through the absence of my honcured friend the Maister; your so generous undergoeing whereof, I must borrow some of the Maister's help (when returned) in the payment of the acknowledgements oweing to you both from him and mee for on that occasion, and more particlarly (*sic*) from myselfe for the too advantagious mention you make of my late small instance of respect to your august body, and to the memory of the illustrious Dr. Wallis.—Nor had you been so long without this, but for my dayly expectation of haveing something from himselfe, that might properly leade mee to the second part of the thankes I have to pay you on Mr. Dundasses score, who has this day sent mee word, of his haveing out done his patterne, by as much space left, as would beare another Lord's Prayer; and therefore askes my order, how I will have it filled. Which hee shall have by and by from mee; soe as I shall hope (if I could thinke it possible) to be able in a post or 2 to give you an account of such a performance, as nothing but what you have shewen him at Oxford, would ever have drawn from him. . . . . ."

JOHN EVELYN on the *Clepsamidium Nauticum*.

[ ]. Paper in John Evelyn's handwriting, without either signature or date, on the *Clepsamidium Nauticum*, a newly invented hour glass, "which (as pretended) is not in the least obnoxious to the concussion of the ship, which it gives to all other inventions for the measure of time at sea, and more usefull then the Pendulum Clocks, especially in long and tedious voyages, when commonly neere the Tropics they contract rust, and become in a manner useless." Endorsed by Samuel Pepys, "Mr. Evelyn's description of a new Sea-Hour-Glasse."

MATTHEW WREN, Secretary of H.R.H. Duke of York, to SAMUEL PEPYS.

[ ] November 4th [ ].—"Since I saw you I received a letter from Sir Robert Vyner, wherein he tels me al his present carpenters, nine in number, are prest from his house in Lombard Street. I cannot think that those imployed to press are discreet men to sweep al the workmen from the house of so considerable a person in the City, and

by way of revinge, I desire they may be al releast. But, if the necessity of the publique service and good example wil not permit that, I pray let the first six be immediately discharged, that being the least we can do for a gentleman of so much worth, and so good a friend." At the foot of the brief letter appears a list of the names of the nine workmen.

VII.—Danby Papers.

This small but very interesting group of papers consists of these seventeen writings, to wit, (1.) 167$\frac{7}{8}$, January 9th.—Letter from the Earl of Danby to the Hon. Ralph Montagu, English Ambassador in France. (2) 167$\frac{7}{8}$, January 11th, N.S.—Letter from the Hon. Ralph Montagu to the Earl of Danby. (3) 167$\frac{7}{8}$. January 12th.—Letter from the same to the same. (4) 167$\frac{7}{8}$, January 14th.—Letter from the Earl of Danby to the Hon. Ralph Montagu. (5) 167$\frac{7}{8}$, January 17th.—Letter from the same to the same. (6) 167$\frac{7}{8}$, January 18th.—Letter from the Hon. Ralph Montagu to the Earl of Danby. (7) 1678, March 25th.—Letter from the Earl of Danby to the Hon. Ralph Montagu. (8) 1678, March 25th.—Paper of the particulars of the Terms of Peace proposed by Spain and Holland to France. (9) 1678. April 11th.—Letter from the Hon. Ralph Montagu to the Earl of Danby. (10) 1679, August 29th.—Letter, dated from *The Tower*, from the Earl of Danby to the Earl of Carnarvon. (11) 1681, March 13th.—Letter dated from *The Tower* from the Earl of Danby to Lord Norreys. (12) 168$\frac{9}{1}$, March . The Humble Petition dated from *The Tower* of Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby, Prisoner in the Tower of London, to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled. (13) 1682.—Letter, dated from *The Tower*, from the Earl of Danby to Charles the Second. (14 and 15) Two curious undated papers of two several schemes for injuring the Hon. Ralph Montagu, papers creditable neither to their author, Henry Guy, Secretary of the Treasury, nor to the Earl of Danby, for the gratification of whose animosity against the Hon. Ralph Montagu they were drawn. (16) 168$\frac{4}{5}$, February 9th.—Letter, dated from *The Tower*, from the Earl of Danby to the Earl of Carnarvon. (17) 1690, July 21st.—Letter dated from London, from Thomas Osborne, Marquis of Carmarthen and Earl of Danby to Robert Bertie, third Earl of Lindsey.

Of these seventeen writings, the first nine relate to one of the darkest passages of our national story, when the Lord Treasurer of England and the English Ambassador at the Court of France, acting with the approval, if not at the original contrivance and instigation, of Charles the Second, were concerned in negotiations, on which honourable Englishmen, even at this distance of time from the shameful incidents, reflect with mingled feelings of humiliation and anger. Throwing new light on the ways in which the Lord Treasurer and the English Ambassador intrigued with the ministers of Louis the Fourteenth, in order to sell England's honour for French gold, the eight letters that passed between Danby and Montagu in the earlier months of 1678, whilst they were employed in the disgraceful business, also afford much remarkable testimony to the way in which Danby in his old age, when he had risen to be Duke of Leeds, garbled and falsified the documents which he published in his *Copies and Extracts of some Letters* (1710),—the fraudulent book which he hastened to offer to the world for his own advantage, as soon as the Duke of Montagu's

death had removed from this life the person who could have demonstrated most effectually the falseness of the ignoble compilation. It would be vain for any apologist of the first Duke of Leeds to suggest that some nameless compiler should be regarded as the actual falsifier of the printed papers that were offered to readers in enduring type, under the sanction of the duke's name and title. For the old man's handwriting on the documents, now for the first time printed sincerely and exactly, demonstrates that, though he may be presumed to have been aided in his literary toil by a transcriber for the press and a corrector of proofs, the first Duke of Leeds was himself the manipulator and editor-in-chief of the untruthful "copies" and fraudulent "extracts," that he with his own hand manipulated his manuscripts for the printer, and that in doing so he was guilty of at least one amazing act of forgery, and divers other sorts of dishonesty. Montagu having breathed his last breath, the first Duke of Leeds seems to have imagined that he could safely do what he pleased with his private papers; but now that more than a hundred and eighty years have passed over his grave, the papers have come to light, which show him to have been as cunning and unscrupulous in his decay as he was in the perfect vigour of his middle age.

In justice to a gentleman who knows thoroughly the manuscripts which he has gathered with excellent discrimination, and who has written about some of them with fine historic insight and unusual ability, I may here observe that before he submitted his *Danby Papers* to my consideration, Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin had carefully collated them with the garbled and falsified versions of them printed by the first Duke of Leeds, and that on laying the same original writings before me, he called my attention to the way in which they had been dealt with by the editor of *Copies and Extracts of some Letters* (1710). Whatever credit may be due to the discoverer of the Duke's way of dealing with historic evidence should be given to Mr. Hodgkin.

The Earl of Danby to the Hon. Ralph Montagu, English Ambassador in France.

167$\frac{7}{8}$, January 9th, London.—"My Lord, I received the favour of two of yours by two several expresses on Munday last, together with one for the King, which I immediately gave him. I did not return you any answer by that post because I could have then informed you of nothing more than my receipt of them; but since that time his Majestie has been constantly in Councill twice a day, and is not yett come to a resolution of what he shall say to Monsr Barillon [being very unwilling to come to a rupture with France, and yett scarce seeing how to avoid it]. Hee shewd mee your letter, and as you therein supposed, the Ambassador has quitted the demand of putting off the Parliament, and offers the suspencion provided his Majestie will bee brought to no declaracion against him; but his Majestie cannot find it practicable [how to keep his Parliament in any sort of order], when the King of France shall at the same time bee in the field, and taking towns: hee heartily wishes also that he were in a capacity to doe so much good to his niece as you speak of, but the great hast of the King of France to bee in the field makes almost every thing but war impossible to him, and begins now to to turn his trouble for the King of France's unkindnesse into perfect anger against him, insomuch that for anything I can guesse, I doe truly beleeve wee shall goe into the warre, and for our better satisfaction in that point, I shewd the King that part of your letter, which saies, if

there should bee war, you could do his Majestie better service then you durst mention in a letter, and I asked him what I should say to you upon itt, whereupon hee commanded mee to tell you, hee did beleeve he should not be able to avoide a war, and would by all means have you informe him what it is was you meant. You see by all this that *the King is* [wee are] not inrichd by those great offers which have been held forth to *him* [us] but on the contrary *I find that* [which I think has not been so wise a part of] Monsieur Barrillon [himself hee] has for three weeks past stopt all that was then become due to [us] *the King* insomuch that *hee saies hee has* [wee have] received but 18,000*l.* of the 50,000*l.* which would have been paid *him* in December, although Monsieur Barrillon acknowledged that 30,000*l.* has been in London above a moneth since. This breach of word for what was already due by *some private* agreement has helped to exasperate the King's humour *which I hope to improve* [and the Duke is as much dssatisfyd as the King]. You see likewise that my Lord Dunbarton's regiment and the rest are all to bee recalled, insomuch that unlesse some balme [from heaven] be applyd to the wound, I doe not see but it must bleed very suddainly. I must needs recommend my Lord Dunbarton to your kindnesse, and I should bee glad to hear that you had found some good officer which might bee preferred to his Majesties service, if there bee occasion, but in the mean time I must return you my humble thanks for your great care and kindnesse to my son Dunblaine (*sic*) [who you have obliged to such a degree, as makes him much more desirous to stay with you then look homewards and] I hope hee will bee no lesse desirous to pay you his services then I am, who shall ever be . . . . . Danby."

Endorsed in the Earl of Danby's handwriting, "A copy of my Letter to my Lord Ambassador Mountagu, dated the $\frac{1}{9}$ January $167\frac{7}{8}$ O.S." (*sic*).—To realise how greatly this letter was doctored and cooked for the press by the first Duke of Leeds, readers must apprehend that all the words put in this printed transcript in rectangular brackets are 'deleted' in the manuscript, with a single ink line drawn through the middle of the writing, and all the words printed in italics were put upon the paper in the tremulous handwriting of the aged first Duke of Leeds, who after dressing and trimming the document so carefully and cunningly for publication, forbore to put it into his book of *Copies and Extracts of Some Letters* (1710).

Hon. Ralph Montagu, English Ambassador in France, to the Earl of Danby.

$167\frac{7}{8}$, January 11th., N.S., Paris.—". . . . The occasion of my giving you this trouble is to give you the best light I can into the reasons of Mr. de Ruvigny's sonnes jorney into England, whoe will be there perhaps as soon as this letter. If his father's age had permitted it, I beleive they would have sent him. Soe they have chosen the sonne, whoe is to make use of lights his father will give him, and by the neare relation he has to my Lady Vaughan, whoe is his cosen Germain, and the particular freindship which father and sonne have with Mr. William Russell, he is to be introduced into a greate commerce with the malconted (*sic*) member[s] of parlament, and insinuate what they shall thinke fitt to crosse your measures at Court, if they shall proove disagreable to them heere, whilst Mr. de Barillon goes on in his smooth civill way. . . . They are heere in greate paine, till it be knowne what will become of the parlament and doe not stick to say, if that be put of for a moneth, they doubt not of a place [or peace]."—N.B. These last words do not

appear in the printed transcript of the holograph epistle, in *Copies and Extracts of Some Letters, &c.*, edited by the first Duke of Leeds, but do appear in *An Explanation, &c., fo.* 1679. The letter is endorsed "11th January '$7\frac{7}{8}$," by the Earl of Danby's pen, with the following addition to the original endorsement "N.S.: Of consequence and about young Ruvigny's journey into England," in the tremulous handwriting of the aged first Duke of Leeds.

The Same to the Same.

1678, January 12th, Wednesday at night, Paris.—"When I writ to your Lordship this morning I was in greate hopes that I had convinced the King of France and most of the Ministers, how impracticable at this time and how destructive the putting of[f] the parlament would proove to the King our Master's affaires; but he having put me of[f] for his last resolution, till after the Councell, sent for me and told me, he could not desist from desiring to have the parlament put of[f,] till the end of February, without which condition he would not be engaged to restore immediately upon the accepting of a suspension the tounes that he should take betwixt this and the end of February. I will not trouble you with the reasons they pretend to give for this demand of theires, M^{r}. de Barillon will have told them you all, nor with what I sayde. But knowing soe much of the King's mind, how necessary he judged when I was in England the meeting of the parlament to be, I thought it my duty if I could to stave of[f] any condition being mingled with what he is obliged to desire of the king heere, as to the giving two moneths respitt to his undertaking in Flanders. Therfore I hope the King will support me in what I have done, and though I could expect they would declare themselves, till they have answer from M^{r}. Barillon, yet my opinion is, if our Master finds it a thing he cannot complye with as to the putting it of[f] till the end of February, they will content themselves with his Maiestys word and promise of coming to noe declaration against Fraunce till the answer of the suspension be come, and stand engaged to restore, on the suspensions being ratifyed, whatever they shall take till that time. But noe man's opinion is infallible and soe I may be mistaken; neither dare I advise in this case; your Lordship is the best judge whether a warr be advisable now or not, and whether it is not better if it can be avoided for our Master to be a Judge as he is now, or to be a party as he must be then; or if he must be, whether it were not better for him to yeeld a little more now he is unprepared: and during the yeare of the suspension, putt himself in a condition, if he can of obliging them to the peace here he has proposed, or if not of resenting it much better than he can now; for they will never be soe well prepared; nor we or the confederates soe unprepared. I thought it my duty to let his Majesty be as soone as was possibly (*sic*) informed of theire intentions here that by that he might guide his owne measures: and as soone as M^{r}. Barillons courier or mine of the 10 brings back the King's answer to theire proposition, which the[y] seeme mighty dissatisfyed with me for not approving of, and doubt not but it will be liked in England, we shall see what the[y] will doe; but till then, though there is allarms of his goeing every day, I beleive the King of Fraunce will not goe into the feild. I have now two couriers at London that attend to bring me any commands that require haste . . . . . [P.S.] My Lord Dunblane sets out on Tuesday next, if he have noe orders to the contrary. If he were consulted, I beleive the parlament should be put

of[f]."—The first Duke of Leeds put neither this epistle nor any part of it in his *Copies and Extracts of Some Letters, &c.*

The Earl of Danby, Lord Treasurer of England, to Hon. Ralph Montagu, English Ambassador in France.

167$\frac{7}{8}$, January 14th, London.—"I have nothing to adde as to the publique to what I writt you in my last of the 9th instant, but I am on my owne account to acknowlege the justice you have done me to the Ministers in that court who judge others by themselves, and though I know I loose (*sic*) a greate deale of reputation with them to be thought one that will not make my owne fortune upon any tearmes, yett I have the comfort of beleeving my creditt so bad with them before that itt can hardly bee made worse [can hardly bee worse], and I wish theirs were as litle with others here as itt is with mee. Upon that part of your letter to the King which speakes of money hee told mee hee should bee glad of theire money, provided the Confederates might have such a peace as would satisfy them, and if things shall att any time come to that passe you [may bee sure] need not feare but your advice of secresy will bee taken; the management of itt will also [will] as certainely fall to your share both for the reasons given by your selfe to the King, and that I shall very unwillingly enter into a matter which first I beleeve they will not performe, and if they should may perhaps do the King more hurt then good. [[I observed in the same letter a postscript concerning the Swedes which shews what honest Allies they are, and therefore in my opinion to bee treated as they do others]]. I feare your greate civility hath created you more trouble with my son Dunblaine then you will owne, but I hope [ ] he may live to pay you his services as I shall ever . . . . ."—Endorsed "Coppy of my letter to Mr. Montagu, 14th January, 167$\frac{7}{8}$" in the handwriting of the Earl of Danby, "which is very materiall and shews his being the Proposer of money to the King," in the tremulus handwriting of the aged first Duke of Leeds.—This letter was published by the first Duke of Leeds in his *Copies and Extracts of Some Letters, &c.*, after he had doctored it in divers particulars. To apprehend the degree in which his Grace dressed the letter for the press, students must bear in mind that in the printed transcript of the epistle, the words put into single rectangular brackets were deleted by ink lines running along the middle of the writing, the vacant space between a pair of single rectangular brackets being occupied in the MS. document by a line and half of ink marks that render the original words undecypherable, and that the words between double rectangular brackets are omitted from the letter, as it appears in *Copies and Extracts of Some Letters, &c.*

The Same to the Same.

167$\frac{7}{8}$, January 17th, London.—"I did by my Lord Dumbarton write you att large all the intelligence I could then give you, and there has been nothing since worth the [sending], returning either of your expresses withall. My son Dunblain arrived here on Monday last, who delivered mee your letters and acknowledges your very great kindnesse to him as I am to do both for him and myselfe who you have obliged by so many waies. Your intelligence concerning Mons^{r}. Ruvigny has not been the least of your favours, and hitherto his son's steps have been very suitable to your information, for yesterday hee came to me with Mons^{r}. Barillon

(haveing given mee his father's letter the day before) and discourst much upon the confidence [of our King's firmnesse to his King] his King hath of the firmnesse of Ours to him, of the good opinion his Master has of mee, of his King's resolution to condescend to anything that is not infamous to him for the satisfaction of our King, how certainly our King may depend upon all sorts of assistances and supplys from his Master, in case the freindship be preserved, and in short went so far as to seeme desirous to have mee understand (although hee would not directly say itt) that his master might bee brought to part with Valenciennes and Condé but never with Tournay, and the maine of their drift was to ingage mee to prevaile with the King to overrule the Prince of Orange as to that towne, and presst the matter upon mee as a thing, wherein they thought I had an interest of my owne with the Prince of Orange sufficient to persuade him to putt an end to the war by that meanes. I answered them (as is most true) that there is nothing I am so desirous of as Peace, but I thought things were gone so far as itt was only in theire Master's power to prevent that war, and that I would contribute to any possible expedient to that end, but that they must apply themselves to the King himselfe, and when itt came to my part I should bee found to contradict nothing which might be equall for the preservation of the freindship betwixt the two Kings. From mee they went immediately to the King, who tells me theire discourse was the same they had held with mee, and att last hee desired that whatever expedient they had to propose to him might be putt in writeing for him to consider, and thus itt stands att this time. As to the Officer you mention (who the King assures himselfe to bee Schomberg), hee has taken further time to resolve of his answer, and as to our maine point of war or peace itt will certainely depend upon the King of France his consenting or not to the first propositions, our King being ingaged to oppose any party that shall refuse them, nor will the time for that consideration bee much longer, since itt will bee impossible but the King must come to some [speedy] declaration of his mind to the Parliament when that meetes. That which yett makes the hopes of peace lesse probable is that the Duke grows every day less inclined to itt, and has created a greater indifferency in the King then I could have imagined, which being added to the French King's seeming resolutions not to part with Tournay does I confesse make mee wholly despaire of any accommodation. Nevertheless, I am assured that one principall cause of this adjournment for 13 daies has been to see if any expedient for the peace could have been found in that time, and the effect of the adjournment has been that nobody will now beleeve other then that the peace is concluded by concert betwixt us and France." —At the foot of this remarkable draft by the Lord Treasurer's own pen, appear these words, written and signed by Charles the Second himself, to wit, "I approve of this letter—C.R." The letter is endorsed "Coppy of my letter to Mr. Montagu, 17th January 167$\frac{7}{8}$," in the Earl of Danby's handwriting with this addition to the original endorsement, to wit, "Of great importance and was signed by the King himselfe, and is coppied false in Kennetts History of Charles 2nd," in the tremulous handwriting of the aged first Duke of Leeds.

The first Duke of Leeds published in his *Copies and Extracts of Some Letters &c.*, a transcript of this document, which may be described as a substantially accurate copy of the *letter*, notwithstanding the omission of the words here printed in rectangular brackets. A more remarkable discrepancy between the whole MS. writing and the printed copy in *Copies and Extracts* arises from the omission of the King's autograph note, to wit, "I approve of this letter—C.R.," from page 59 of the book.

Also, a substantially accurate fair copy (with a few immaterial variations) of the afore-given rough draft, together with the substantially accurate fair copy of the Lord Treasurer's draft letter to Mr. Ralph Montagu, of 25th March 1678; the two fair copies being on the same sheet of paper, which is endorsed, "Copy of my Lord Treasurer's "letter to Ambassador Montagu, 17th January 167$\frac{7}{8}$, and 25th March "1678. *And of the two letters from Mr. Montagu to Lord "Treasurer of the 11th and 18th January* 1678, *with my Lord "Treasurer's to the House of Comons when he was impeached, and "they were not permitted to be read*;" the words here printed in italics being in the tremulous handwriting of the aged first Duke of Leeds.

Hon. Ralph Montagu to the Earl of Danby.

1678, January 18th, Paris.—"My Lord, In my first that I writ to his Majesty after my arrivall here, he may please to remember the account I gave him of what proposalls M^{r}. de Louvoy made concerning the King our Master being contented with a great summe of money for himself, and not to insist upon the restoring of Tournez, Valenciennes and Condé. But I, having no power or instructions to hearken to any such proposition, would not enter with him, whereupon he told me next day, that M^{r}. de Barillon should propose to our master a sume of money to relinquish his insisting in favour of the Confederates, for the restoring of those places, since which time I have had twice with me an intimate frind of M^{r}. Colberts, with great professions of respect to the King our master, and saying how resonable a thing it was, that he, who has suffered so much in his own Kingdome for the great partiality" [for which last word the first Duke of Leeds substituted "friendship," when he was tampering with the letters] "to the King of France, should sheare with him in the advantages he has had by the war, and for his part he would contribute to his being satisfied all he could; that he knew M^{r}. de Louvoy had flung out some offers of money, but that was only to amuse my master and gain time; for that M^{r}. de Louvoy intended nothing more then the continuing the war, whereas he was desirous of nothing more than the Peace as the only thing, that could both secure him and the King his master, that if the King my master would as an expedient for the Peace hearken to a great sume of money, and give mee power to treat with him, it should be done with all the secrecy im[a]ginable and the peace made, whether M^{r}. De Louvoy would or no, provided Tournez might remain to the King of France, in consideration of which the King our Master should have the Honour of making his neice, Madam's daughter, Queen of France, and for Valenciennes and Conde such expedients as should be secure and honourable for the Spaniards and the Prince of Orange, and for the sume of money our master should insist upon for himselfe, M^{r}. Colberte (*sic*) thinks he could make it com easier then M^{r}. de Louvoy, who must come to him for it first. You see my Lord the jealosie that is now between these two great ministers. Pray send mee the King's commands, and his directions how he would have it [[improved, and turned to his own advantages, for without that I dare not nor know not how to make any step; only and ⌈⌈⌈ I must take the liberty to give you this caution not to enter with M^{r}. Barillon upon this matter, for he is a creature of M^{r}. de Louvoy's, and if you send mee any orders, you must not forgett to let mee bee informed of all M^{r}. de Barillon has said, that I may be

out in nothing, for they keep all they can from my knowledge heere, believeing mee so much your Lordship's servant that they will not beelieve (*sic*) mee their friend. ⌜⌜⌜ Mr. de Ruvigny's son will give your Lordshipp a letter from his father, to begg your countenance and favour whilst he is in England. I told you in my last part of my arrand, which there is more your Lordship will know better than I. As soone as you can, my Lord, be pleased by a safe hand to let me know his Majesties pleasure upon all I have writt. I wish you would send my Lord Dunblain (*sic*) back soon enough to let it be by him. I am sure, my Lord, you can never do any thing so much to his advantage as to let him spend a yeare here, where if I am he may be sure of the services of him, who is with all respect, my Lord,]] . . . . . R. Montague.

At the foot of this letter appears the following note, written in the tremulous hand of the aged first Duke of Leeds in or shortly before 1710, to wit, "From this mark ⌜⌜⌜ to said mark in this letter must be added "att the end of his other letter of the same date in Wardour's hand-"writing."—The letter is also endorsed in the same tremulous hand-writing of the first Duke of Leeds, "Mr. Montagu's letter, 18th January 167$\frac{7}{8}$. Not used."

In 1710, when he was in his eightieth year, and had for years enjoyed the dignity and style of Duke of Leeds, Thomas Osborne, whilom the Lord Treasurer of England *temp.* Charles II., uneasy from the discredit pertaining to him as the Lord Treasurer who had been a prime negotiator of the infamous pecuniary arrangements between Charles the Second of England and Louis the Fourteenth of France, produced "for the sake of the public as well as for 'his' own justification," the well-known volume of official correspondence, entitled, "Copies and "Extracts of Some Letters written to and from the Earl of Danby "(now Duke of Leeds) in the years 1676, 1677, and 1678. With "Particular Remarks upon some of them" (1710), which contains the ensuing garbled version of the aforegiven letter, that appears in His Grace's book, as though it were the whole of the epistle, to wit:—

"Paris, January 18, 167$\frac{7}{8}$, N.S. My Lord, In my first that I writ to his Majesty after my arrival here, he may please to remember the account I gave him of what proposals Mr. de Louvoy made, concerning the King our Master being contented with a great sum of money for himself, and not to insist upon the restoring of Tournay, Valenciennes and Condé; but I, having no power, nor instructions, to hearken to any such propositions, would not enter upon that subject with him. Whereupon he told me next day that Mr. Barillon should propose to our Master a sum of money to relinquish his insisting in favour of the Confederates for the restoring of those places. Since which time I have had twice with me an intimate friend of Mr. Colberts, with great professions of respect to the King our Master; and saying, how reasonable a thing it was, that he, who has suffered so much in his own kingdom for his great friendship" ["friendship" being here substituted for "partiality," which word is used in the MS. letter] "to the King of France, should share with him in the advantages he has had by the war, and for his part, he would contribute to his being satisfied all he could. That he knew Mr. de Louvoy had flung out some offers of money; but that was only to amuse my Master, and gain time; for that Mr. de Louvoy intended nothing more than the continuing the war; whereas he was desirous of nothing more than the Peace, as the only thing that could best secure him, and the King his master. That if the King, my master, would, as an expedient for the Peace, hearken to a great sum of money, and give me power to treat with him, it should be done with all

the secrecy imaginable, and the Peace made, whether Mr. Louvoy would or no, provided Tournay might remain to the King of France. In consideration of which, the King our Master should have the honour of making his neece (Madam's daughter) Queen of France; and for Valenciennes and Condé, such expedients as should be secure and honourable for the Spaniards and the Prince of Orange. And for the sum of money our Master should insist upon for himself, Mr. Colbert thinks he could make it come easier than Mr. Louvoy, who must come to him for it first. You see, my Lord, the jealousie that is now between these two great ministers. Pray send me the King's commands and directions, how he would have it. I am, my Lord your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant—R. Mountagu."

On comparing the present reporter's copy of the MS. letter with the Duke's printed transcript of the same letter, careful readers will see:—

1. That his Grace of Leeds made several small alterations of the letter, some of which were judicious amendments of the faulty composition, whilst no one of them exceeded the limits of editorial privilege;

2. That his Grace substituted the word "friendship" for the word "partiality," a verbal change that exceeded the bounds of editorial privilege;

3. That his Grace withdrew from the letter the considerable portion of the epistle which I have enclosed in double rectangular brackets; and

4. That in a note put by his pen upon the letter, his Grace declared his intention to transfer several lines of the withheld passage to "another letter of the same date in Mr. Wardour's handwriting," a change which he would not have thought of making, had he been an honest editor of written words.

In his Grace's "Copies and Extracts of Some Letters" pp. 59, 60, 61, the student may find the Duke's falsified copy of the letter from Mr. Mountagu (*sic*), that is described as being "in Mr. Wardour's handwriting." It closes with this paragraph, "If the King is for a war, "you know what to do; if he hearkens to their money, be pleased to let "me know what they offer, and I dare answer to get our Master as much "again; for Barillon's orders are to make the market as low as he can: "*And I must take the liberty to give you this caution, not to enter with "Mr. Barillon upon this matter, for he is a creature of Mr. Louvoy's. "And if you send me orders, you must not forget to let me know of all "Mr. Barillon has said, that I may be out in nothing; for they keep "all they can from my knowledge here, believing me so much your "Lordship's servant, that they will not believe me their friend.* "I am . . . . . R. Mountagu"; the words here printed in italics being no words of the real letter in Mr. Wardour's hand, but words taken from the bracketed passage of the other letter of the same date. It was thus that the first Duke of Leeds garbled and doctored and trimmed his documents for publication.

The careful reader should give attention to these other words of the passage enclosed in double rectangular brackets, to wit, "As soon as "you can, my Lord, be pleased by a safe hand to let me know his "Majesties pleasure upon all I have writt. I wish you would send my "Lord Dunblain (*sic*) back soon enough to let it be by him. I am sure, my Lord, you can never do any thing so much to his advantage as to let him spend a yeare here, where if I am he may be sure of the services of him who is with all respect, my Lord, ... " Withdrawing these words from the letter which he pretended to be publishing in its entirety, the first Duke of Leeds forbore to publish them

as part of the other, or *any* other letter. His Grace withheld the words from public cognizance. Why did the Duke thus suppress and conceal the words in which Mr. Ralph Montagu begged that Lord Dunblain (*sic*) might to be sent to him in Paris with delicate information, which the Earl of Danby might not care to put in writing and send by an ordinary messenger to Charles II's ambassador in France. The young man referred to in the letter as Lord Dunblain was Lord Dumblane, the Earl of Danby's eldest son, who in due course suceeded his father in the Dukedom of Leeds. The first Duke of Leeds may be conceived to have withheld this part of the evidence of his son's personal share in a matter of secret politics, because he did not care for posterity to know that the second Duke of Leeds was in his early manhood employed as a confidential messenger in the miserable affair of the French money.

The Earl of Danby to Hon. Ralph Montagu, English Ambassador in France.

1678. March 25th [London].—"Since my writeing to you by Mr. Brisbon the resolutions have been altered as to the sending you instructions as yett for the proposing any thing to the French King. The particulars which will bee consented to on the part of the Confederates and of which this is a coppy will bee communicated to you by Mr. Secretary Coventry, but you will have no other direction from him about them, but only thereby to bee inabled to find the pulse of that King (or his ministers att least) against the time that you shall receive orders to make the proposalls to him. That you may know from whence the nicety of this affaire proceeds, itt is necessary to informe you that, for the feare of its being ill resented by the Parliament here, the King will not make any proposall at all of peace unlesse hee shall be presst to itt by the confederates, and although by Mr. Godolphin hee is sufficiently informed that they desire the peace upon the tearmes sent you by the Mr. Secretary, yett not haveing received that desire formally the [ ] Councell will [ ] not advise his Majestie to lett his Embassador propose [ ] that which hee is not formally impowered to make good and so by staying for that formall power which by letter his Majestie is sufficiently authorised to to propose, the time will be lost of [ ] effecting the peace if att all itt can bee had. To supply this defect therefore and to prevent the King's sending againe into Holland before hee knows the mind of France, I am comanded by his Majestie to lett you know that you are to make the propositions inclosed to the King of France, and to tell him that the King will undertake for the seeing them made good on the part of Spaine and Holland in case they shall bee accepted by him, and in your answer you must write the same thing to the Secretary by way only of having felt the King's pulse, which you must do to the King [ ] as a full answer from the King of France, and such as the King may depend upon, whatever that shall bee. For the more dextrous management of this matter the King is advised to shew these propositions to Monsr. Barillon but not to give him a coppy, so that by the strength of memory itt is expected hee shall write to his Master, and by that meanes only are we to hope for an answer to a matter of this vast importance, and consequently you may imagine what a satisfaction wee are like to reape from itt when itt comes. I doubt not but by your conduct itt will bee brought to a speedier issue, which is of as great importance as the thing ittselfe, there being no condition worse for his Majestie then his standing unresolved betwixt peace and war.

I find by Mons^{r}. Barillon that tis like some places, which are dependencies upon greater townes, may bee demanded by the King of France, but if hee intend the peace (which you will do very well to know his mind fully in), you may justly say you hope hee will neither stand upon one single place (though a fortified one), nor upon any place unfortified, which is a dependant upon those which are to bee restored to Spaine, and if anything should bee mentioned about Sicily to remaine in the French hands untill the peace of Sweden were concluded, you are only to say that you are not impowered to say anything up on itt, and you are confident the King has done all hee could to gett the utmost propositions they could consent to. Only you are to say that the King has againe sent about Condé, not being well satisfied that they have not left itt in his power to give or refuse as hee should have found convenient, and hopes still for some good answer. In case the conditions of the peace shall be accepted, the King expects to have six millions of livres a yeare for three yeares from the time that this agreement shall bee signed betwixt his Majestie and the King of France, because itt will probably bee two or three yeares before the Parliament will bee in humor to give him any supplys after the making of any peace with France, and the Embassador here has alwaies agreed to that sume, but not for so long time. If you find the peace will not bee accepted, you are not to mention the money att all, and all possible care must oee taken to have this whole negotiation as private as possible, for feare of giving offence at home, where for the most part wee heare in ten daies after of [any thing that is communicated to the French ministers. I must againe repeate to you, that whatever you write upon this subject to the Secretary (to whom you must not mention a syllable of the money) you must say only as a thing you beleeve they would consent to, if you had power formally to make those propositions. Pray informe your selfe to the bottome of what is to be expected from France and assure them that you beleeve this will bee the last time that [ ] you shall receive any propositions of a peace, if these be rejected, as indeed I beleeve it will, so that you may take your owne measures as well as the king's upon itt."—At the foot of this draft appears, in Charles the Second's handwriting, this note of His Majesty's approval of the writing, to wit, "I aprove of this letter.—C. R." The paper bears this endorsement, "To Mr. Montagu, 25th March 1678. "*This is the letter on which I was impeached and which was signed by* "*the King himselfe for my justification before I would write itt. And* "*lett this be compared with Montagues letters before as well as after itt.* "*And vide the Foreigne Ministers Discourses upon itt to Sir William* "*Temple in his letter to me*"—the words here printed in italics being in the tremulous handwriting of the aged first Duke of Leeds, whilst the previous part of the endorsement is by the hand of the Earl of Danby. The vacant spaces between rectangular brackets are to be regarded as spaces of the rough draft that are occupied by writing which the Lord Treasurer carefully obliterated with pen and ink. Of the body of this rough draft of the letter of instructions, sent by the Lord Treasurer to the English Ambassador at the Court of Louis the Fourteenth, the aged first Duke of Leeds published a substantially accurate copy in his *Copies and Extracts of Some Letters, &c.*, the printed transcript being followed by a remarkable forgery, for which his Grace must be held accountable. Instead of publishing at the foot of the printed draft Charles the Second's real note, to wit, "I aprove of this letter.—C. R.," his Grace put, "This letter is writ by my order.—C.R." Witholding the real note by the King's pen, the aged Duke substituted for it words which Charles II. *did not pen.* Why did his Grace perpetrate this

forgery? Why did he thus falsify an important state-paper? To approve of a letter after it has been written is a different thing from ordering the letter to be written. The Duke's purpose was to assure posterity that in writing the shameful letter he was obeying the King's *order*. To accomplish this purpose the Duke ascribed to the King's pen words which the King did not write.

Also a substantially accurate, fair copy (with a few immaterial variations) of that aforegoing rough draft.

Also, the draft of the enclosed paper, dated March 25th, 1678, London, of the Particulars of the Terms for Peace proposed by Spain and Holland to France; sent to the Hon. Ralph Montagu, English Ambassador at the French Court, by the Earl of Danby. A document of secretarial penmanship, with alterations by another writer, running thus:—

"As to France and Holland.

"All in Europe to be Restored betwixt France and Spaine:—Charleroy, Aeth, Oudenarde, Conde (*not*), St. Ghislain (*demolished*), Gaund, Ipres (*not*), Courtray, Limbourg, Binch, (*abandoned to the Spaniards alreudy*); with their Baillges, Provosts, Annexes, &c., *to bee restored to Spaine.*

"All the Places in Sicily [to be restored to Spaine].

"Betwixt France and Emperor.

"All Places belonging to the Emperor, the Empire, or to any Princes of the Empire taken by France during this Warr to be Restored, particularly Fribourg (*Fribourgh insisted to be kept if Phelisbourgh be not restored*), and all the places in Brisgow; Phillipsbourg, not to be restored and the Franche Comte to remayne to the King of France, Dutchy of Loraine to be restored to the Duke '*According to* '*the Pyrenean Treaty; ar else Thon instead of Nancy and other* '*advantages that shall satisfye the Duke.*'"

The words of this memorandum, that stand between rectangular brackets are deleted in the manuscript with a single ink line, and the words in italics are in Mr. Montagu's pen. The paper (whose contents are given, with omissions, in *Copies and Extracts of Some Letters, &c.*, by the first Duke of Leeds 1710), is endorsed. "The Proposalls sent to Mr. Montagu 25th March 1678, *for the Peace*, "and returned with the alterations *made by him in the Margent.* "*These proposalls to bee placed with my remarks on my Letter of* "25 *March*"—the words here printed in italics being in the tremulous handwriting of the aged first Duke of Leeds.

The Hon. Ralph Montagu, English Ambassador in Paris, to the Earl of Danby.

1678, April 11th, Paris.—"I have endeavoured to obey his Majestys commands sent me by two of your Lordships with all the speede I could. It will not be my fault, if you have an account sooner by M^r. de Barillon then by me, by whose adresse and management they hope heere to gaine their point upon the King our Master; I have at two severall times discoursed with the King of Fraunce the project of the peace you sent me. I find as to Conde, he reckons upon it as a sure thing, and for Ipres he seemes to be very positive in not restoring it [[and soe doeth M^r. de Louvoy and M^r. de Pompone, and yet by severall circumstances in the conversation which we cannot expresse,

I doe really beleive M^r. de Barillon has power to relinquish it, rather then let the warr be declared, if he sees our Master doe really resolve the warr upon the refusing it, or has the power of the peace upon the yeelding it; so that the tounes that will be restored are the enclosed I send with the alterations; I made noe mention of Siccily, (*sic*) because the French have abandoned it. But I made use of it as an argument to have Condé and Ipres restored, which the French all along valued soe much, to the King our Master, and in effect they restore but foure considerable places to the King our Master, if they keepe Conde and Ipres, and pretend to have Cassell and Popeyreing with Charlemont and Jenan, which M^r. de Louvoy tells me M^r. Barillon had already acquainted our Master with]] I told the King that our Master could not with any honour at home or abroade consent to any other peace then the list you sent me conteyned; only promised his goode offices that Conde might remaine to him, in case he gave him satisfaction to all the other points. His answer to me after two houres discourse, and showing me in the map, how necessary Ipres was to him; Je vois que nous ne persuaderons pas l'un l'autre; J'envoyeray mes ordres a Barillon sur Ipres et sur des autre choses (*sic*). Dou Je ne doute point que le Roi vostre maistre ne soit content. This autre chose I beleive was the money, of which according to your Lordship's directions, having not such an answer to the peace as I thought would satisfye I made no mention [[and if what M^r. de Barillon has to say dos satisfye, and you send me any farther order to insist upon the money, I desire that we may be both in a story you will please to let me know for how long time he seemed to consent to the payment of six millions, for in all discourses they seeme, if the peace were made, to promise millions. But you can be sure of nothing without coming to a certainty; as for Fribourgh they pretend not to restore it without Philesbourgh. But I believe their designe is to have Philisbourgh demolished, or else keepe it till the Emperour shall encline M^r. de Bradenbourgh to be easyer, then they think he will be upon the affaires of Sweden, of which they seeme to take greate care. I did enough explaine to the King how much ours was pressed in point of time, and he will be it yet more, if he dos not quickly resolve one way or other; for by the beginning of May or the Tenth the King will be againe in the feild. I told the King at parting, that if our master was so freindly as to manage Conde for him, and to be contented with Ipres and Gaunt added to the other places, our nation would be as little satisfyed as if he had left him all Flaunders, and yet here, he and his ministers seemed as dissatisfyed, as if he had taken all Flaunders from them. For that now is all theire discourse and complaint, only to avoide making that return they should for the obligation they have to him of all theire successe and goode fortune, and which I beleive will not long continue if he falls out in good earnest with him; which I doe not see how his Majesty can avoide if they can refuse to satisfye him upon soe inconsiderable things as Ipres and Fribourgh, which I cannot beleive them mad or ungratefull enough to doe, if he pleaseth to be very firm and positive with the Embassador. For I have driven it as far as goode manners and respect which I know the King will alwaies have me keepe would permitt me to doe. It is impossible to expresse the desire everybody has of peace, and I am confident if there be a warr, never any thing went more against the graine of a whole nation then it dos heare, as I am afraide it will be in England if there be a peace. I had forgot to tell your Lordship, that the first dayes conversation I had with M^r. de Louvoy he seemed very inclinable to all the propositions provided Conde were relinquished, and proposed that there might be

three people named, one for the King our Master, another for the King of Fraunce, another for the States Generall, to signe the peace immediately, and then lett all the particulars be examined and made an end at Nimegue, and sometimes be proposed for a cessation of armes. But I told him the condition of my Master's affaires, and the temper of the Parlament would admitt of noething but either peace immediately or warr immediately; afterwards there was a long Councell held, and then the King gave me the answer I send you. Mr. de Louvoy and the King were both very inquisitive whether in case the peace was the Parlament were like to be prorogued. To that I saide I knew noething. But I saide all that was necessary to prepare them in case of a peace to the six millions for three yeares, which]] I think is very inconsiderable in comparaison of the advantage they have received, and the prejudice our Master has suffered for [[his firmnesse to theire interest, one of the greatest men of the Court next the ministers and that wisheth the peace told me before I had received your orders, that if Gaunt and Ipres could make the peace, he was sure the King would restore them; but that they would chicanne as long as they could for Ipres. But I concluded with Mr. de Louvoy that a delatory answer was worse for the King our Master, then a deniall of what he asked. I hope this messenger will have made goode hast; for I have not lost an houres time since my answer from the King, and I hope his Ambassadour has such orders, as will one way or other bring matters to a conclusion. I beg your Lordship's favour to make my excuse to his Majesty for this imperfect account . . . . .]]."—Endorsed "11th Aprill '78" by the Earl of Danby, this brief endorsement being followed by these words in the tremulous handwriting of the aged first Duke of Leeds, to wit, "Answer to mine of 25th March on which I was impeached, "and his opinion after that, how inconsiderable that sum which was "desired."

Of this important letter the aged first Duke of Leeds published portions, to wit about a sixth of the entire epistle, in his *Copies and Extracts of some Letters, &c.*. whilst he omitted the other five-sixths of the writing. Selecting for publication those passages of the epistle that would accord with his disengenuous account of his part in the miserable affair of the French money, he omitted all the parts of the letter that are in conflict with his account of the negotiations. Students may see what parts of the letters were published and what parts were withheld by his Grace, without troubling themselves to refer to the Duke's book, as I have bracketted with double rectangular brackets the portions of the letter, that are omitted from the book. There is nothing in the portions of the letter printed in the book to indicate that they are brief extracts from a long despatch. On the contrary, to make readers mistake the garbled passages for an entire letter, the Duke selected scraps of sentences and weaved them together with words not found in the MS. For example, the last sentence of the printed matter runs thus in the Duke's book, page 83, to wit, "This word *autre chose* I believe "was the money; of which, according to your Lordship's directions, "having not such an answer to the Peace as I thought would satisfie, "I made no mention [at all, but] I think [the sum] is very incon-"siderable, in comparison of the advantage they have received, and "the prejudice our Master has suffered for their sakes,"—the passage being made up of two scraps of writing, taken from different parts of the letter, that are weaved together with the help of the bracketed words "at all, but" and "the sum."

The Earl of Danby to the Earl of Carnarvon.

1679, August 29. The Tower.—"You must forgive mee for troubling you whenever I have a good occasion, though I have nothing but the old story to repeate of my obligations and acknowlegements. You have given mee so great incouragement, that I am growne confident enough to tell you I hope to receive more of your favours, and I am not sorry that the time draws on apace for giveing you that trouble, and itt is a comfort to me that I shall bee sure to receive the happinesse of seeing you, whatever may be the event of my businesse. Our alarms have been very great with the King's illnesse, and the very thoughts of this kingdom's distraction, if wee should bee so miserable as to have the King dye, has more perplext mee than all the considerations about my selfe; but I thanke God I heare the worst that is expected now is an ague, and hee has misst his fitt the last time, so that tis hop't hee will be free from the whole distemper. My daughter Coke has made herselfe so strict a prisoner with mee, that I feare she will bee able to furnish you with litle more newes than I can, but shee is one that will bee so very well pleased to be with my Lady Carnarvan, and your Lordship, that I doubt not but you will find subject matter enough to passe the time pleasantly while you are together, and the thoughts of that satisfaction makes my prison more greivous then any thing else could do. Pray present my most humble service to my Lady and my brother Henry, and bee confident your Lordship has not a truer freind and with greater esteeme in the world then your Lordship's most faithful brother, and humble servant.—Danby."

The Earl of Danby to Lord Norreys.

168$\frac{0}{1}$, March 18th [The Tower].—"The being of the Court att Oxford gives your Lordship so much a greater share of trouble then to any other Lord there, that itt would no[t] be justifiable to give you this, were my concerne of lesse consequence then to gett some litle share of liberty. But, as my case stands, I hope you will not only forgive me, but give mee leave to rely upon you as one of my principall pillars, both in the conducting and executing parts of my businesse. I have sent my son Latimer to waite upon you with my desires in relation to my Petition to the Lords, and I do make itt my further request to your Lordship, that you will please to bee one of my baile (if itt shall bee granted). My Lord Newcastle, Lord Rutland and Lord Lindsey (if hee bee able to bee att Oxford) will be 3 more; and if the house should bee so unreasonable as not to think that enough, ther will bee my Lord Chesterfield, my Lord Alesbury and Lord Noell or any of them to be added. I do likewise beg that your Lordship will present my Petition to the House, unlesse my Lord Great Chamberlaine expect to do itt, which I have commanded my son to find out, least hee should take exception to my not tending itt to him. I have consulted my Lord Arundell about those things which my son will show you in writing, and hee agrees with mee in opinion, that the first opportunity of delivering my Petition ought not to be lost, whenever my freinds are strong enough in the house to support itt; which my son has order to take care of, in letting your Lordship know when ther is a majority of my freinds in the house, that is to say of Temporall Lords, without reckoning any Bishops. I have given to your Lordship so much trouble in these instructions which I have given my son, that I had need give you no more in this, but to assure your Lordship that you cannot find mee more troublesome att

present, then you will find mee both sensible of my obligation and serviceable to the best power . . . . . of your Lordships most faithfull brother and humble servant—Danby."

The Earl of Danby's Petition.

[168⅘, March], The Tower. The humble Petition of Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby, prisoner in the Tower of London, to the Lords Spirituall and Temporall in Parliament assembled: Showing that the Petitioner "hath beene detained a Prisoner in the Tower for above three and "twenty months last past, during which time of his restraint hee hath "undergone severall sicknesses," and praying that their Lordships may be "pleased to baile" their said petitioner. Signed—Danby.

The Earl of Danby to Charles the Second.

[1682, The Tower].—"I understand that since the death of the late Lord Chancellor, the Grant, which your Majestie was pleased to bestow upon me in recompense of my place as Treasurer, has been sent back to your Majestie.—And notwithstanding its having passt all the other Offices, and that the Chancellor had received your Majesties particular comand in my hearing for the spedy dispatch of itt, and that accordingly hee sent mee word he had putt the seale to itt, but that hee only desired to keepe itt for his owne indempnity, untill I was att liberty to receive itt myselfe from him.—Yett whither through feare, or from what other cause I know not, itt seemes that hee hath only putt his receipt to itt, (from whence itt is to beare its date), but not the seale; and therefore my humble suite to your Majestie is, that as you were pleased to send mee word both by my Lord Bathe and by my wife (when I was absented by your Majesties comand) that I shoul loose nothing you had given mee, wherever I should go, or in what place soever I should bee, nor that I should not fare att all the worse for the malicious prosecutions of the Parliament; your Majestie would now bee pleased either to comand this Lord Keeper to putt the seale to itt, or if your Majestie shall not yett thinke that convenient, that you will be pleased to lett mee have the Grant in my owne keeping, till your Majestie shall thinke fitt to do so; since I rely so far upon your Majesties justice, as not to suffer mee to be defrauded of the benefitt of itt, either by the fraud or feare of the late Chancellor; and since no man has left your Majesties service with your favour, but has gone off with considerable marks of your bounty att his leaving itt, I hope that my sufferings will bee so considered by your Majestie, as to give mee a more then ordinary plea to itt, who am with all truth and obedience, your Majesties most dutifull subject.—Danby."

Henry Guy's Schemes for injuring the Hon. Ralph Montagu.

[1683 ?]. Two curious undated papers (creditable neither to their author, Henry Guy, Secretary of the Treasury, nor to the Earl of Danby (for the gratification of whose animosity against the Hon. Ralph Montagu they were drawn) of two several schemes for injuring Montagu, (1) by compassing his prosecution in the Court of King's Bench, for returning from his ambassadorship without the King's leave, and (2) by depriving him of the office of Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, or at least of the larger part of the emoluments of the said

Office, which he held from 1671 to 1685. In the one paper, the Secretary for the Treasury writes, "If the said partie shall accept of such Commission," to wit, the commission of ambassador in a foreign country, "and returne from his Embassie without particular leave from "the King, which ought to appear in writing, this is a verry high mis-"demeanor; for the punishment of which misdemeanor, an information "would heretofore have layne in the Starrchamber; and will now lye "in the King's Bench; whereuppon he shall be fined at the discretion "of the Judges according to the nature of the offence." This paper is endorsed by the Earl of Danby's pen. "Papers (*sic*) from Mr. Guy to show how Mr. Montagu's Pattent may be avoided"—an endorsement quite inappropriate to the writing, but suitable to the other and longer paper, which is headed with these words, "Observations uppon the Patent granted." In this sketch of a scheme for injuring Mr. Montagu by an inquiry into the history and emoluments of the Keepership of the Great Wardrobe, Mr. Guy observes, "Now the first thing advisable "is that enquiry may be made concerning the nature of the Great "Wardrobe, and what is intended by it; uppon which much may depend, "and what were the ancient wages, fees and profitts belonging to the "said office; which may be found out by some of the officers of "the Exchequer, or the King's house, and by inspection into some of "the antient grants, or accounts; for noe more passeth by this patent, "then what was due *ab antiquo;* and these words 'due,' 'accustomed,' "and 'appurteyning' governe the whole patent. Now in probabilitie "the fees, perquisites or allowances have been of late altered or "augmented, which his Majestie or the Lord Treasurer (who is "supervisor of all officies which lay a charge uppon the revenue) may "restraine, qualifie or take away; and perhaps if a strict account be "taken of the management of this office, and the due rights belonging "to it, it would be incovenient to the Patentee." There is no need to quote more of this sordid document to enable readers to realise the nature of the project for injuring the holder of a lucrative office, whom the Earl of Danby had come to detest.

The Earl of Danby to the Earl of Carnarvon.

168$\frac{2}{3}$, February 9th [The Tower].—"I have seene a letter of your Lordships to my son Dumblan (*sic*) of which I have ben putt to receive the explanation from himselfe. I find hee hath troubled your Lordship to use your interest with my Lord Privy Seale to bee absent from sitting any more upon the Commission of Delegates betwixt him and Emarton, and hee tells mee hee did presume to pray, that as an argument to prevaile with my Lord Privy Seale, your Lordship would please to say, that itt would lay an obligation upon some of your freinds, as well as upon your selfe, and particularly upon mee; and upon that score hee saies itt is, that you desire to heare from mee, whither I will give you authority to say so much on my part. To which I must in the first place give your Lordship my thanks for your willingnesse to concerne your selfe so far for your nephew as to write in his behalfe, itt being indeed of great moment to his cause, if my Lord Privy Seale would withdraw himselfe from itt; and as itt cannot bee doubted but that itt would bee an obligation to mee, so I should be as redy to owne itt such, if that would be any motive to his doing itt. I thank God my animosity is not so great against any man, but I can easily forgive any injury done mee, when my adversaries ill will ceases, and I am not under circumstances to refuse any reall favours, nor do I want gratitude

to returne them if itt be in my power. What use your Lordship will make of this, I know, will be with such cautions of honour, as makes me speake freely to your Lordship, because I do itt safely, knowing by experience, that upon the account of freindship, as well as of relation, I am obliged to be, my Lord, your Lordships most devoted servant and brother—Danby."

THOMAS OSBORNE, Marquis of Carmarthen and Earl of Danby, to the EARL OF LINDSEY.

1690, July 21st, London.—"I have 2 of your Lordships for which I returne my thanks, viz. of the 12th and 17th, by which I perceive your Lordship's Militia is in very good order, and has given the lie to one Mr. John Westmoreland (if you know him), who in a letter to Major Wildman from Redding (dated the 8th instant) amongst other things saies, that the safety of the kingdome is not lookt after in Oxfordshire as itt ought to be where Lord Abingdon is Lord Lieutenant. —I therefore showed your last both in Councill and to the Queene, whom you have complemented in itt, and shee has taken itt very kindly.— That your Lordship will now receive another letter from the Councill, requiring all your Militia as well foot as horse to bee raised, upon information of an intended designe to land a strong force before the fleet can be ready to take the sea, and although itt falls out att an unseasonable time for harvest, itt is supposed to bee indispensably necessary.— The Queene goes this day into Hyde Park to see the Citty Militia, and they are raising both theire Auxiliaries and a Regiment of horse and another of dragoons. Some are undertaking to raise a troop of horse each, and to pay them themselves for some time, amongst which are the Earle of Essex and Mr. Wharton. The East India Company also and the Tower Hamletts do each of them raise a troop, and the towne of Nottingham and Citty of Bristoll do offer to do the same, but I know not whither they will bee accepted.—Itt is under consideration of the Judges how my Lord Torrington shall bee tried, and the Queene has declared the fleet to bee commanded by a Commission of three persons, whereof Sir Richard Haddock and Sir John Ashby to bee two, but has reserved the nomination of the third till the King's pleasure bee knowne. At this moment my brother Peter Bertie has brought mee a letter from your Lordship of the 23th, with a note of men said to bee prest for my son by one Jo. Hayward for the *St. Michael*, which is very false, for my son has no comand att sea, and itt is very fitt that such rascalls should bee severely punished. I dare say nothing of myself concerning the coach horses you mention (the Councill att this time being very strict about horses), but I will move itt to the Councill which sitts to morrow att ten a clock. I believe you will receive fresh orders by this post about your Militia, itt being in the number of those counties which are to march nearer this place. The French fleet are now in Torbay with their gallies, and most thinke they will land there, but I am not of that opinion, but that itt will bee to attempt something upon Plymouth (if att all) . . . . . Your most humble servant and affectionate brother—Carmarthen."

VIII. ORMONDE PAPERS.

Together with less important writings, this group of evidences touching the inglorious career of James Butler, the second Duke of

Ormonde, contains several manuscripts that should not be overlooked by the peruser of this volume, as they will aid him in realising the vexatious and ignominious position of the commander-in-chief of a British army who, at a moment when England's allies were eager for action that would have been decisive, held his office in the Low Countries under the famous "restraining orders," that required him to remain inactive until he should receive permission from Queen Anne's ministers to wage war with the enemy. Of the especially noteworthy papers the most important are:—(1) Letter, dated from the Hague on 26th April 1712, from James Butler, second Duke of Ormonde, to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, announcing that the writer landed last evening at Rotterdam, and proceeded at once to the Hague. "The next morning," the Duke writes, "I went to visite the Pensionary who received me "with great civility and proffessiones of friendeshipe, and told me, "that the States relyed on her Majesty, and were sure that she "would not consent to any peace but what was safe and honourable "for her allies." (2) Letter, dated from Gand on 5th May 1712, from the same to the same. (3) Letter, dated from Gand on 5th May 1712, from James Butler, second Duke of Ormonde, to Mr. Secretary St. John. (4) Letter, dated from the camp at Marchienne on 25th May 1712, from the same to the same, containing these remarkable words, "I received last night the honour of yours of the 10th, "with her Majesty's commands to me not to engage in a battle, or "to undertake any seige, untill I receive her Majesty's further orders, "which I shall obey as 'tis my duty, and will keep secret my having "received any such commands and will endevour to hinder its being "suspected my receiving any such orders, tho' it will be very difficult for "me considering the situation we are now in. . . . . Prince "Eugene and the States deputys, as I mentioned in my last, proposed "the attacking the enemy or beseiging of Quesnoy, but now [are] "very pressing for the beseiging of Quesnoy, if the engageing the "enemy be found too difficult. These circumstances makes (*sic*) it "very difficult for me to disguise the true reason of my opposing all "proposals that shall be made me for undertaking any thing, haveing "no excuse for delays, all the troops we expect and the heavy cannon "being to be here on Saturday next. I shall do all that is possible for "me to hinder the true reason to be guessed." (5) Letter, dated from the Camp at Solemn on 4th June 1712, from James Butler, second Duke of Ormonde, to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, containing these words, "This is the fourth letter that I have done myself the honour to write "to your Lordship without hearing from you, which I believe the "multiplicity of business is the cause off (*sic*). I send this to let your "Lordship know that I have done all that I could to keep secret and to "disguise the orders that I received from her Majesty by Mr. Secretary "St. John, but it is above 10 days since I received the Queen's pleasure, "and now I can't make any more excuses for delaying entering upon action. "When I was pressed to it, I made my Lord Strafford's sudden jour-"ney to England my excuse, and desired that I might hear from England "before I undertook anything. I have been again pressed this day by "two of the Deputys in their Masters name to know if I would undertake "anything in conjunction with them. I still made the same answer, that "I had not heard from England, but expected letters every moment. "This would not satisfy, nor could I give any other answer, being, as your "Lordship knows, obliged to keep secret the Orders I have received. I "will not trouble your Lordship with more on this subject, for Mr. "Secretary St. John's letter will informe you of all this matter." (6)

Lengthy epistle in French, dated from the Camp d'Avesnes Le Sec on 4th June 1712, from MM. W. Hoost, W. J. Haerfolte, and P. F. Vegilin van Claerbergen, Deputies of the States at the Army, to James Butler, second Duke of Ormonde, in which the Deputies protest with energy and contemptuous force against the British Commander-in-Chief's inaction, as alike beneficial to France, hurtful to the Allies and discreditable to England. (7) Letter, dated from the Camp at Chateau Cambresis on 14th July, n.s., 1712, from James Butler, second Duke of Ormonde, to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, in which the writer says, "Mr. Bulean was "with me this morning, and told me that he had received orders from "his Master not to seperate his troops from those of the Empire. I "suppose the Prince of Analte will tell him the same, which he has "already done to me, and the Duke of Wirtemberg told me that he "would follow the example of the other forreigners in the Queen's pay. ". . . . . I hear that my acquainting the Mareshall de Villars "with the refusall the Forreign Generalls made of seperating from "Prince Eugene's army, was not approved off. This was so publickly "known in the Camps, that it could not be a secret to him. Therefor "I thought propper to acquaint him with it, it being what he would "have known in some few houers, and might have given him a sus-"picion of my not dealing fairly with him, which I thought out (*sic*) to be "avoided. I have been under many difficultys this campagne, but have "done what I thought was most for the Queen's service. . . . . "This is the fifth letter I have writt to your Lordship, without haveing "the honour to hear from you, since my being on this side the water." (8) Letter, dated from Chateau Cambresis on 16th July 1712, from the same to the same, in which the writer repeats much of the contents of his afore-mentioned letter of the 14th inst., and says further, "My Lord Strafford arrived here before the 12, and will "informe your Lordship of what passt between him and the General "Officers of the Forreign Troops in her Majesty's pay and in the "joynt pay. I am sorry he could not persuade them to break their "resolutions of seperating from us, and joyning with the Imperallists "and Dutch, which they have done this day, upon the Prince Eugene's "marching to invest Landerey. Ther is only Walleffs Dragoons "with one batallion of that country that will stay with me. This "morning I received a letter from Sir James Abercrombie and "Collonel King, informing me that they had adjusted everything "with Count de Lemon for the reception of the Queen's troops, "and would evacuate the same on their arrivall. Tomorrow "I shall declare a Cessation of Arms from the Queen's army, and I "design to march towards the Schelde, and to pass that river, and "continowe marching until I come to the Liss near Warneton, where I "shall stay to receive her Majesty's orders." (9) Letter, dated from London on $\frac{5}{16}$th August 1712, from Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, to James Butler, second Duke of Ormonde, in which the writer says, "No "pen or tongue is able to expresse the great pleasure I took in your "Grace's successes. It was a very great satisfaction to see so much "done for the Public, to see such an example of steady conduct in so "great a nobleman, and so courageous a heart is what has made you "envied by some, dreaded by your ennemys, and applauded by al men "of knowledge and understanding. Your Grace's march to Ghent &c. "is a *coup de maître*. It is owned so in France and Holland, and I "must owne I take a double pleasure in it, because it is done by the "Duke of Ormond, to whose person I have so intire a friendship, and "in whose success I take so particular an interest." The Duke was

even a duller man than history represents him to have been, if he did not see the contemptuous satire of the Lord Treasurer's affected admiration of the *coup de maître*.

Letters touching the Peace of Ryswick.

1697, May 27th / June 6th to October 21st / 31st, The Hague. Nineteen letters in French, by the same hand, without signature or superscription. Giving particulars of proceedings at the negotiation of the Peace of Ryswick, the letters being dated respectively on May 27th / June 6th, June 3rd / 13th, June 10th / 20th, June 18th / 28th, June 24th / July 4th, July 1st / 11th, July 8th / 18th, July 29th / August 8th, August 5th / 15th, August 12th / 22nd, August 19th / 29th, August 26th / September 5th, September 2nd / 12th, September 16th / 26th, September 23rd / October 3rd, September 30th / October 10th, October 7th / 17th, October 14th / 24th, and October 21st / 31st.

The Baron de Staffhorst to the Duke of Ormonde.

1704, August 9th. Stoucart. An epistle of courtesy, accompanying the copy of a letter which his Serene Highness, the Baron's master, "vient d'écrire à Sa Majesté Britannique pour la feliciter sur la victoire, remportée dernierement au Danube par ses Armes glorieuses."

The Duke of Ormonde to Henry Watkins, Esq.

[1712, March 1st.] Sunday two o'clock.—"I just received yours as I was going out, and I must tell you, that I am sorry it is not in my power to serve you in this business you mention, Mr. Crawford having spoken to me on Friday morning and the Queen having granted it to him, on my speaking to her for him. Believe I shall be very glad of any opportunity to show you that I am very dear Sir . . . . your kind and . . . . Ormonde."

The Same to the Same.

1712, March 14th, London.—"Mr. Lumley has informed me that you are willing to be employed by me, in the same station, as Mr. Cordonell was in to the Duke of Marleborough. I doe not doubte, but that you will deserve all encouragement, which you may depend on frome me. I desire you will take care to procure an order from the States, that the British cloathing may not be stoped or be delayed att Sass van Ghent. You will lett me hear from you as soon as opportunity offers. Praye believe me, Sir, your humble servant—Ormonde."

The Duke of Ormonde to the Earl of Oxford, Lord Treasurer.

1712, April 26th, Hague.—"I landed on Monday in the evening att Rotterdam, and came that night to this place. The next morning I

went to visite the Pensionary, who received me with greate civility and proffessiones of friendshipe, and told me that the States relyed on her Majesty, and were sure that she would not consent to any peace but what was safe and honourable for her allies, but that he believed wee knew more of what related to the peace than they did. He told me that there was no particular project for the opperations of the Campagne, but that it was lefte to theire Generalles who were the best judges of what was fittest to be done. The Prince Eugene went from this place on Satturday last to the army. I do not belive the destruction of the furage [? forage] att Arras to be near so greate as was reported. The enemy are retrenched behind the [? lousett]. I have not yett an account of the number of the troops encamped near Douay. I send your lordship the coppy of a letter that I have had from Mr. Cadogan, and am very willing that he should be imp[l]oyed, if her Majesty pleases. I send your lordship an abstract of a letter from Mr. Lumley. I designe leaving of this place on Friday or Saturday at farthest. I have nothing more to trouble your lordship with, but only to asure you of my being sensible of the honor of your friendeshipe which I will endever to preserve and am with great truthe and respecte . . . . ."—Copy in the Duke's handwriting.

The Duke of Ormonde to the Earl of Oxford, Lord Treasurer.

1712, May 5th, Ghent.—"I came to this place on tuesday last, and go to-morrow to Tournay, wher I shall meet the Prince Eugene. Ther is forty battallions and twelve squadrons retained betweene Hordaine and Lieu St. Amand, which secure the passage of the Schelde. The enemy have most of their foot posted from Arras to Pallancourt, and have but sixteen squadrons with them. Their horse is on the Somme and the Sambre. They have put 25 battalions into Valencienne, which place they cannot hinder us from beseiging, should it be thought for the service, but that place is not of the consequence of either Cambray or Arras; I have not had any letters from England since I received those of the 11th of last month, o.s., and am impatient to know how affairs go relating to the Peace. The recruit horses and clothing can't be at Tournay till monday or tuesday next, wher the Queen's troops are incamped. Some of the Imperiallists are come to Brussells; the rest of them with the Pallatins will not join the army till the 15th at soonest. I hope your Lordship dos me the justice to beleive me with great truth and respect, my Lord. . . . . Ormonde.—P.S. Mr. Cadogan came here last night and makes great proffessions of zeall and duty for her Majesty's service."—Copy in the Duke's handwriting.

The Duke of Ormonde to Mr. Secretary St. John.

1712, May 5th, Ghent.—"I came to this place on tuesday night, and go to-morrow to Turnay (*sic*) wher I shall see the Prince Eugene. Ther is forty Battallions and twelve Squadrons entrenched between Hordaine and Lieu St. Amand, which secures the passage over the Schelde. The enemy's foot are posted from Arras along the Seuset to Pallancourt, they have not above 16 squadrons in the Field, the rest of their horse lie along the Sone and on the Sambre. They have put 25 battallions into Valencienne, they cannot hinder us from beseiging it, should it be thought for the service, but that place is not of the consequence as Cambray or Arras would be. When I come to Tournay, I

shall hear what Prince Eugene proposes. Our recruit horses will be here on saturday, and the clothing can't be at Turnay (*sic*) untill monday or tus-day next. Some of the Imperiallists are come to Brussells, and in eight days the rest with the Pallatines will joyn the Army.

"I can't imagine what can have become of my letters, for I have but those of the 11th of last month. Pray, Sir, do me the justice to believe me with great truth, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant—Ormonde."—Copy made by the Duke's hand.

MADAME LA MARQUISE PASCALE to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1712, May 8th, Brussels.—"My Lord, Votre Altesse voudra bien que j'ay l'honneur de la feliciter sur son heureuse arrivée en ce pays, et comme j'apprends par Monsr. Laes qu'elle at eu la bonté de se souvenir de moy, je prends la liberté de l'en remercier tres humblement, et la supplier de vouloir bien me continuer l'honneur de son souvenir et de sa protection, dans l'etat ou les choses sont, presentement j'en aie plus besoint que jamais. L'amitié et les bontez que Votre Altesse at eut pour feu le Marquis de Pascale joint a sa generosité si connue, ne me laisse pas lieu de douter qu'elle ne m'accorde la grace que je luy demande laquelle augmentera de beaucoup les obligations que j'ay a Votre Altesse et la tres humble reconnaissance avec quoy je seray toute ma vie . . . . . [P.S.] Votre Altesse permettera bien que je puisse luy offrir un petit reste de Vin de tocquay, dont Monsr. le Baron de Walef a bien voulu se charger; comme c'est une chose assez rare dan ce pays, j'ay crue pouvoir le luy presenter, plustot par un esprit de reconnoissance, et de bonnes volontez que pour autres raisons."

MADAME DE THEOMOLIN to THE DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1712, May 15th, L'Hopital de Theomolin pres Orchies. "Monseigneur, Je prend la liberté a l'heureuse arivé de Votre Altesse de lui presenter mes respect et soumission quoyque je n'ay pas l'honneur d'en estre connú, et je suplie tres humblement de macorder la grace de sa protection pour la conservation de notre maison estant un hopital pres Orchie ou nous recevons les soldats malades et blessés qui se presente des trouppes des alliéz, milord duc avoit beaucoup de consideration pour nous, il at logéz cinq semaine dans notre maison pendant le siege de Tournay, depuis ce temps la il nous faisait la grace de faire conserver notre maison dans tout les fouragement. Je suplie Votre Altesse de macorder la mesme faveur et de faire connoistre a ses generaux q'elle nous a pris soubs sa protection, et de maunder sit luy plait une sauvegarde en blan gratis, j'aurai une veritable reconnaissance et nous offrirons nos veux au seigneur pour la conservation de votre chere person . . . . . ."

The DUKE OF ORMONDE to Mr. SECRETARY ST. JOHN.

1712, May 25th, N.S., Camp at Marchienne.—"I received last night the honour of yours of the 10th, with her Majesty's commands to me not to engage in a battle or to undertake any seige, untill I receive her Majesty's further orders, which I shall obey as 'tis my duty and will keep secret my having received any such commands, and will endevour (*sic*) to hinder its being suspected my receiving any such.

orders, tho' it will be very difficult for me, considering the situation we are now in. The dry forrage contracted for being out since the 20th has made me engage with the contractors to continue the delivering of dry forrage to the 26, and two days more of oats, ther being no kind of green forrage near us, which obliges us to march tomorrow, and to pass the Schelde and encamp with the right of Prince Eugen's army at Neufrille, and the left of mine at Solemne, the river Sell in our rear; on our left we shall find forrage for the army. Prince Eugene and the States deputys, as I mentioned in my last, proposed the attacking the enemy or beseiging of Quesnoy, but now very pressing for the beseiging of Quesnoy, if the engageing the enemy be found too difficult.—These circumstances makes (*sic*) it very difficult for me to disguise the true reason of my opposing all proposalls that shall be made me for undertaking any thing, haveing no excuse for delays, all the troops wee expect and the heavy cannon being to be here on Saturday next.—I shall do all that is possible for me to hinder the true reason to be guessed.—I shall expect to have the honour to hear from you very impatiently. I have not yet heard from the Mareshall. When I do, I shall do as is desired . . . . . [P.S.] Could we have found forrage here, I would have made some pretence to delay the march, tho' the dispositions for it were made before I had the favour of yours."—Copy in the Duke's handwriting.

F. DE SALABLANCA to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1712, May 30th, Ostend.—"Monseigneur, C'est avec un tres profond respect que jay l'honneur de donner part a Votre Grandeur que mon Regiment est entré hier apres midy dans la Ville D'Ostende séstant trouvé au nombre de six cents hommes estant formé sur la place.—Je supplie tres humblement votre Grandeur d'aggréer les soingz que j'ay tousjours eu pour rendre mon regiment en estat de servir comme mes Generaux pourront rendre bon temoignage. C'est la grace que j'ay l'honneur de la demander que celle de vouloir bien m'honnorer de ses ordres auxquelles j'obeiray tous jours avec toutte la veneration et le plus profond respect, avec lequel j'ay l'honneur d'estre . . . ."

The DUKE OF ORMONDE to the EARL OF OXFORD, Lord Treasurer.

1712, June 4th, Camp at Solemn.—"My Lord, This is the fourth letter that I have done myself the honour to write to your Lordship without hearing from you, which I beleive the multiplicity of business is the cause off.—I send this to let your Lordship know that I have done all that I could to keep secret and to disguise the orders that I received from her Majesty by Mr. Secretary St. John, but it is about 10 days since I received the Queen's pleasure, and now I can't make any more excuses for delaying entering upon action. When I was pressed to it, I made my Lord Strafford's sudden journey to England my excuse, and desired that I might hear from England before I undertook anything. I have been again pressed this day by two of the Deputys in their Masters' name, to know if I would undertake anything in conjunction with them. I still made the same answer that I had not heard from England, but expected letters every moment. This would not satisfy, nor could I give any other answer, being, as your Lordship knows, obliged to keep secret the orders I have received. I will not trouble your Lordship with more on this subject, for Mr. Secretary St. John's letter will informe you of all this matter. I am very impatient to hear when I may own what I am

to do, for in the scituation, that I now am in, is very disagreeable as may easily be believed.—I mentioned in my last what was wanting to support the establishment of the hospitalls and the contingency. I hope your Lordship will give orders in it, and believe me . . . ."—Copy in the Duke's handwriting.

The Deputies of the States at the Army (W. Hoost, W. J. Haerfolte, P. F. Vegilin van Claerbergen) to the Duke of Ormonde.

1712, June 4th. Au Camp d'Avesnes Le Sec.—" Milord, Les Etats generaux, nos Maitres, nous ont ordonné de vous representer, que ce n'est qu'avec la derniere surprise du monde, qu'ils ont reçeu de nous la nouvelle de la declaration que vous avez faite, de ne pouvoir rien entreprendre, avant que d'avoir des lettres de l'Angleterre, et le refus que vous avez fait de donner les mains ou a un siege ou a une bataille. Ils nous ont ordonné de vous dire, qu'il leur paroit incomprehensible, et irresponsable, que par ce moyen on ne se sert de l'avantage, lequel on a sur les ennemis, tant a l'egard de la qualité et quantité des troupes, que par rapport a la situation des armées, et qu'on veuille laisser perdre l'occasion apparente qu'il y a, de raporter, avec l'assistance divine, un grand avantage sur l'ennemi commun, que cette occasion etant echappée une fois, ne se retrouvera peut être jamais, et que par la, la cause commune souffrira une perte, qui ne peut etre reparée.—Leurs Hautes Puissances ne peuvent comprendre en aucune maniere, que l'ordre qu'on vous a donné puisse etre tellement general, qu'il vous lie les mains, dans une aussi belle occasion, que celle ci, pour nuire a l'ennemi; mais qu'il leur paroit, que des tels ordres doivent etre entendus dans un bon sens, pour temporiser, tant soit peu, en cas que la cause commune ne souffre pas un grand desavantage par la; mais en aucune maniere pour rester les bras croisez, dans une situation, ou l'inaction ote toute esperance de ne pouvoir ci apres rien entreprendre, et ou par consequent le dommage qu'elle fait a la cause commune, devient irreparable, puis que l'armée restant quelque tems sans rien faire, le fourage se consume, et les operations dans la suite deviennent non seulement tres difficiles, mais meme impracticables; outre qu'on laisse par la, a l'ennemi le tems de se retrancher, et de fortifier son pais, autant qu'il lui plaira.—C'est pour toutes ces raisons, Milord, que nos maitres nous ont chargés, de vous persuader, de ne vouloir faire un aussi grand tort ni prejudice, a la cause commune, de tous les Hauts Alliés, que le seroit celui, par lequel vous persisteriez de ne vouloir concourir en aucune maniere aux operations de la campagne, selon que la raison de guerre et la situation presente des armées le dictent: Ils nous ont ordonnés d'apuier les raisonnements susdits, particulierement par celui ci, que l'armée que vous commandez ne consiste pas seulement des troupes nationales de sa Majesté Britannique, mais qu'elle est composée, pour la plus grande partie des troupes, qui sont dans la solde commune de sa Majesté et de l'Etat, sur les quelles, il est vrai, que le commandement en qualité de premier, et de plus haut general, vous appartient; mais comme elles sont engagées par les deux Puissances ensemble, pour faire la guerre, et pour agir contre les ennemis, elles ne peuvent etre soustraites au dit employ par vous seul, sans communication et approbation de leurs Hautes Puissances, au moins que de contrevenir aux traités, et aux fins par et pour lesquels elles sont engagées.—Ils nous ont ordonnés encore de vous representer, Milord, que non seulement les traités de la grande alliance, entre les Hauts Alliés, mais aussi les traités

particuliérs, faits entre sa Majesté Brittannique et leurs Hautes Puissances, obligent sa Majesté de pousser la guerre avec vigueur, mais que la declaration que vous avez faite, de ne pouvoir rien entreprendre jusqu'a nouvel ordre, dans un tems, qu'avec votre communication et approbation, on a marché jusques dans la vue des ennemis, et ou toutes les circonstances conseillent d'entreprendre quelque chose, dans une esperance apparante du succes; qu'une telle declaration, disons nous, ne peut etre conciliée avec les dits traités, ni avec les asseurances iteratives, qu'il a plu a sa Majesté Brittanique, de donner a leurs hautes Puissances, tant par ses lettres, que par la bouche du Lord Comte de Straffort, son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire, par lesquelles elle a declarée, que ses troupes agiroient avec autant de vigeur, qu'il seroit requis pour continuer la guerre. Que vous meme, Milord, etant envoyé pour ce fin dans ce pais ici, leur avez fait la meme asseurance pendant votre sejour a la Haye.—Et que pour tout cela ils nous ordonnent de vous sommer sur la bonne foi des traités et alliances, et sur les dites asseurances, pour pousser les operations de guerre, et pour faire tout le tort imaginable a l'ennemi commun.—Mais en cas que malheuresement (*sic*) vous persistiez dans le dessein de ne vouloir faire agir offensivement les troupes de sa Majesté, nos Maitres nous ordonnent de vous demander, Milord, si vous feriez difficulté de faire employer les dites troupes pour couvrir un siege qu'on pourroit entreprendre, d'ailleurs avec la promesse positive, de les faire agir contre les ennemis, s'ils viennent a tenter quelque chose.—En cas inopiné, Milord, d'un refus ils nous ont chargés de protestér de la maniere la plus efficace, et dans les termes les plus forts, comme nous faisons solemnellement, par celle ci, contre le tort irreparable que l'Etat et ses Hauts Alliés souffrent par la, et contre le prejudice que la cause commune vient a subir par une telle conduite.—Et a fin qu'ils puissent etre eclairés, comment s'y prendre, il faut que nous vous demandons positivement, Milord, en quoi consistent precisement vos ordres, de ne point agir, jusques ou ils vont, et quel fonds on pourra faire en suite sur les troupes de sa Majesté Britannique, finalement nous vous requerons de leur part, de ne donner aucun empèchement aux troupes qui sont a la solde commune, pour agir selon la raison de la guerre, en conformité des traités et engagements solemnels.—C'est, Milord, ce que nos maitres nous ont ordonnés de vous representer de bouche et par ecrit, afin que tout le monde, et la posterité meme puisse voir, que leurs Hautes Puissances, bien loin d'etre coupable a un aussi grand tort, pour la cause commune, que C'est l'inaction d'aujourdhui, ont fait tout ce qui leur a eté possible pour en prevenir les suites facheuses, et qu'il sera a des autres, a repondre des evenements malheureux, qui en pourroient naitre. Nous vous prions, Milord, de nous vouloir rendre la dessus une reponse par ecrit, aussi satisfaisante et prompte, que l'importance de l'affaire, et les interets de tous les Hauts Alliés le demandent . . . . ." Endorsed "The 4th June 1712. From the Deputys of the States at the Army."

MONSR. DE SOVASTRE, Comte de Guines, to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1712, June 7th, Au Camp de Noyelle.—"Milord. Permetréz vous la liberté que je prend, n'ayant point l'honneur detre connu de vous, de mij presenter sous le nom de Madame la Marquise de Nibourg. Serois je asses heureux que cette recommendation me puisse flatter de vos bontés et q'une situation, aussi triste que celle des biens de mon pere vous interesse, Milord, a nous accorder

l'honneur de votre protection, toute notre conservation en depend, j'ai eté mesme d'avance consolé d'apprendre qu'ils etoient les plus a portée de notre armée, etant persuade qu'hors la necessité des subsistances ils en seroient moins exposes a une ruine entiere, ce qui arriveroit cependant par la perte des bois plantis et maison de ces terres, votre generosité, milord, fait tant de bruit partout et particulierement dans un tems malheureux ou les marques en sont plus distinguees, que cest dans cette confiance seule que je vous supplie de vouloir bien vous souvenir que mon sort est entre vos mains, il ne depend que de vos ordres de le rendre heureux par la conservation du seul bien qui reste a mon pere de toute cette guerre apres les malheurs qu'il a essuyé en plusiurs autres endroits, vous m'obligeres, milord, a une reconnoissance infinie, et ce qui me prive aujourdui de la liberté de vous en assurer moimesme ne m'en fait que plus vivement ressentir la difference, elle ne peut etre asses prochaine dans l'empressement que jaurois de vous persuader du respectueux attachement avec lequel j'ai l'honneur d'etre . . . . ."—Accompanying the letter, this brief "Memoire des terres appartenantes a M^r. Ce. C. de Sovastre. (1) La Terre et chateau de Vendegres aux bois avec ses dependances en bois plants jardins etangs et autres. (2) La terre de Beauraiu. (3) La terre de la Neuville."

Sir Joseph Plunket to the Duke of Ormonde.

1712, June 13th, Cambray.—"My Lord, The hoopes I have in your Grace's accustomed goodness to anny of the gentry of your contry, and the more being of the house of Fingall, who has the honour to be alyed to yours, imbouldens me to ask your Grace the favor to grant mee a pasporte for fiftine days or a mounth for me and my sarvants, and blan (*sic*) for the conservation of a farmer of mine caled Charle Dardon in the vilidge of St. Peton. I wil be infinitely oblidged to your Grace. Mr. L'Abbe Des Anges, who wil give your Grace my lettre can tell you I am maried to a gentelwoman of this contry who is a particular frind of Madam la Marquise de Risbourge, with whom wee have often the honnor of drinking your health, and that in Burbon waters which your Grace sent to her. I only waite for your Graces pasporte to goe to a Courte where your (*sic*) are both honnerd and esteemed. If you have anny service to my Lord Galmoy I shall see him, though he is expected here very soone. I wish extremly for a peace for severall reasons and particularly that I may have the honner to assure your Grace that no body [more] than I am with a profound respect . . . . . [P. S.]—My adress is for Sir Jo. Plunket Leftenant Collonel of Dillon's regement imploide in Cambray."

The States General to the Duke of Ormonde.

1712, June 17th. The Hague.—"Monsieur, Apres que Nous sommes informés de l'affaire de Daniel Sutherland, soldat condamné a mort a Audenarde, Nous luy avons accordé son pardon, en consideration de ce qu'il Vous a plu d'interceder pour luy, Nous avons cru Vous en devoir donner part, Vous priant d'estre persuadé, qu'en toute autre occasion, comme en celle-cy, Nous tacherons de Vous donner de preuves de l'envie que Nous avons de satisfaire a Vos desirs, et de la parfaite estime avec la quelle Nous sommes . . . . . Les Estats Generaux des Provinces Unies des Pais-bas."—Signed—"J. B. Brande Van Cleversherte."

The Duke of Ormonde to the Earl of Oxford, Lord Treasurer.

1712, July 14th, N. S., Camp at Chateau Cambresis.—"My Lord, My Lord Strafford arrived here on the 12th in the evening and will give your Lordship an account of what has passt between him and the Generalls of the Forreigne Troops in the Queen's pay.—Mr. Buleau was with me this morning, and told me that he had received orders from his master not to separate his troops from those of the Empire. I suppose the Prince of Analte will tell him the same, which he has allready done to me, and the Duke of Wirtemberg told me that he would follow the example of the other forreigners in the Queen's pay.—Upon talking with my Lord Strafford, I was surprised to find that it could be believed in England, that I should dissobey the Queen's orders in so essentiall a point as that of shewing to Prince Eugene and the Deputys my orders, not to enter into any action. The letters I wrote to Mr. St. John of the 28 and 29 of May, and the 4th of June, makes the contrary appear very plainly, those letters containing all that I said on that subject; but the spreading of false reports is no new thing either on this or on your side of the water. I hear that my acquainting the Mareshall de Villars with the refusall the Forreign Generalls made of separating from Prince Eugene's army, was not approved off. This was so publickly known in the Camps, that it could not be a secret to him. Therefor I thought propper to acquaint him with it, it being what he would have known in some few houers, and might have given him a suspicion of my not dealing fairly with him, which I thought ought to be avoided.—I have been under many difficultys this campagne, but have done what I thought was most for the Queen's service.—I inclose to your Lordship an extract of a letter from Mr. Cartwright concerning the subsistance of the Queen's troops, and desire your Lordship to give the necessary orders for the regular payment of them, which is very necessary at this tyme.—This is the fifth letter that I have writt to your Lordship, without haveing the honour to hear from you, since my being on this side the water . . . . . ."—Copy in the Duke's handwriting.

The Duke of Ormonde to the Earl of Oxford, Lord Treasurer.

1712, July 16th, Chateau Cambresis.—"My Lord Strafford arrived here [on] the 12, and will informe your Lordship of what passt between him and the Generall Officers of the Forreign Troops in her Majesty's pay and in the joynt pay. I am sorey he could not perswade them to break their resolutions of seperating from us, and joyning with the Imperiallists and Dutch, which they have done this day, upon the Prince Eugene's marching to invest Landerey. Ther is only Walleff's Dragoons and the Holstein Dragoons with one batallion of that country that will stay with me. This morning I received a letter from Sir James Abercmbie, and Collonel King, informing me that they had adjusted everything with the Count de Lemon for the reception of the Queen's troops, and would evacuate the same on their arrivall.—To morrow I shall declare a cessation of Arms for the Queen's army, and I design to march towards the Schelde, and to pass that river, and continowe marching untill I come to the Liss near Warneton, where I shall stay to receive her Majesty's orders. I wonder it could be believed that I should have disobeyed the Queen's orders in so essential a point as to have shewed Prince Eugene and the Deputys my orders for not entering into any action, the letters that I wrote to Mr. St. John of the 28 and

29 of May and 4 of June makes the contrary appear very plainly, these letters containing all that I said on that subject, but the spreading of false reports is no new thing either on this or your side the water. I have been under prety many difficultys, and have done the best I could for her Majesty's service, which I shall endeavour to promote to the best of my power.—This is the fifth letter I have writ to your Lordship, without haveing the honour to hear from you, since my being this side the water.—I enclose to your Lordship an extract of a letter from Mr. Cartwright concerning the subsistance of the Queen's troops, and desire your Lordship to give the necessary orders for the regular payment of them which is very necessary at this tyme."—Copy in the Duke's handwriting.

The careful reader of these papers will observe how large a proportion of the letter of the 16th consists of mere repetition of passages of the previous letter of 14th July. It is significant of his Grace's mental condition, that he speaks of each of the two letters, dated respectively on the 14th and 16th July, as the *fifth* letter he had written to the Lord Treasurer since his coming to the Low Countries, without having been honoured with a letter from his Lordship.

The Earl of Oxford to the Duke of Ormonde.

1712, August $\frac{5}{16}$, London.—"My Lord, No pen or tongue is able to express the great pleasure I took in your Grace's successes. It was a very great satisfaction to see so much done for the Public, to see such an example of steady conduct in so great a nobleman, and so courageous a heart in what has made you envied by some, dreaded by your enemys, and applauded by al men of knowledge and understanding. Your Grace's march to Ghent &c. is a *coup de maître*. It is owned so in France and Holland, and I must owne I take a double pleasure in it, because it is done by the Duke of Ormond, to whose person I have so intire a friendship, and in whose success I take so particular an interest. Mr. Torcy wrote a very just compliment upon the affair of Dennain, that the Allys might now see what they had lost by her Majesties withdrawing her forces, and what value they ought to put upon a nation which every where leads victory with it.—Your Grace knows the orders that are given for the payment of your army and such forreigners as you shal certify for.—I have ordered M^{r}. Brydges to make a demand on Fryday for paying the army up to the end of this year; and I will order remittances accordingly. Your Grace wil please to consider what can be saved in the traine, and also as for wagon money and any other particulars. I intend to do myself the honor to write more at large to your Grace the next post. I have sent for Mr. Keightly of Ireland, whom I expect in town in a few days, and what shal be proposed relating to Ireland I shal acquaint your Grace with before it is done. —I have intimated to Mr. Torcy that to give Lord Albemarle liberty on his parole wil be taken heer very well. I heartily regret the loss of poor Count Corneish.—The town and country are extream sickly; only the Queen keeps perfect health. Lord Winchelsea dyed this morning, and Mr. Auditor Manwaring . . . . [P.S.] Lord Bolinbroke, Prior and the Abbé went for Fountainbleau on Saturday morning. We expect the former back in ten days. This was designd a secret, but it is not so.'

The Duke of Ormonde to the Earl of Strafford.

1712, August 10th, The Camp at Drongen—"Yesterday at three a clocke I had the honour of your Lordsh'p's of the 7th by the

messenger.—I am very glad that the Dutch Plenipotentiarys seem to be more respectfull to the Queen, and sensible of their condition, which in two or three days, if our intelligence be true, may be much changed either for the better or the worse. All the accounts from their army give out that the Prince Eugene marches with design to attack the French. I suppose it must be on a very great disadvantage or I should think the Mareshall much in the wrong to hazard a battle at this conjuncture. His hindering of the Allys doing anything is what should satisfy him, and answer his master's ends. I send your Lordship the accounts we have of the army's scituation.—I doe not see by the New Plan that Monsr De Buys (?) proposes, how the Duke of Savoy will find his account in it, for by it Sicily is not to be his, but I finde in your Lordship's that his ministers do not approve of it, and for the Portuguise they were to go to the Hague to be informed of what party they had best take. I suppose the Counte de Zinsendorfe is to be consulted.—I hope the cessation by sea between the Queen and the French will be soon declared. That I suppose will bring the Dutch to consider well what measures they take and will make them come into the Queen's proposalls. I think they have a good deal of reason to believe hat the Queen and her subjects are sensible of their ill usage and behaviour to her and her troops. I am very glad that our being here has made them uneasy; they are more freightened than hurte.—I shall soon know whether I may have a free passage through Plascandall de Siguing to send some boats that way to Dunkirk, with bagage belonging to those troops I sent thither. I have this moment received a letter from Mr. Hill, which informes me of the troops' arrivall there on the 30 of the last month o.s., but do's not desire any meall, which I wonder at, since I told him in my letter that I had keept some at Courtray, for him, if he wanted it, but he makes no mention of it in his letter.—There is orders given to the Commandant at Ostend to let everything I send by water towards Dunkirk, to go thro' Plasscandall; the trooth I shall soon know.—Wee have no certain accounts from the Armys. Some say the Frenches are opposed before Donay, others that there is a stop put to the attacking that place. As soon as I have any account that I can depend on, your Lordship shall be acquainted with it . . . . . [P.S.] I don't see how I can pretend to keep men in Plassandall, since the Dutch battallions that were here are gone. I believe they marched before you left us.—August the 12th; I deffered making an end of this untill I heard the troops were in Dunkirk."

Monsr. Barner to the Earl of Strafford.

1712, August 24th, Utrecht.—Letter praying the Earl of Strafford to give needful orders "a Monsieur Watkins pour quil examine les "Pretentions des Extraordinaires et Arrierages dues aux Trouppes "D'Holstein, et quil les attesto afin qu'ils soyent payés, Monsr. Watkins "setant excusé de se meler de ces affaires, n'étant pas informé de quel "tems, il en doit prendre connoissance."—Also, an undated draft of a letter from the Same to the Same, to the same effect.

Deputies of the States to the Duke of Ormonde.

1712, September 5th and October 4th, 7th, 9th, Bruges. Four letters, dated respectively on the afore-mentioned days, from the Deputies of the States for Flanders, to James Butler, second Duke of

Ormonde: Complaining of the excessive contribution required of the Province of forage &c., for the horses of the Duke's army, and praying that the requisition may be reduced by one half.

Hovenden Walker to the Duke of Ormonde.

1712, October 5th, *Monmouth* in Port Royal Harbour. Speaking of his Journal, and more especially of the Abstract of it, which he has sent for his Grace's perusal, Mr. Hovenden Walker says, "By that your Grace will see what a troublesome thing it is to "have to do with the Americans. They pretend to arest Captains of Men "of War, for seizing men on the seas suspected of piracy, and incourage "the sailors to desert from the Queen's ships, and then with a high hand "and violence detain them as inhabitants, insulting the Captains and other "officers of Her Majesties Men of War, if they come ashoar to recover "them, and by those means it is that seamen are so scarce and hard to be "got in Great Britain. The hurricane we had in this Island is what "never was known before, and has done a vast deal of mischeif, both to "the island and shiping, of which Your Grace will see a short account in "the abstract of my Journall."

Affairs in the Low Countries.

1712 and 1713. Ormonde Papers, touching the position and proceedings in the Low Countries in the years 1712, 1713.

Major Norton to the Duke of Ormonde.

1713, February 14th, O.S., Ghent.—Complaining that he is still only a Major, whilst two officers lately of the same rank with himself have been made "Breviated Colonels," Major Norton begs that he too may become "a Breviated Colonel," so that his censorious friends in England may not attribute his ill-fortune to misconduct on his part. As the letter is endorsed "14th February, 17$\frac{1}{3}$, From Colonell Norton," it may be inferred the writer had been promoted before his epistle came to the Duke's hands, or at least that his petition was successful.

Colonel Anthony Coulombiere to the Duke of Ormonde.

1713, May 6th, N.S., Ghent. As the order for his regiment to march from Ghent and take possession of a new garrison obliges him "to quitt the Command of the Castle of Ghent," Colonel Coulombiere, as "the eldest Colonel that goes on that expedition," begs that he may continue to command the regiment, "wherever he and his men may be designed to go."

The Earl of Oxford to the Duke of Ormonde.

1713, May 14th, Treasury Chambers.—Letter calling to His Grace's attention the fact that "the Muster Rolls of the Forces in Flanders "are returned compleat to the 24th April last, notwithstanding the "Forces were knowne to be defective in their numbers," and desiring his Grace "to call the Comissary or his Deputys to account for

their doeings herein," and to discover "how this practice happens to be revived, since Her Majesty has been pleased to signifye her express orders to the contrary."—A letter of secretarial penmanship, sigued "Oxford" by the Lord Treasurer's hand.

Monsr. Barner to the Duke of Ormonde.

1713, July 11th, The Hague.—Representing that the two "regiments d'Holstein au service de sa Majesté la Reine" have not been paid since 20th March last past, Monsr Barner adds "j'ay l'honneur, My Lord, "de vous prier tres humblement que Vous veuillez bien avoir la bonté de "donner les ordres necessaires, pour que ces pauvres gens soient tirés de "la necessité, ou ils se voyent reduits faute de subsistance."

Brigadier F. Panton to the Duke of Ormonde.

1713, July 19th, Ghent.—Announcing that he has this day joined with Brigadier Grove in a memorial respecting their pay to his Grace, Brigadier Panton speaks of his debts as having "bin no ways "contracted, but by endeavouring to live in some measure to the creditt "of his command and caracter, and by keeping a good troop," and observes that whereas he enjoyed till he was made a brigadier, the pay of an aide-de-camp, which was no small help to him, he has now for three years had no more than captain's pay.—Also, the Memorial of Brigadier Grove and Brigadier Panton to the said Duke of Ormonde; referring to the failure of His Grace's "endeavours to procure the "Generall Officers who served the last campaign their pay from "Parliament," and urging that, as they differ from all the other officers of their rank in having no private means, they are unable "to support the character of their commands," the one of them having only the pay of a lieutenant-colonel of foot, whilst the other has only the pay of a captain of horse.

The Earl of Oxford to the Duke of Ormonde.

1713, September 23rd, Whitehall Treasury Chambers.—Letter in answer to his Grace's letter of yesterday "concerning the Walloon and Holstein Troops," in respect to which His Grace is referred to a letter sent to him on 30th July last, and another letter sent on the same day to Mr. Brydges, copies of which two letters are enclosed.—A letter of secretarial penmanship, signed "Oxford" by the Lord Treasurer's hand.

John Burnett to the Duke of Ormonde.

171$\frac{3}{4}$, January 19th.—Letter begging His Grace to move the Lord Treasurer in behalf of the writer, who desires to obtain a place as a searcher, or Landsurveyor, or Queen's waiter at the Custom House.

Ferdinando Callahan to the Duke of Ormonde.

171$\frac{3}{4}$, March 10th [ ].—Entreating the Duke to provide him with some military employment, in consideration of the obloquy, persecution, and personal danger which he has provoked by his endeavours to serve his Grace, the unfortunate Ferdinando Callahan,

says, "If your Grace be pleased to inform yourself, from Sir William "Windham, about the list of the Roman Catholick officers, that was "sent into France, the necessary directions I gave in the matter, and "the search that was made in the offices there, 'tis then your Grace will "be thoroughly satisfied of the truth of what I gave in evidence to your "Grace and the Comittee against them &c., which proceedings has "put a stop to forty officers more of the same stamp, that would be "put in (if they succeeded) to be on the same establishment. My "negotiations in these matter oblige me now to complain to your "Grace of the continuall danger I am in of my life, being attacked "two or three times at night by some gangue and very narrowly "escaped, besides am attacked otherwise with false actions and a "hundred other villanies by them, and others by their procurement."

GIOBOLAMO BESTOSO, a Genoese, to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1714, April 18th [ ].—Averring that he is in a condition of abject penury, and by reason of his poverty ate nothing worth a penny last Friday and Saturday, the unfortunate Giorolamo Bestoso entreats his Grace to bring an accompanying petition to Her Majesty's merciful consideration, so that the Lord Treasurer may afford the relief of which the petitioner is in urgent need.—Also, the doleful petition of the same supplicant to Her Majesty, representing that he has lost a sum of 800*l.* by buying a certain unrigged ship and putting ten marriners aboard the same vessel in the interest of Her Majesty's service, through which loss he has fallen to his present indigence.

WILLIAM LEVINZ to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1714, April 30th [ ].—Praying his Grace to compassionate the unfortunate Lieutenant Halfhide, who "purchased his commission with "all that he had then left, has served ten years, been in severall actions, "and [been] wounded in the service," and who has suffered and is still suffering so severely "for some imprudent words "spoke only in a private conversation, by way of argument over a bottle of wine," Mr. Levinz urges that, unless his Grace shall have mercy on the said lieutenant and restore him to some sufficient post, the wretched man will be driven by want and despair to lamentable "methods." To induce the Duke to take a lenient view of the lieutenant's imprudent words, Mr. Levinz speaks of the unfortunate man as a person, "part of whose guilt to his accusers was that he was branded in the regiment with the name of a Sacheverelite."

COLONEI CONGREVE, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1714, May 2nd, Gibraltar.—Averring that, had he "known sooner, "how much he had bin honoured by his Grace's protection in the "buisness of his commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the place," he would have been quicker in acknowledging so great an expression of his Grace's favour, Colonel Congreve hopes, that so "long as he shall "behave himself like an honest man, he shall never want the satisfaction "and honour of his Grace's encouragement."

The Duke of Ormonde to Mr. Gwyn.

1714, May 15th, Whitehall.—Letter desiring Mr. Gwyn to "make a signification that a commission may be prepared" for Mr. Chichester, "the Queen haveing been pleased to give leave to Brigadier Hubbard of "the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards to resign his Company "in the said Regiment to Mr. Chichester."—A letter of secretarial "penmanship, signed by the Duke."

The Duke of Ormonde's Impeachment.

1715. Copy of the Articles of Impeachment of High Treason and of other High Crimes and misdemeanors, against James, Duke of Ormonde.

William Smyth to the Duke of Ormonde.

[ ].—Two letters, without any date but "Wednesday Even" and Thursday, in which William Smyth entreats the Duke of Ormonde to take a merciful and generous view of the madness and folly that caused the writer's younger brother to speak against his Grace words for which he is now unfeignedly sorry. After speaking in the earlier letter of his younger brother, Captain Smyth, as an officer who "had served two campaines in Flanders as a voluntier att his owne expence," before he took measures to get a commission at a cost of more than 700*l.*, the writer in the subsequent letter speaks of the unfortunate gentleman, whom his Grace has refused to appoint to commission in his own regiment of guards, as a man who has "been better educated then to be disloyal and impudent to Majesty," being "of a family "entirely devoted to your Grace's service, which his father, as a "member of the House of Commons in Ireland, often demonstrated." In conclusion William Smyth begs, that Colonel Floyer's commission "may be charged for three hundred pounds which he has had in part, "and for the which" the petitioner's "brother has neither bond nor security but a bear receipt."

IX.—Jacobite and Pretender Papers.

Though they add nothing of moment to our knowledge of the "Old Pretender" and his career, this group of writings comprise several papers that will engage the attention of searchers of the ensuing calendar, who are especially interested in his story. A curious glimpse of the Chevalier in his boyhood is afforded by the "Examination" of John Hounkhorne, taken before Rodney Fane, J.P. for Middlesex, on 5th October 1702, in which it was certified that "Jane Mosson declared that, when "she was in France, she was with the Prince of Wales her king and "had him in her lap, who told her she should never want, and that "when he came to England she should have a good estate, which she did "not question but to see shortly."—Of the papers touching the Pretender's futile attempt on Scotland in 1715–16, the most interesting are:—(1) The letter, (signed "Nairne"), dated from St. Germain-en-Laye, on 10th January 1716, from Mr. Nairne to the Prince de Vaudemont, announcing the royal adventurer's arrival in Scotland; (2) The enclosed note, dated from Peterhead on 22nd December 1715,

from the Chevalier to the Prince de Vaudemont, beginning, "Partages maintenant avec moy, je vous prie, le plaisir que j'ay de me trouver ches moy . . . ."; and (3) The letter from James III., the Pretender, to the Earl of Panmure, dated from Scoon on 22nd January 1716.—The numerous letters from the Chevalier to the Prince and Princesse de Vaudemont are all of some slight interest. The note of "The Case of Sir Donald Mack Donald of Slate deceased" (1718) touching the same Jacobite rising is another entry that should not be overlooked by perusers of the Calendar, which contains, under date of April 1726, a noteworthy letter from Lord Balmerino, signing himself R. Lander, to Mr. Gordon. The several draft letters, amended by the Chevalier's pen, dated in September 1734 from the Old Pretender to divers of his numerous correspondents, afford some agreeable exhibitions of his affectionate concern for the nurture of his two sons, and of his paternal pride in the promising boys. Though they have been published before, the present reporter has deemed it advisable to print *in extenso* John Erskine's letters touching the Jacobite rising of 1745.

Robert Niccoll's Information touching Seditious Words spoken by George Dawson.

1691, January 29th.—The information of Robert Niccoll of Fryan Barnett co. Middlesex, yeoman, given on oath upon the said day before Sir Rowland Gwynne knt., J.P. for the said county; Giving information that, at the beginning of March last past, the deponent came accidentally into the company of George Dawson of Whettstone and George Greenwollers, who were "both drinkeinge of ale in the towne aforesaid," and that on so coming into their company he "satt downe with them in order to spend his two pence," whereupon the said George Dawson then and there "dranke unto this deponent, sayeinge 'Here is a health to King James,'" to which challenge this deponent replied that he would not drink the said health, which refusal caused the said George Dawson to utter these words, to wit, "God damn him that did "not love the father before the sonne, and God damn him that did not "love King James before King William, and, God damn you, I will "make you gladd to blow upp the bon fier at Kinge James his cominge "and that will be in a little tyme"; and further giving information that, when they had left the ale house, the said George Dawson "made an offer to suite (*sic*) the" deponent with a gun, charged with a brace of bullets, but was prevented from shooting the deponent by the aforesaid George Greenewoller who, with the assistance of the deponent took the gun from the same George Dawson.—Also, on the same paper, the examination upon oath of the said George Greenewoller, who in his evidence confirmed all the other statements of Robert Nicoll, but said he did not remember the alleged words about the bonfire at King James's coming back

Certificate touching the Sieur Jean Dalesso's Service in Ireland.

1692, May 24th, Quineville. Letters certificatory (French), under the hand and seal of the Earl of Melfort "Premier Ministre et Secretaire "d'Etat de sa Majesté Brittannique, Premier Gentilhomme de la "Chambre, et Chevalier du tres noble Ordre de la jartiere &c.": Certifying "que Le Sieur Jean Dalesso Chevalier Seigneur d'Esragny

" a servi d'Ayde de Camp du Roy de La Grande Bretague en Irlande, " et a eu ordre de suivre Sa Majesté a la Hougue pour la servir en la " dite qualite, on il est actuellement depuis trois semaines."

James the Second's Declaration.

1693, April 17th, St. Germains-en-Laye.—Copy of James the Second's most gracious Declaration to all his loving subjects, dated from St. Germains-en-Laye on the afore-given day of 1693. Endorsed—" Copied out of the answer licensed by Trenchard."

James II. to Pope Innocent XII.

1694, May 17th, St. Germains. Letter expressing deep and lively gratitude for the manifestations of fatherly affection, with which the writer has been favoured by his Holiness. Subscribed and signed, "Beatudinis Vestre Devotissimus Filius, Jacobus R," countersigned, "Melfort."

Sir John Fenwicke, bart., and the Riot at the "Dog Tavern" in Drury Lane.

1695, July 5th, [ ]. Affidavit by Sir John Fenwicke, bart., relating to his indictment for high misdemeanour in being concerned in the scandalous and disloyal riot at the Dog Tavern in Drury Lane.—" Inter Dominum Regem et Johannem Fenwicke barr.—The said Sir J. Fenwicke maketh oath that he this deponent the tenth of June last about 10 a clock at night was taken up by a Hackney coachman whose name this Deponent doth not know and that he this Deponent hath made dilligent inquiry after the said coachman but cannot as yet heare of him and that the said Hackney Coachman is a very materiall witness for him this Deponent in this cause. Coram me. J. Holt. Signed J. Fenwicke."

Order of Council touching French Papists.

1696, April 30th, Kensington.—Order of Council, dated at Kensington on the said day and signed—Wm. Bridgeman; Requiring the Justices of the Peace of Middlesex to " forthwith transmitt to this Board a lyst of " the names of such French Papists, who are not naturalized or made " Denizens and Inhabitants within the county of Middlesex, with an " account of their quallityes and professions."

Lords of the Council to the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex.

1696, April 30th, Court at Kensington. Contemporary copy of a letter requiring his Grace to give directions to his Deputy Lieutenants and the Justices of the Peace for the said County, to transmit to the said Council the names of " all persons " within the same county, " who refused to take the oaths when tendered to them or neglected to appear when summoned to doe it," and directing that, in making out the lists of such persons, the collectors of the names of the misdemeanants

should "distinguish which of them are protestants and which are papists or reputed papists."

The Same to the Same.

1696. May 14th, Council Chamber in Whitehall. Contemporary copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex; Ordering (1) The discharge of all persons in custody by warrants from the Deputy Lieutenants or Justices of the Peace of the said county, against whom there is no information upon oath, with the prisoners, whose enlargement may, in the opinion of his Grace or his Deputy Lieutenants prove dangerous to the peace of the Government (2) The apprehension and detention of all persons, against whom warrants have been issued, and who after the issue of the warrants have absconded or "doe abscond or absent themselves," (3) The further detention until further order of all prisoners "against whom there is "information uppon oath," and also (4) that a list be prepared and sent to this Board of all persons who by the immediate order of the Privy Coucil have "beene committed to the custody of the sheriffe or otherwise within the Lieutenancy," and whose enlargement would, in the opinion of his Grace or of three or more of his Deputy Lieutenants, possibly prove dangerous to the peace of the Government:—The said orders being made by the Council, in pursuance of directions given by his Majesty, after he "was gratiously pleased before his goeing beyond the "seas to take into consideracion the condicion of severall of his subjects "secured and committed to custody uppon occasion of the late con-"spiracy against his Royall Person and Government and the intended "Invasion."

John Rounkhorne's Testimony touching Jane Mosson, a Jacobite Agent.

1702, October 5th. Examination of John Rounkhorne, taken on the said day before Rodney Fane, J.P. for Middlesex.—"Who upon oath deposeth that in the month of May last one Jane Mosson took a lodgeing in Whites Ally in the Liberty of the Rolls, where this deponent lodged and does soe still; and the said Jane Mosson told this deponent that she came from France and brought several letters with her directed to persons in England, and this dependent saw her deliver one of them to a porter, and observed the said porter come to her afterwards as he believes, to disperse the rest, and sayeth that about the time the Duke of Ormonde went to the Isle of Wight, she went from the said lodgeineg with intent as she declared to returne to France, and said that if she could gett over Holland with the army, she would goe through Flanders and soe to France, and this deponent sayeth he is informed some time last week she had a good quantity of gold and silver, and sayeth she confessed to him she was a Protestant in England, and reconciled to the Church of Roome by a priest whose name she would not discover, and that she went over to France to be a nunn and pretended to be a servant to the Countess of Lemerick, and she said she had a summe of mony now at interest in the hands of Mr. James Tully, which was returned by bill from France, drawne on Mr. Daniel Arthur of London merchant, and further sayeth he heard her say she had three lines to one Mrs. Conquest widdow to Docter Conquest deceased, for her to direct where she might receive her money, and further deposeth that the

said Jane Mosson declared that, when she was in France, she was with the Prince of Wales, her King, and had him in her lap, who told her she should never want, and that when he came to England she should have a good estate, which she did not question but to see very shortly."

FRENCH FLEET and SIR GEORGE BYNG'S SHIPS off SCOTLAND.

170$\frac{7}{8}$, March 17th, Berwick.—MS. News letter, giving an account of the failure of the French Fleet to land the Pretender on the coast of Scotland :—" We have been here in the greatest confusion imaginable upon the news of the French Fleet appearing to a place called Craill of the mouth of the Firth on Friday last. They designed, as wee are certainly informed by fisher boats that were on board, to have landed their men the next day and to have marched for Edenburgh where they expected friends. Their fleet consisted of the *Hampton Court* and *Grafton*, two 78 gun ships, and 5 others of upwards of 50 guns, and 17 small frigatts and privateers. But by wonderfull Providence, as they were prepaireing to debark, and standing towards the Frith, Sir George Bing appeared on Saturday in the morning, which they observeing tacked to the northward and ran away with all the sail they could make, and being clean ships and nimble and ours foul, Sir George could not till about four in the afternoon get up with any of them, att which time 5 or 6 of our men of warr engaged theirs of the Line of Battle, who made a running fight till dark, and then gott off, the wind being very easy and slack. The next morning Sir George Bing in his pursuit of them to sea came up with the *Salisbury*, a ship of 54 guns, formerly taken from us, who haveing been disabled the night before struck. There was on board of her, as our accounts from Edinburgh say, one Lieut.-General or two, the Lord Griffin, the Lord Clermont and another son of the Lord Middleton, two pages of the pretended Prince of Wales, with severall other persons of note that refuse to give their names, 500 soldiers with the officers, and 400 sailors, besides 30,000*l.* in money and 500*l.* in plate, and abundance of arms, ammunition, &c. There are severall of the Letters from Edenburgh that I have seen this post, that mencion that the pretended Prince dined on board that Ship the day before, from whence its concluded he is amongst those prisoners that are unwilling to be known, bnt I believe this is meer conjecture without any ground . . . . ."

DUKE OF BERWICK to . . . .

[ ] August 30th., Portsmouth. Holograph note with which the Duke acknowledges his receipt of an order "aboute any shipps appearing or any troops landing, which shall be executed with speed, in case anything should happen."

The SPANISH AMBASSADOR to . . . .

1712, December 25th, London. Fair draft of a letter (without signature or superscription) from His Excellency . . . . . Ambassador from Spain to the Queen of Great Britain, to His Excellency . . . .; Giving a particular and lively account of the writer's passage from France to England, his journey from Dover to London amidst the acclamations of the people, and his gratifying reception in London by the populace, by the Ministers of State, and by the Queen. Speaking

of his arrival and first evening in London the writer says, "J'allay ensuite souper chez milord Dartmouth, ou se trouveront milord Bolinbroke, milord D'Oxford grand tresorier, et milord Paulett grand maitre de la maison de la Reyne; le repas fut aussy delicat que magnifique, et tout sy passa avec la politesse et les bonnes manieres si touchantes in ces sortes d'occasions."

William Lowndes to the Duke of Ormonde, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

$171\frac{3}{4}$, March 20th, Treasury Chambers.—"My Lord Treasurer having received a letter from my Lord Bolingbrooke, enclosing an extract of a letter from Dublin, relating to recruits raised for the Pretender passing through Dover for France, His Lordship commands me to transmit copys thereof to your Grace, that such directions may be given as your Grace shall think proper to the officers of the Cinq Ports, for the discovering and preventing such practices as are mentioned in the said extract."—Endorsed, "20 March $171\frac{3}{4}$. From Mr. Lowndes."

James III., The Pretender, to the Prince and Princess de Vaudemont.

1714, April 3rd, to 1715 June 29. Five letters from James III. the Old Pretender.—(1) Holograph, dated from Barr, 3rd April 1714, to the Princess de Vaudemont, without signature; (2) Letter to the same Princess, dated from Plombieres, 19th May, 1714, and signed "Jacques R," but otherwise of secretarial penmanship, a fact for which the Chevalier apologises, in these words.—"Vous scavez, Madame, que la regularité des eaux ne permet pas d'ecrire de sa propre main. C'est ce que m'a obligé de me de celle d'un Secretaire pour repondre a votre lettre"; (3) Letter to the Prince de Vaudemont, dated from Bar, 16th June 1715, of secretarial penmanship, with autograph signature "J.R."; (4) Holograph letter to the Prince de Vaudemont, dated from Commerci, 29th June 1715, and signed "J.R."; (5) Holograph note to the Princess de Vaudemont, without signature and with no date but "Le Jeudy au Soir."

James III., the Pretender, to the Bishop of Edinburgh.

1714, May 26th. [ ] Copy of a letter to the Bishop of Edinburgh.—"My having been lately informed of two honest brothers, both of them my verry good friends, bieng at some variance, is the occasion of my giving you this trouble to desire you will use your best endeavours to make up their difference. I need not enlarge on the motives which may induce you to so charitable a work, for besides the character you bear you cannot but see of what fatal consequence any disunion amongst my friends must be. I therefore heartily wish you may succeed in this essaie, in which if you think fitt to make use of my name, I give you full leave to doe so, and to assure them both of my esteem and kindness.—Your letter came safe to me and was most acceptable as all your shall be. Pray you remember me verry kindly to all friends in your parts. I reckon myself sure of their readyness on all occasions, and they shall ever find a gratefull heart in me towards 'em all, but to non more than yourselfe."—Endorsed, "Letter from King James the Eight to [names obliterated] "in favour [names obliterated] dated the 26 of May 1714, the King

" bieng at Bar-le-duck or Plombiers." Transcriber's handwriting has not been identified.

James III., the Pretender, to His Loving Subjects.

1714, August 29th, Plombieres. Contemporary copy, by a transcriber whose handwriting has not been identified, of a Proclamation to his loving subjects issued by James III., the Pretender (in later time commonly styled "the Old Pretender") from his "Court at Plumbieres, " the 29th of August, and in the thirteenth year of our reign, 1714," containing this passage, to wit, "Yet contrary to our expectation " upon the death of the Princess, our Royall sister, of whose good " intention toward us we could not for some time past well doubt, and " which was the reason we then sat still, expecting the good effects " thereof, which were unfortunately prevented by her deplorable " death, we found our people, instead of taking this favourable " opportunity of retrieving the honour and true interest of their " countrey by doing us and themselves justice, had immediately " proclaimed for their King a foreign Prince, to our prejudice contrary " to the fundamental and incontestable laws of hereditary right, which " their pretended Acts of Settlement can never abrogate. After this " height of injustice, we thought ourselves bound in honour and duty " so indispensably obliged by what we owe to our self, to our posterity, " and to our people, to endeavour to assert our right in the best manner " we could; accordingly upon the first notice sent to us we parted " from our ordinary residence, in order to repair to some part of our " dominions, and there to put our self, at the head of such of our loyall " subjects as were disposed to stand by us and defend us and themselves " from all foreign invasions; but in our passing through France to the " sea-coast, we were there not onely refused all succour and assistance, " upon account of the engagement that Monarch is under by the late " Treaty of Peace, but we were even debarred passage and obliged to " return back to Loraine."

James III., the Pretender, to . . . .

1714, September 26th [ ]. Copy by a transcriber, whose handwriting has not been identified, of a letter from James III., to . . . .— "You ar to acquaint my friends in Scotland of the great sense I have of their constant loyalty and zeal [and of] the mortification it is to me to have been debarred going to them at a tyme they wer so ready to receive me, as also the present impossibility of joining them [and of] the reason of that impossibility with the particulars of my journey into France and reception there. That, however, shall not discourage me from seeking another way of getting to them, so soon as they themselves shall desire it, and that right measures ar taken on their side and mine. It is necessary my friends should know that no forreign help must be expected at present of men, arms or ammunition, and that particularly on this last occasion all the Irish regiments in the French service and even every officer of them wer refused me.—That, though I cannot doubt of having several friends in England, yet their great caution on one hand and want of union on the other leave me so much in the darke, as to any help or service I may expect from them, that I cannot yet say anything positive as to that point. Therefore it is necessary my friends in Scotland shall let me

know what they ar able to doe by themselves, what numbers of men they can bring to the field, what their plan is when assembled in a body, what number of experienced officers is absolutely necessary and of what rank,—for I flatter my selfe that I shall be able to contrive one way or other to be able to bring over a few.—Lastly, that if such a reasonable sume as I shall be able to procure by the assistance of my friends be wanting for your neecessry preparations before my arrival, it shall not be wanting.—On my side I shall doe my utmost endeavours to bring my friends in England to such a temper, as they may conceive to be of use on ane expedition.—But, though all help should faill, I shall never be wantinge to my selfe or them, but shall be on return of the bearer (whom I desire to be sent back fully informed and instructed on all those heads), ready to come over at the tyme that shall be concerted.—I mention not here some other particulars specified in a paper writt in my own hand, dated August 18, of which you have a duplicate. Two things must be strongly recommended to my friends, absolutely necessary to bring ane expedition to a happy issue, first, great caution and care that they may not in the meantyme be brought to any trouble by the Government, and the second, a perfect union and good intelligence with one another, without which we see by experience the greatest parties ore baffled. Nothing can be undertaken yet, farr less succeed.—And as a further and mor ample explanation of my intentions, I desire full credite may be given to the bearer, that he may be the better able to return with all that is necessary for me to know. I expect answer to this in fore or five months,"

INSTRUCTIONS given by JAMES III., the Pretender, to JOHN FISHER.

1714, October 20th. [ ] Memorandum, in the handwriting of John Fisher, of the Instructions given to him by James III., running thus —"You are to acquaint my friends in Scotland, that after I had sent you from this to St. Germain (on the 4th) in your way to them, and that I was making all possible preparations to follow in diligence myself (nowithstanding the dangers I saw before me), I had by the very next post an account that my Lord Atholl was gon to London, though that Lord was the person, proposed by my friends to bee at the head of my affairs (till my own arrivall), for whom I had accordingly delivered you a commission, impowering him to act as such.—The same post brought me an account that he had quallifyd himself for the new Government, and that a letter had been writt to the Earl of Marr sighned by the principall clanns, assuring the Government of their fidelity and submission to it, and that the Earl of Breadalbin had been the instrument of procuring that letter.—About the same time I had advice that the Bishop of Edinborough, after consulting with the principall and leading men of my friends in the South or Low Country, had desird I should bee writt to, not to stirr in this conjuncture on any account. And though I was fully convinct that the letter sent to the Earl of Marr was designd for their immediate security, in order to be left in condition to serve me on occassion; yet all these accounts coming closely, after the pressing instances Forbes made both from North and South (as he asserted) cou'd not but give me ground to believe that either he had not authority for what he advanct, or that he was ill informd how matters past: Nevertheless all these disappointments (how great soever) cou'd not determine me to delay my enterprize, till I had assurance from an authority I have not now leave to name, that in case of an ensuing warr between England and France (of which there is all human probability)

I might sure reckon on supplies of evry sort sufficient to doe my own and the kingdoms business effectually, with the help of my friends; whome you must desire from me to keepp upp their hearts and to bee assured, that the vieu of no danger or evill whatsoever will bee capable to make me fayle in what I owe to my self and them; as well as to a nation so signally brave and loyall in all times; and for the recovery of whose liberty, now groaning under the yoak of that shamefull Union (which shall bee broke at my landing) I will cheerfully expose myself to the greatest of hazards, and doe evry thing to the good and happiness of so valiant and faithfull a people.—I doubt not to gett leave for the Duke of Berwick to come with me, and at worst to bring what General and particular Officers, what arms, ammunition, and mony I can, which I am in the mean time taking all means possible to raise.—You will consert with my friends what way the mony sent by you can bee most effectually imployed for my service in buying upp ammunition, or meal, or bringing what arms possibly they may from Hambourgh, Dantzick or any other parts so as to give no jealousy to the present Government. You will particularly, as to what regards the South, take and follow the measures approvd of by the B[ishop] of Edinbourgh, whose advice I depend uppon singularly, in evry thing regarding my service in that Kingdome.—I desire they [? there] may be sent by you the heads of such a declaration, as they believe most agreeable to the nation, at my landing; and that they lett me know what force may bee hoped for from the South, what hors more or lesse may in their opinion bee reckoned on from the kingdome, for our service; what season and place the fittest to land in, if I come with a competent number of troopps, and what other, if for want of them I am obliged to come otherways.—This is the genuin sence of his Majesties instructions and intentions; but his nervous, expressive and succinct style is beyond my imitating—John Fisher."

Mr. Nairne to the Prince de Vaudemont.

1715, December 29th. St. Germain-en-Laye. Letter (signed—"Nairne") opening with a statement that as soon as he had received the Prince's letter of the 24th inst., containing an enclosure for the Qeeen, the writer went to Her Majesty, hoping he might find her able to afford his Serene Highness "quelque nouvelle positive du Roy, mais elle "m'a asseuree qu'elle ne scait encore rien d'asseuré du debarquement "de S.M. Elle m'a seulement charge (*sic*)" the writer continues, "de "bien remercier V.A.S. de l'interest qu'Elle prend en tout ce qui "regarde le Roy son fils, et de vous dire que selon ce qu'Elle "vous a promis elle ne manquera pas désqu'elle en aura des nouvelles "seures de vous en faire part." In the absence of a confirmation of the public news of the King's arrival in Scotland on the 4th inst., no reliance can be put on that intelligence. "Cependant la situation "des affaires presentement est tres douteuse et inquietante, et il ne faut "pas se flatter, il y a plus a craindre qu'a esperer selon toutes les "apparences, mais Dieu est sur tout, et quand la juste cause est "abandonnée des hommes toute la consolation est d'esperer en la "Providence, et se resigner a la volonte du Seigneur." In a later paragraph of the long epistle, the writer observes, "En revenant de "chez la Reine j'ay passé chez Milord Middleton, a qui j'ay communique "la lettre de V.A.S., et il m'a charge de la bien remercier de la bonté "qu'elle si obligeament pour [ ] Milord Clermont, dont le zele pour "son Roy meritoit un meilleur sort que celuy d'etre mis pour cela seconde "fois a la Tour de Londres. Il y a eu un de mes parens et de mon

" nom qui a eu un plus triste sort. Il estoit Major d'un Regiment, " mais toujours bien intentionné pour le Roy. Ainsi on l'avoit reformé " et il etoit du nombre de ces officiers a la demi paye, qu s'etoit joint " au parti du Roy a Preston, ou tout le parti fut obligé de se rendre a " discretion, et ce pauvre officier avec 3 ou 4 autres fut condamné par " un Conseil de guerre, et passé par les armes, parcequ'il etoit a la " demi paye, quoiqu'il n'eut aucun poste actuelle. Au reste il a eu " l'honneur de mourir pour son Roy et pour la justice, quoique traitté " par le Gouverment comme deserteur et Rebele."

The SAME to the SAME.

1716, January 10th., St. Germain-en-Laye.—"Avant que de commencer mon voyage j'ay encore l'honneur d'assurer V.A.S. de mes tres humbles respects et la satisfaction en meme tems de apprendre que le Roy mon maitre est heureusement arrivé en Ecosse ayant debarqué auprés de Buchanesse (?) le 2 de ce mois, comme V.A.S. aura le plaisir d'apprendre de sa propre main dans la lettre que j'ay l'honneur de luy envoyer cy jointe sous l'enveloppe de la Reine qui vous ecrit aussi Monseigneur. Ainsi je ne veux pas retarder le double plaisir que vous allez avoir en lisant les lettres de leurs Majestés. Je souhaitte que je puisse avoir bientot le plaisir de vous ecrire d'Ecosse et de vous mander quelque heureux success des armes de S:M." The enclosed letter, written by the Pretender to the Prince, and dated from Peterhead, 22nd December 1715, runs thus, "Partages maintenant avec moy, " je vous prie, le plaisir que j'ay de me trouver ches moy apres avoir " si souvent . . . . mes peines. Tout respond a mes souhaits icy, " et avec du secours tout ira bien cy, plait a Dieu. Je me porte a " merveille, et en tout etat egalement remplie pour nous." The careful reader will not fail to observe that, whilst the Chevalier's note is dated in the o.s., Mr. Nairne uses the n.s. for dating his letter and giving the date of the Chevalier's landing at Peterhead.

JAMES III., The Pretender, to the EARL OF PANMURE.

1716, January 22nd., Scoon.—"I received this day yours of 19 by Mr. Blair who delivered your commissions to me, and am truely sensible of the zeal you shew me therein; I hope you will alwayes continue to give me your advice and opinion which on all other occasions I shall take as kindly as I do now. I do believe our catholicks had no thoughts of doing anything extraordinary next thursday, but my own modesty in those matters must and shall be their rule, as it ought to be a sufficient proof to all reasonable people of the emptyness of those apprehensions they may have been possessed with in relation to Religion. It is over the hearts of my subjects and not their consciences that I am desirous to reign, and if my moderation, and all the assurances they have received on that head do not meet with suitable returns, it may be my misfortune, but can never be my fault. They may be now if they please a free and happy people, and I am in great hopes they will at length open their eyes and putt themselves an end to all their misfortunes. The enemy make all preparations for marching, and we are preparing to receive them, but how the weather will allow of any motion on either side I do not well understand, however in that particular wee are on equall terms, tho' not on others, but courage and zeal will I hope supply the want of numbers. I shall be sure to consider of the

other points of your message. Pray remember me with all kindness to Lady Panmure, and be assured both of you of my particular esteem and kindess.—James R." Holograph.

Mr. Nairne to the Prince de Vaudemont.

1716, May 12th, Avignon.—Brief note announcing that the Chevalier de St. George has received the Prince's letter of the 29th, and has no news to communicate since his recent letter to his Serene Highness. The Chevalier continues in good health notwithstanding the heat of the climate. "Votre ancien ami Le Duc d'Ormond se porte bien aussi."

The Same to the Same.

1716, June 25th, Avignon.—Announcing that the Prince's letter of the 6th instant has given His Majesty much pleasure, Mr. Nairne speaks of a letter which the King has written "a S.A.S. au sujet d'une affaire qui le touch fort," and of a copy of the same epistle, which the King has sent to the Prince. "S.M." the writer of the present letter goes on to say, "luy a envoyé aussi en meme tems un " Exemplaire d'un Imprimé qu' . . . . a fait faire sous le nom " d'une Lettre d'un Officier de l'armée du Roy. Ce n'est qu'un simple " recit des faits dont S. M. avoit deja en grande partie informé V.A.S. " at (*sic*) Commercy, mais comme la lettre est plus detailée et plus suivie " (*sic*) elle la mettera plus au fait de tout cette malheureuse affaire la dont " on a cru qu'il etoit a propos d'instruire le publique. Et comme je scais " la part que V.A.S. prend en tout ce qui regarde l'interest de S. M. je " prens la liberté de luy envoyer encore deux autres exemplaires de cet " Imprimé pour en disposer ou elle jugera plus a propos pour le service " du Roy. Il n'y a rien de nouveau ici qui merite l'attention de V.A.S. " et pour nouvelles d'Angleterre, Elle les a sans doute en droiture de " Paris bien plutôt que nous ici. Par les dernieres nous voyons que le " peuple de Londre, tout opprimé qu'il est, ne laisse pas de marquer son " inclination, en insultant publiquement le Gouvernement present malgré " la severité avec laquelle on persecute tous les jours a mort les pretendus " rebeles qui ont la constance de mourir en veritables martyrs de la justice. " Tout cela, joint aux grands changemens que pourra causer la mort de " Milord Marleborough, qui est en fort grand danger de l'attaque " d'apoplexie qu'il a eu, et le voyage de l'Electeur qui est resolu certaine- " ment, pourra produire avec le tems quelque nouvelle revolution qui ne " nous sera peut etre pas desavantageuse, quoiqu'il en soit je suis persuadé " que, malgré l'injustice des hommes et l'abandonnement des Puissances " meme, on ne doit jamais desesperer d'une juste cause. Malgré les " chaleurs excessives de ce pays cy, le Roy, graces a Dieu, se porte forte " bien."—Together with this letter, Mr. Hodgkin preserves a clean and well-preserved copy of the printed tract, that is so particularly mentioned in the letter, to wit, the Chevalier's authorised account of his withdrawal from Scotland after the failure of the ill-advised expedition of 1715; the full title of the *brochure* being, "Lettre D'Un " Officier De L'Armée Du Roy, Ecrite A Un Des Amis A Londres, " *aprés que L'Armée se fut retirée d'Aberdeen vers le Nord d'Escosse*, " *au mois de Fevrier* 1716. Traduite de L'Anglois."

The Same to the Same.

1716, July 23rd, Avignon.—". . . Il n'y a rien ici de nouveau. Le Roy se porte bien, Dieu mercy, malgré les chaleurs excessives, et Sa

Cour augmente tous les jours. Milord Clermont arriva ici avant hier, et nous esperons avoir bientot ici aussi le pauvre Mr. Booth, l'ancien et fidele companion de chasse de V.A.S. qui trouvera bien de manque ici, et la belle forrest de Commercy, et encore plus l'aimable Prince qui en est le maitre."

Charles Booth to Lord . . . .

[1716], July 25th, Paris.—Announcing his reappearance in Paris, Mr. Booth refers lightly to his recent imprisonment in England, and his examination "devant le conseil privé ou Malbourough a eu grand soin de se trouver." After alluding to the great fear in Paris of a declaration of war by the English, Mr. Booth remarks "George n'ose non plus desclarer la guerre a la France," adding "il est certain que le peuple "le desire, mais c'est purement et simplement pour pouvoir chasser de "leurs pays George et toutte sa race. Ils sont en general imbu et "obsede, qu'ils ne peuvent etre ny tranquilles,ny hureux que mon maistre "ne soit sur son throne. Je suis bien seure, que de dix neuf le sohaitte "et le desire, et feroient tout ce qu'ils pourroient pour cela, sans cette "grande armée qui est sur pied. Elle est de trente cinq mille hommes; "les officiers en sont generallement Wighs, les soldats toryes." If the King would make a descent upon England with 8,000 men, Mr. Booth is persuaded that most of the soldiers would desert to his Majesty, and that the whole country would rise, the fewness of their arms nothwithstanding. Dissension in the army would give the writer's master an opportunity. "Si George se remit et luy et le "ministere entre les mains des Toryes, en ce cas Je crois que les Tories "casseront le parlement, et grande partie de l'arrmée; en ce cas mon "maistre aura beau jeu."

Mr. Nairne to the Prince de Vaudemont.

1716, October 1st, Avignon.—Letter announcing that the Chevalier de St. George has undergone a surgical operation, that has relieved him of his recent malady.

Mr. Dillon to L. M. (? Lord Marischal.)

1717, August 23rd.—Touching, amongst other things, on the suspicions of a design on the Chevalier's life, the writer says:—". . . . . Ile wait on Andrew to-morrow and shall not fail to make yours and friends complements, which I am sure will be very acceptable. Ile shew your letter to William who I dont doubt wil concur with your desire in relation to the doctor. Ile also talk about Mr. Scot's concern, I supose he is in or about St. Germains, and may tell Mr. Dicconson his pretention.—I am suprised at the honour done Prescot at Calais, Barnaby's favour being of deep weight in these parts. This great favourite parted hence two days ago and is gone in post to Italy. It seems the report about him is allmost publick with Evans, and so well whispherd about here that it will soon be the same . . . . . Severall letters from friends with Evans having confirmed the danger of not takeing due measures to prevent the ill design they believed Prescot had, and affirming at the same time that the noble Count Douglas was dispatcht before hand to Italy, in order as they presume to be aiding and assisting to Prescot in his vile undertaking, those advertisements reiterated, tho' perhaps

grounded on suspicion and I believe heresay, determined Andrew to send an express to Patrick with full informations on this score. I must own Dutton advised as allso William the sending an express, which [ ] be with Mr. Knight before Prescot can reach Turin. This is not all inpleas (*sic*) your Worship. A faithfull and intelligent person is sent to dog the nobleman and to watch his motion and proceedings in the road untill he settles in the countrey he is going to. You se by this precaution Barnaby must be obliged in process of time to offer us the 100,000 pounds recompense, or let poor Peter finish his cariere in a naturall way. The last would be the more gentlemanlike manner of proceeding, but (rallery apart) after all reflection, if it be true that Douglas is gone to Italy, it looks very suspicious. Dutton wrote at large to Senior about this matter, and tho I am persuaded Patrick will make a jest of all this, I am however of opinion its better [to] take severall unnecessary measures, than omit one that may be usefull espetially in this occasion. So much for the new plot and enough it is . . . . ." The letter is indorsed, "Mr. Dillon to L. M. August 23rd, 1717. R' at L—ge, Sept. 1st."

[a] James Wilson to L. M. (? Lord Marischal).

1717, August 29th, Paris.—Letter touching the dissension between George I. and the Prince of Wales, and rumours of a design for assassinating the Chevalier de St. George.—"I've had two letters by last post from Heer rie Boome. The first says 'tis reported that Cadogan goes directly for France and not for Holland as the Newspapers has (*sic*) it, that the divisions betwixt the F——— and S——— daily increase; the first has openly declaired that Argyle, Townsend, Walpole nor none that has adheared to them shall ever come into the administration dureing his reign . . . . In the second he says their divisions are rather worse, that 'tis whisphered among the first rank a black designe the Earl of Peterborrow has taken in hand, that he was remarkably carest at Court for his intelligence while abroad, and is now gone with a resolution to serve them effectually by employing his emissaries to assassinate the Chevalier, and further says that those, who know his Lordship of a very long time, affirm there's none redier to undertake such a work, that the Court has settled a 1,000*l.* per annum on Count Douglass who it seems is gon for Italy on the same Coningsmark errand. If they would send McCartny to make up the Corum, the honour of the Three Kingdoms would shine with uncommon lusture in the Whiggish Annalls. It seems a plum is too delicious a bate even for a blew Ribon and peer of England to resist. This free-thinking and free-acting are as inseperable as light from the Son (*sic*). I am inclinable to think no part of the world have (*sic*) so unlimited a claim thereto as Brittain has had for thirty years past, where no crimes, impiety nor even Royal Paracie is to be left unatempted. These words, that were understood by our forefathers to mean the vilest of vices, will in all appearance soon become the British virteus, and of consequence above the reach of the commonalty.—I had also inclosed the *Post Boy* and *Flying Post*. The latter from Rome says the Chevalier, before his departure from thence, climbed up the holy stairs upon his knees, in presence of a multitude of people who were much pleased with his devotion, that he was presented by Signior Beanchi with a Golden Cross adorned with medals and a piece of wood of the pretended true Cross . . . . . Tis said the Earl of Carnwath is to have a yearly pention of 200*l.*, Lord Widderington 400*l.*, Lord Nairne 150*l.* for their subsistance . . . . . I was with a gentleman,

who took a letter from Bassina, affirming that the Spaniards had landed seven thousand foot and 15 hundred horse in that Island, besides cannon, armes, &c., for as many more. He that writes the letter is one of the number."—Endorsed "The Squier to L. M., August 19th, 1717; R' near L—26th."

Memoir by Lord Peterborough.

1717, September 11th.—Memoire escrit de la main de Milord Peterborow, et trouvé parmi ses papiers, quand il a este arresté à Bologne le 11e 7bre, 1717.—An endorsement certifies that the paper is a copy of the Memoire by Lord Peterborow's hand, and that it was received by Lord Mar at Paris in October 1717.

Arms Delivered up at Inverary.

1717, .—Abstract of the Accompt of the Arms delivered up at Inveraray, in obedience to the Act of Parliament for securing the Peace of the Highlands; With Ensign Andrew Booth's Receipt of the said Arms. The arms delivered being 1,648 firelocks, 9 blunderbusses, 11 gunn barrells, 6 gunn locks, 2 pitteraroes, 948 broad swords and shabells, 329 side and hulster pistolls, 2 back breast and head peices, 65 targets, 11 Lochaber axes and halberts, and 30 durks and bajonets.

Case of Sir Donald Mack Donald, baronet.

1718, . The Case of Sir Donald Mack Donald of Slate deceased, touching the Bill of Attainder exhibited against him and many others.—Setting forth: (1) That on receiving notice in April 1716, that, unless he surrendered on or before the 30th June next ensuing he would stand and be adjudged attainted of High Treason, Sir Donald Mack Donald of North-Uist in the Isle of Skye baronet was lying at his house in North-Uist aforesaid, bound so fast to his bed with extreme sickness as to be incapable of surrendering his person in the manner required by the Bill of Attainder above-mentioned, (2) That, being thus incapable of surrendering himself, the said Sir Donald Mack Donald wrote to Lord Cadogan, then Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland, whereby he surrendered himself to His Majesty's mercy, and on informing his said Excellency how sick he was, the said baronet promised that as soon as he could travel he would go to any prison his Excellency should appoint, (3) That in the beginning of the next September the said Sir Donald Mack Donald set out from his house in North Uist to the south of the Isle of Skye in his way to Fort William, when a recurrence of extreme sickness compelled him to desist from the attempt to surrender at Fort William, and (4) that the said baronet succumbed to his sickness and died, without having been able to surrender himself. On this case duly supported by evidence, that the deceased baronet had in written words thrown himself on the King's mercy, and done his utmost tc surrender his person to the custody of the Governor of Fort William, there arose divers legal questions, that are set forth in the later clauses of the present writing, the most important of the questions being whether the late baronet's son was in the eye of law the successor to his father's estate, or the son of a man whose estate had in his life-time been forfeited to the Crown under the conditional

Bill of Attainder.—Also, the Letters of Attorney, dated on 17th July 1719, by Sir Donald Macdonald of Slate, appointing Mr. John Mackenzie of Delvine, Mr. Colin Mackenzie, and Mr. Henry Dalrymple advocates or either of them, to be the said Sir Donald's lawful proctors and attorneys, to make exceptions, &c., to a survey made by the Commissioners on Forfeited Estates of the estate of the late "Sir "Donald Macdonald my father and also my lands of Blair and few "duties of Kincardine, as if they had belonged to attainted persons."

Mr. Nairne to the Chevalier Carrara.

1718, December 24th, to December 30th 1724.—Six several letters, acknowledging with fit courtesy the same number of letters of seasonable assurances, addressed to James III., the Pretender, by his assiduous courtier, the Chevalier Carrara.

Mr. Nairne to the Prince de Vaudemont.

1719, September 20th, Montefiesconi. ". . . . . mais jay celuy de le faire aujourdhuy pour un sujet fort interessant et qui fera, je suis seur, plaisir a V.A.S. puisque c'est pour accompagner les lettres que le Roy et la Reine mes maitres luy ecrivent pour lui donner part de leur mariage, qui par la belle union qui est entre leurs Majestés et par le courage et la fermeté avec lesquelles elles ont surmonte enfin tous les obstacles qui en empechoient l'accomplissement, marque asses visiblement que c'est l'ouvrage de la Providence et un mariage fait au Ciel qui produira j'espere en tems et lieu les benedictions que tous les honnetes gens desirent." In the letter's last paragraph it is announced that their Majesties propose to go to Rome towards the end of October and to winter there.

Mr. Nairne to the Chevalier Carrara.

1720, November 13th, Rome.—"Il y a deja du tems que j'ay fait donner au Cardinal Dataire votre Memoire touchant Monsieur votre fils par Le Recteur du College des Ecossois qui est de mes amis et qui va souvent chéz le Cardinal, et avant hier le Roy m'ayant envoyé chéz lui pour une affaire je pris cette occasion de recommender encore moi eneme le Memoire en question, en representant a Son Eminence que vous [ ] Gonfalonier de Fano quand le Roy fit là quelque sejour, et que vous aviés fait les honneurs de la ville d'une maniere que Sa Majesté etoit tres contente, et que c'etoit la raison pour laquelle je m'interessois en ce qui vous regardoit, et souhaittois que Son Eminence vous favorisat dans cette occasion auprés de Sa Sanctité. Son Eminence m'ecouta favorablement, et me dit qu'elle n'avoit pas encore bien examiné cette affaire ni les pretentions des autres concourans, mais qu'Elle verroit ce qui se pourroit faire. . . . ."

Lieut.-General Sheldon to Madame . . . (? the Princesse de Vaudemont).

[1722], September 26th, Luneville.—Letter touching the elections in England, and the rumour of the Pretender's conversion to

Protestantism.—" J'ay montre a Monsieur le Chevalier de St. George la lettre que vostre Altesse m'a fait l'honneur de m'escrire, lequel m'a fort [ ] de vous marquer sa reconnesance de vos bons avis, dont je le croi tres dispose de profit, a l'egard de sa sante. Elle est, Dieu mercy, assé bonne a une petite rhume prest, laquelle j'esper se passera avant qu'il part d'icy pour vous aller voire a Commercy ce qui sera Lundy prochin sans faute.—Les nouvelles, Madame, d'Angleterre ne roulent presentment que sur les elections des nouvaux membres du parlement dans lesquelles les Toris ne reusisent pas si bien qu'ils s'estoint flattez, mais lon croit, que le plus grand nombre sera pour eux. Le pretendu conversion de M. le Chevalier a la religion protestante fait parler ausi bien des gens, et dont j'auray l'honneur, Madame, de vous entertenire plus a loisire . . . ."

The letter is signed " Sheldon."

Petition to the Bishop of Nantes, Archbishop Designate of Rouen.

1723, May 20th. " Monseigneur, Le Sieur Jean Wood de Bebegueny en Ecosse represente très humblement a Votre Grandeur quil y a plus de 44 ans quil a eu l'honneur de servir les Rois d'Angleterre en qualité de Capitaine en leurs armées, que luy et demoiselle Hamilton ont eté convertis a la foy Catholique sous le regne de Jacques Second d'heureuse memoire; Comme, il a eu part en la dernière expedition en Ecosse sous Jacques 3e il s'est trouvé obligee de se refugier en France avec une famille très nombreuse; En consideration de ses services le feu Roy et Reine d'Angleterre ont eu la bonté de leur donner pension, mais depuis la mort de la Reine ils n'ont rien eu pour subsister ce qui la reduit a la dernière necessité—En consideration du Duc de Mar et du Comte de Melfort, M. de Reymond Introduc[teur] des Ambassadeurs a bien voulu representer ses miseres qui sont si grandes, quil se trouve obliger de suplier encor Votre Grandeur d'avoir compassion de luy et de sa nombreuse famille tous convertis à la foy Catholique à St. Germain en Laye, et de leur accorder une pension ou gratification annuelle sur les biens des Religionnaires votre suppliant et sa famille prieront Dieu toute leur vie pour la Santé et prosperité de votre grandeur.

" Nous sussignez certifions que le supliant et demoiselle Hamilton son epouse sont gens de bonnes moeurs, que leur famille est tres nombreuse, et que les miseres quils ont souffert les rendent tres dignes des graces quils demandent. Comme aussi un certificat donné par le Révérend Père Johnston ancien prieur des Benedictins Anglois fait foy portant date le 20e Maii 1723." Followed by the signatures and seals of De Dillon, the Duke of Mar, and the Earl of Melfort.

Mr. Nairne to the Chevalier Carrara.

1725, March 17th, Rome. Letter (signed " Nairne ") touching the birth of the Old Pretender's second son.—" J'ay communiqué au Roy la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'ecrire a l'occasion de la naissance de notre nouveau Prince, et Sa Majesté a fort agrée la part que vous avés prise dans cet evenement et m'a ordonné de vous en remercier. Le Prince s'appelle Henry Benoit Marie, &c., Duc de York, et la Reine et luy se portent bien aussi bien que tout le reste de la famille Royalle."

LORD BALMERINO, (signing himself "R. LANDER") to Mr. GORDON.

1726, April . "In your last you refer me to Mr. Dickson (Lockhart) for ane account of the difference betwixt Mr. Corbet (the King) and Mr. Lambert (the Queen). I know he received your letter, but he has not told me one word of the contents, and I would not ask it of him, for I never desire to be admitted to any man's secrets further than he pleases,—so that I know very little of that unhappy affair. Pray doe not mistake this for a complaint, for I never complain of a thing which does not displease me. But, since I found by a former letter of yours that yow thought every thing Mr. D. (Lockhart) write to yow (of any moment) was done by common consent, least that should lead yow sometimes into a mistake, I have taken this occasion to let yow know that I am quite ignorant of his doings, and therefore let me neither have the honour nor the blame of any thing he writes. Sometimes after a thing is done, he sends a near friend of his to let me know it. After all it is like he has somebody to advise with, and truely (till of late) I thought he had done nothing without Mr. Norrie (Hary Maule) (who is by far the wisest and ablest man he can consult) but Norrie tells me it is otherways. Sometimes he writs without telling him anything, and sometimes he writs quite contrary to his advice. This I tell you at the desire of Norrie, (Mr. H. Maule) and likewayes I send a Memoriall of his drawing (Mr. Maule) who submits it humbly to your judgement.—Here I want a name for a young gentleman. I must call him Mr. Ashton's youngest son. He has a near relation abroad who is in very hard circumstances. I had lately a visit from him, and he prayed me to mind yow of this, and to intreat yow to use the outmost of your interest to gett him supply'd either from that place where yow are or from elsewhere; this I do most willingly, having a very great regard for his family. . . . . [P.S.] I have severall coppys of a paper which belonged to Mr. Jamison. (Streaton.) They differ from one another in some things, and I know not which is the latest. Perhaps you'l know Norrie better (Mr. H. Maule) by the name of Mordant. Tho' I seldom write any news that concern either Church or State, yet if I write to yow hereafter I will goe by the name of Richard Bennet."—This letter is endorsed "Lord Balmerrino, April 16, 1726. N.B. He signs his letters for the future Richard Bennet." By writing over the fictitious names the real names of the individuals mentioned in the letter, some unknown annotator of the epistle has made it a good example of one of the precautions taken by Jacobites in corresponding with one another.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to the GRAND MASTER OF MALTA.

1734, September, &c. Draft of a letter moving the said Grand Master to gratify the Grand Prieur de France by accomplishing some matter, which the latter would fain compass. Draft of secretarial penmanship, with amendments by the Pretender's pen.

JAMES III. the Pretender to MR. INNES.

1734, September 1st, Rome. Draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with corrections by the Chevalier's pen.—"I have received yours of the 16th August and two from Mr. Southcot of the 9th and 13th, and am mighty glad to find by the last that he thinks the whole affair in question finished; for as for what relates to the miracles, that is properly an addition which will I suppose admit of little trouble and difficulty, but in the copying. I suppose the 3,000 livres you have given to Mr. Southcot will suffice for his expences. I shall expect his accompt, and as for what relates to the gratifications to be given there, and to the sending the Procès when finished hither, I have nothing further to add to what I have already writ on those heads, and when the whole affair is finished I shall then write a letter of thanks to the Official (as well as to the Archbishop) as Mr. Southcot proposes. I desire this letter may serve for both him and you, having nothing further to say on these subjects . . . . .
Upon what was mentioned from Paris, as if two witnesses for the Fama Sanctitatis were sufficient, I went and consulted Cardinal Piro (?), being in some doubt of a mistake in the matter, and his reply was the more witnesses there were of that kind the better, but that there should be at least 8, 10, or 12, as you will see by the lines he writes at the bottom of my Quere, which I here send you. So you must see how to rectify the omission, which I should think no hard matter, since witnesses of that kind may, I suppose, be easily found, and I see no reason why you may not take French as well as subjects of my own for that purpose."—The miracles of which the Pretender wrote in successive letters to Messrs. Innes and Southcot, seem to have had some relation to the miracles that were at this time said to be wrought in the little church of St. Medard in Paris, at the tomb of the Deacon Francois de Paris, otherwise and more generally styled the "Abbé" de Paris, who died at Paris in 1727, the thirty-eighth year of his age. In his *Essays* (Ed. 1756, p. 190), Hume refers to the miracles that were said to have been wrought at the tomb of this religious enthusiast.

JAMES III. the Pretender, to COLONEL O'BRIEN.

1734, September 1st, [Rome].—"I have received yours of the 16th August, Cart's letter to you, the minute of your letter to Mr. Winnington, Colonel Bret's letter to you, his news and copies of the two letters therein mentioned, with your packet to Lord Dunbar, which shall be forwarded to him. I am disappointed in Cardinal Fleury's not disapproving of my sons journey. One might hope that were a good sign, but I shall not easily flatter myself on such matters. In the mean time it is I think a little odd, as well as a little hard, that he will give me no extraordinary supply, but at that I am not suprised.—You did right to cousult with Mr. De Chauvelin about Avery's message in relation to Walpole, and I see no inconvenience in what you were to write to Mr. Winnington, which will probably soon show us what there really is in that matter. But wherever Walpole is concerned, one cannot bee too cautious and circumspect; his character and his circumstances make it impossible to depend on him, though it would be still good to gain him, if one runs no risque by it, since one may be the better able to judge of his sincerity by the advances he may make, for which he will want little encouragement, if he thinks it his interest to serve me, and really intends to do so, and in any negociation relating to him I would have make no steps, but with the approbation of the

French ministers.—As to the letter to Mr. Pulteney intercepted, the fact is that for some years past neither Edgar nor I have writt but very seldom to anybody at Bruxelles, that I have no agent there, and that none of my English correspondence has passed that way for more than these three years, nor I believe any letter of politick business been writ there during that time, tho' 'tis true some years ago I made use of the channel of a Nun there for some part of my English correspondence, and I believe the late Bishop of Rochester also sometimes employed the same person. I don't well understand what is said in the letter of Intelligence sent in March 1732 by Mr. Colman to Walpole; but you know our hopes of France's undertaking something subsisted both before and after that time.—You know my good opinion of Colonel Bret, and I shall certainly be always glad to do what is in my power to be kind to him, but I am unwilling to engage myself beforehand as to the choice of any person to be about my son, and I know not yet myself where he may make the next campaigne, or whether leave will be given him to make it, tho' I think it very improbable that he will ever make another with the King of Naples, and I take it to be impossible to get Colonel Bret into that King's service on account of his religion . . . . . I received yesterday a letter from my son from Naples, and I expect him the week after next at Albano."—A draft letter of scretarial penmanship, with corrections in the handwriting of the Old Pretender.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1734, September 1st, Rome.—"I have received your two letters of the 9th and 16th August, and shan't faill to write out of hand to Father Clerk in favour of Mr. De Magny, and I shall also mention that matter to the Spanish Minister here, which may do good, for as neither their Catholick Majestys nor Paligero writes to me, I cannot well write to them, especially on private recommendations. The Court of Spain's conduct towards me is certainly mighty particular, for at the same time that my son's reception and treatment during his present journey leaves me nothing to desire in that respect, their behaviour towards me in other matters is much the same as it was. My next to you will probably be from Albano, where I expect my son in 10 or 12 days. By what Colonel O'Bryen writes to me, I find Cardinal Fleury does not disapprove of my son's journey as I expected he would have done. I wish that may proceed from his being less affrayd of the English Government, and that he may not oppose my son's making the next Campaigne in Lombardy. The Grand Prior of France is now here, he is going with his galleys to Marsailles, and will probably pass by Avignon from thence in his way to Paris. He showed great civilities to my son at Naples and expresses particular attachment to me."—A draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with corrections by the Chevalier's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to LORD INVERNESS.

1734, September 1st, Rome.—"Tho' Edgar and I had not 100 thousand men under our command, we have so many Miserias to attend to, that we have sometimes little time to spare, which is the case this day. However, I will not faill letting you know we are all well, and that I expect my son at Albano in 10 or 12 days. In your letter of the 16th you confound him with his brother, for it was the last came into

the world, contrary to all expectation and the natural course of such matters. I know not whether you'll see the Grand Prior of France, who is now here in his way to Marsailles and so to Paris. He is a young man of merit, and expresses much attachment for me, after having shewed great civilities to my son at Naples. Adieu Dr. John." —A draft letter of secretarial penmanship.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to MESSRS. INNES and SOUTHCOT.

1734. September 1st, Rome. Draft of a letter (of secretarial penmanship, with amendments by the Pretender's pen) about an affair of business and the witnesses requisite for its accomplishment.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to his son CHARLES EDWARD, Ætat 14.

1734, September 3rd, Rome.—"I have received, my dear child, your two notes of the 28th and 29th August, and hope in answer to this you will show me that you have profited of my last letter, which I recommend you to read over now and then. Your last indisposition will, I hope, contribute to make you more temperate in your dyet, which I also earnestly recommend to you. When you take leave of the King of Naples, you will return him thanks in a proper manner for his goodness to you, and ask him the continuation of his friendship, adding compliments in the Queen's name and mine, with our acknowledgements to him on your account. I hope to see you now in a few days, and in the mean time I beseech God to bless you, and give you grace to apply yourself, and improve in all respects as you ought, I being yet more sollicitous about that than about your health, as dear as it is me."—Draft letter by a secretary's hand.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to MR. O'ROURKE.

1734, September 3rd, 10th, Rome, 24th [Albano]. Three draft letters by a secretary's hand.—Speaking, in the letter of 3rd September, of his son's movements, the Pretender says: "You will have been "surprized at the shortness of my son's campaigne, but I hope to obtain "leave for him to make a longer one next year; he is at Naples in good "health, but I expect him in some days at Albano." In the letter of 10th September he says: "The Spaniards are landed in Sicily, where it is "said they were received with great joy. I saw our good Pope yesterday, "who is in wonderful good health for his age. I thank God we are all "well here, and the Queen is, I think, something better; but the "Doctors are of opinion she had better not go to stay at Albano. So "she will only come there sometimes and return at night." On 24th September the Pretender, writing probably from Albano, says: "I am "glad to receive so particular an account from you about Bishop "Strickland. It is, I think, noways improbable that he may be "employed by the Court of Vienna in some politick negociation, but I "scarce believe the Emperor will prevail with the English to declare "for him this year. . . . . The Queen was here yesterday, and "I thank God, all the family is well."

JAMES III., the Pretender, to LORD DUNBAR.

1734, September 3rd, Rome.—"In return to this, let me know precisely the day you will be at Albano, because I would be there when

the Duke of Berwick arrives, and, with my kind compliments. you will tell him that he will find me there. . . . . You will have done very well to carry my son to Princess Belvidere's, and it will be also fit he should either make a visit to Princess della Rochella, or show her at least some other particular civility as you may find convenient, on account of her attachment to us. You will take care that my son, in consequence of what I now write to him, speak in a proper manner to the King of Naples, in taking leave of him. It will be also fit you should make a compliment to Count St. Estafan on his account in the Queen's name and mine, and you will also make a compliment in mine to the Duke and Duchess of Madalona and to Don Lellio, as well as to the Prince and Princess Montemileto if you see them, and to Monsr. De Bissy, Count Charny, and such others as you may think proper. . . . . ."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to the LORD MARISCHAL.

1734, September 6th, Rome.—". . . . . I am apt to believe this will still find you in Spain, if not at Court; for, if there be any appearance of a rupture with England, you will not probably be allowed to go out of Spain at this time. I expect my son back in a few days from Naples, and shall go to Albano to meet him and stay with him there for the rest of the Villagiatura."

A draft of secretarial penmanship, with a single word inserted by the Chevalier's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to FATHER CLERK.

1734, September 6th, Rome.—After speaking gratefully of the attentions rendered to his son by the King of Naples, the Court, and the Spanish army, and of the leave he has given Mr. Butler to return to Ireland, the Pretender observes: "Voicy la neuvieme année qui courre " des arrerages de ma pension. Je n'ai touché meme que peu de celles " que Le Roy Catholique a eu la bontè de donner a mes enfans. Il y a " quelque années. Je vous prie de solliciter vivement le payement de " ces arrerages, car je suis seur que ce n'est pas l'intention du Roy " Catholique de me laisser dans l'estat ou me reduit le manquement de " ces secours."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with amendments by the Pretender's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to Mr. BUTLER.

1734, September 6th, Rome.—Reflecting with asperity on the little good that has hitherto come to him from Father Clerk's presence at the Court of Spain, the Pretender observes: "I should naturally speaking " write to their Catholick Majestys and Paliño about you, but they not " having answered my letters by Lord Marischal seems to be a sort of " forbidding me to write any more . . . . . The conduct of " that Court towards me is really incomprehensible, but at least in the " mean time their behaviour in relation to my son is both useful and " satisfactory . . . . . If Lord Marischal is with you, show him " this letter and the enclosed copy."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with amendments by the Pretender's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to COLONEL O'BRIEN.

1734, September 7th, Rome.—". . . . By what Lord " Marischal writes to me I perceive he believes that a courier lately " arrived in Spain from England brought some account relative to the " English Government's declaring for the Emperor. The motion the " English fleet has lately made looks like it, tho' in the mean time the " Spaniards are actually landed in Sicily, so that it will scarce be in " their power now to render the Emperor much service in this country. " I expect my son and the Duke of Berwick in a few days at Albano, " where I intend to be before their arrival, and so shall keep till I see " Lord Dumbar (*sic*) the packet you now send for him."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with corrections by the Pretender's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to MR. INNES.

1734, September 7th, Rome.—"I have received yours of the 23rd " August from Mr. Southcot from Cambray of the 19th, who has also " sent hither his accompts. I don't write to him at present, having no " new directions to send, since what relates to the miracles will be " determined, I suppose, before this reaches you, and that I understand the " citing the witnesses pro Fama Sanctitatis does not belong to the " person commissioned by me. So that till I know what is doing in " relation to the miracles, or have a return to what I writ last post about " encreasing the number of the witnesses, I shall probably have little to " say more on those matters. I should think Mr. Southcot might have " attended this affair a little more closely, but there is no help for that, and " I hope notwithstanding it will yet be soon well ended, and when that is, " I shall pay of[f] Mr. Southcot, who I find has almost spent the 3,000 " livres was given him, tho' he does not demand that I should allow " of all the expences in the accompt he sends here. Should he want " more money, you must give it him, and let me know more or less how " much more, if any more, be requisite for you to have in your power, " to pay off the other expences . . . . . "—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with corrections by the Pretender's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to LORD INVERNESS.

1734, September 7th, Rome.—"I have received yours of the 23rd " August, and am going in a few days to Albano to meet the Duke of " Berwick and my son, the sending of whom to the Army is, I find, " much applauded by the publick, and his good behaviour much spoke " of, which is a great comfort to me."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship.

LADY NITHSDALE to LADY MARY HERBERT.

1734, September 8th [Rome].—Letter stating that the King (James III.) is of opinion that it would be improper "for him to make any such request to the Pope" as Lady Mary is moving him to make to His Holiness, and that his Majesty cannot see what great advantage would ensue to Lady Mary even if His Holiness should grant the request, as her " own rank as an English Duke's daughter is " considered everywhere," whilst "the titles the Pope gives don't " always meet with, even at Rome, the respect that is due to them."—

Draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with corrections by the Pretender's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to COLONEL O'BRIEN.

1734, September 14th, Albano.—"I have received your two letters with a packet for Lord Dumbar (*sic*), which I hope he will answer himself from hence this post, for I expect my son here to-night: his short campaign has hitherto had even a better effect than could have been expected, and I doubt not of its doing great good in England. I am not surprised that the English Government should be uneasy at his joining the Spanish army, for every body must certainly conclude from that circumstance, that Spain is not affrayd of the English Government, and they have no doubt little reason to be it at present, since the surprizing success they have met with, and what is now passing in Sicily, as you will see by the printed account I here send you, leaves them little to fear for their conquests in Italy. I have myself very much reason to be pleased with the Courts of Spain and Naples in relation to my son, but at the same time I have no direct correspondence by letter with those two Courts, and I have no great hopes of receiving money from Spain, where not only all payments are made very irregularly, but even the old Queen Dowager of Spain was not many months ago in a starving condition, and I heard lately that a great sum had been once due to a merchant for the Queen of Spain's clothes, and that she was not little displeased at it, but Paligeno in those matters does I believe what he thinks fit, and, tho' I suffer myself by want of payment, yet I am persuaded that does not proceed from any motive which should diminish my hopes in that Court in greater matters. If France were as little affrayed of England as Spain seems to be, they would act I should think very differently from what they do in relation to my interest, but in the present disposition of that Court and publick affairs I approve of your having delayed proposing to them the Prince's making a campaigne next year. There is time enough to take measures in that respect, and I shall be able to judge better of what steps may be fit to be taken in it upon what Mr. Chauvelin may say to you, if you insinuate as from yourself something on that subject to him. But in the mean time, I am fully convinced that his making a campaigne some where or other is absolutely necessary. . . . . I am sorry our friends in England should seem so unactive in this critical juncture, but I much fear they wont easily alter their ways. At least I dispair of their doing it on any thing I can say to them; for they are not all like Colonel Cecil and some few more, and it is not a few can do what we want, but with all that, if there be no peace next Spring, we have certainly humanely speaking much to hope for . . . . ."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with amendments by the Pretender's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to LORD INVERNESS.

1734, September 14th, Albano.—"I have received yours of the 30th in this place, where I came yesterday morning to wait for the Prince, whom I expect every moment, it being near one a clocke at night, tho' he has a great days journey of it, being to come from Mola without sleeping. This short campaigne of his is much talked of, and will I am persuaded have very good effects, and he did no doubt behave very well, tho' on like occasions the world sometimes even exaggerates in good . . . . . September 15th,

The Prince arrived here last night about one a clocke Italian, he is mighty well. The King of Naples gave him two Spanish horses. Adieu."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1734, September 14, Albano.—". . . . . I came here yesterday morning and the Prince arrived here to-night in very good health. I have the satisfaction to find that his short campaigne has had a very good effect already, where it has been talked of, and it will I am persuaded do much good in England, where the news of it was already arrived, and the English Government is I hear alarmd at it, and it does no doubt show them that the Court of Spain is not affrayd of them. . . . . ."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1734, September 16th, Albano.—". . . . I am much pleased at what you say in relation to my Lord Dumbar (*sic*) and to my son, who I hope will continue to profit of the good education he has had. He arrived here on Tuesday night in very good health, and makes his kind compliments, as do the Duke and the Queen who dined here to-day. . . . . When you take leave of the King of Naples, I desire you will return him thanks in the most obliging manner in the Queen's name and mine for all his kindness to my son. I hope now in a few days to have the satisfaction of seeing you here."— Draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with amendments by the Pretender's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to the DUCHESS OF BERWICK.

1734, September 19th, Albano.—"I received last week yours of the 23rd of August, the contents of which I take most kindly of you; you cannot doubt of the satisfaction I should have in seeing any of your family, but as for the collar, I having designed it for the present Duke of Berwick, to whom I had already given the Medal of the Order, I wish you would keep it, and deliver it to him when you see him, which will probably be very soon, since I expect him here this week in his way to Paris; I always had with reason a particular kindness for him, but it is now much encreased by his care and affection towards my son, who, returned here a few days ago in very good health, as I heartily wish this may find you, having for you and yours the most sincere and affectionate kindness."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with corrections by the Pretender's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to MR. CHOLIER.

1734, September 20th, [Albano].—"Monsieur le President Cholier, J'ai receu votre lettre du 27 Aout trop flatteuse pour le Prince mon Fils, mais remplié des expressions de votre ancient et constant zele et attachement pour moi et ma famille. Nous y sommes extremement sensible, La Reine et moy, et je vous prie de conter toujours sur l'estime et la consideration particuliere que j'ai pour vous, et sur mon desir de vous en donner des marques en toutes occasions. . . . . "—Draft note of secretarial penmanship, with corrections by the Pretender's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to COLONEL O'BRIEN.

1734, September 22nd, Albano.—"I have received your letter of the 6th with a paper of the propositions of the Maritime powers, Bondar's news and a letter of Bingleys, none of which I return to you. I have also the quarterly Bill for which I here send you my usual receipt. You will have heard before you get this of the advantage the Germans have got in Lombardy, which circumstance will not I imagine facilitate any project of peace. I remark what passed between you and Mr. Chauvelin, you do well to speak to him sometimes, but till England declares, I fear we have little to expect from him. What he said to you of my son was very agreeable to me. The brother is, I thank God, quite well again and, as much as one can judge of a child of his age, promises yet more than the Prince, whom I sent to Rome on Monday to pay his respects to the Pope after his journey, being glad of a natural occasion of his seeing the Pope alone, and I have heard since that His Holiness was pleased with him.—I am sorry you send me no better account of the Duchess of Bouillon; Prince James in a languishing sort of condition, but he may linger on so a long while. He was much pleased to hear of my son's journey.—I am sorry to find poor Bingley so uneasy, but you must do your best to encourage him that he may not quitt the Duke of Ormonde, for he is certainly an honest man, and it is good to be sure to have such a one about that Duke. I expect the Duke of Berwick here the end of the week, and the Queen at dinner to-morrow. The Doctors having thought it more advissable that she should not remain here. She is much as she was in health, which I wish may not be affected by the change of the season. . . . ."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with corrections by the Pretender's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to MR. INNES.

1734, September 22nd, Albano.—"I was mighty glad to see by yours of the 6th that your were able to write me an account of your being quite recovered. I am not surprized at your present opinion on some matters, after what I had communicated to you upon them, but after that, I am not, I thank God, of the number of those, who cannot bear that other people should be of a different opinion from them, tho' the truth is, in some matters, when rightly stated, all reasonable people will think alike. I send you a letter for the Duchess of Berwick, who, having writ to me that her son would bring me the Collar of the Order, I have desired her to keep it for to deliver it to the present Duke of Berwick, for whom I had designed it, but in the way I have writ to her, she cannot reasonably be offended at what I say, and Lord Dumbar (*sic*) teils me that the Duke is satisfyed, his brother cannot pretend reasonably to the Garter.—I have no more to say about the affair of our Process, after what I writ to you on the 7th of this month. I see this affair will cost a good dele of money, but provided it is well ended, I should not grudge it. My son is returnd to me, thank God, in good health, and his good behaviour and the good effect his journey has had gives me a great dele of comfort, as it will I am sure to all who wish me well, and to you in particular, whom my constant kindness ever attends."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with corrections by the Pretender's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to LORD INVERNESS.

1734, September 22nd, Albano.—"I have received yours of the 6th. My sons good behaviour is prodigiously talked of, and is a

very great comfort to me. He was at Rome t'other day to pay his respects to the Pope alone, and I hear his Holiness was well pleased with him. I have all reason to hope that his brother will not be inferior to him when he makes his appearance in the world for at present he promises at least as much, and I have also the satisfaction to see they love one another very well, tho' I believe the Duke's affliction on his brothers journey proceeded as much from emulation as tenderness. I am in much pain for poor Sir Thomas, but I hope there is no danger in his ails, and that he will be here the beginning of next month. I expect the Duke of Berwick here at the end of the week. I know not yet what road he takes to Paris, but I imagine he will go thither streight without passing by Avignon. I am really extremely pleased with him and am sorry to see him leave this country, where I believe he is not like to return. Edgar writes to you about the Berline. The Queen dines here to-morrow, and it being late I shall bid you good night, having nothing more to say at present. Adieu."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to MR. SOUTHCOT.

1734, September 27th, Albano.—"I did not press the answering your letters of the 19th and 27th August and 2nd September, in one of which was your accompt, having little to say in answer to them after what I had already writ on the subject of our procès, which I would fain see soon and well ended, and if that can be done without the inconvenience of your being at a distance from your own affairs at Paris, where you must be of an unavoidable expence to me, so much the better. Enfin, it is your zeal and prudence, and prudence must direct you in this affair, which I should be glad, if possible, to see finished under your care, and when all is over we will make up our accompts together as to the expences, for it may be that you may still be obliged to lay out more money on my account . . . . . You will be glad to hear of the Prince's safe return to me, after a short journey which I hope will have a lasting good effect. . . . . September 28th. Since what's above I received yours of the 10th, in which you send me a French letter which I here return to you. You will place the small gratification to be given to the Uuissier to what further accompt you may have occasion to send. You will have seen by what I writ some time ago about new witnesses, that this affair was not quite so near finished as you thought. As for your returning or not to Paris, and deputing another to act in your rooms (*sic*) I need say nothing here, for I reckon all that will be determined before this letter can reach Paris, and I doubt not of your acting in relation to those particulars, as you will deem most expedient for finishing the affair soon and well."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with corrections by the Pretender's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to LORD INVERNESS.

1734, September 28th, Albano.—" . . . . You will hear of the bloody doings in Lombardy, but I have not yet heard a positive and particular account of these matters, tho' I make no doubt of the French having the advantage in what has happened, since the Germans passing the Secchia. To my great satisfaction the Duke of Ormond has at last determined Zeckey's claims, and in consequence of the decision I now send the Duke of Ormond

an order for 100*l.*, and send him over and above for Zecky an obligation of his to Belloni for 200 crowns, which is giving him so much more than the Duke of Ormond determined, so that now I am at liberty to let myself be no further troubled by this troublesome gentleman, whe I am sorry should have acted so odd a part, but I am persuaded that what has passed as to him for some moneths past will have a very good effect for my service, and even for my ease for the future, by showing people in England how little they ought to mind the tracasseries and idle talk on this side the sea . . . . . ."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1734, September 29th, Albano.—"I . . . . . shall now begin with telling how kindly I take of you your deciding in the affair of Mr. Hamilton's claims, and I lose no time in sending you here inclosed an Order upon Waters for the value of 100 pound stirling payable to your Order, and you will also find here an obligation of Mr. Hamilton for 200 crowns lent him by Belloni, which I desire you will send to him with 100 pound, and which is in reality giving him so much over and above, but I was desirous in this affair to do rather too much than too little, and to put both myself and you in a situation of not allowing ourselves to be any further troubled on Mr. Hamilton's account, who I am persuaded will not be satisfied with your determinations. But having once complyed with it myself I shall be easy on the point of Justice, and as for favor I am sure I have none to Mr. Hamilton at present. For notwithstanding what he may have said to you in relation to his future conduct, by what he has writ since to Edgar and me, he sticks to his two letters to the Queen and the Prince as not being undutyfull and disrespectfull to me; so that he appears no ways disposed to alter his way of thinking, which is indeed at present of very little consequence but to himself. All I have to add further on this subject is to desire you, if you write to Mr. Hamilton in sending him his obligation to Belloni and about the 100 pound, to be a little cautious in saying anything on that occasion, which he may be able any way to make use of to impose on people as if I were satisfied with him, not thinking it for my service that it should be thought that I were it with a person of his sentiments and in the dispositions Mr. Hamilton appears to be. I like very well your thought in general of my having, as one may call it, a minister incognito at Madrid, for in that shape I really think he may be of more use, and I remark what you say in relation to Sir Charles Wogan and Mr. Oxburgh, but I am not inclined to take any hasty resolution in that particular; for in the present situation of that Court I see little good any minister of mine would do there, and I am so low at present in money matters, that I am not in a condition to make any but necessary expences. Lord Marischal, I find, has given up his Cypher and Instructions to Mr. Butler; and when the last leaves the Court, I can always apply to the Spanish minister at Rome or Father Clerk upon any occasion, [and] am still master when I please to appoint a minister of my own to reside at the Court of Spain. . . . . ."—Draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with corrections by the Pretender's pen.

JAMES III., the Pretender, to COLONEL O'BRIEN.

1734, September 29th, Albano.—" . . . . . Though the Prince of Asturias was out of danger from his late illness, yet I hear as

if there were some reason to apprehend his being subject to melancholly distempers like his father, but whatever may be in that, it is I think very probable the King of Naples will become King of Spain at last, which makes it of the more consequence that my son should have had some acquaintance with him, and I believe the King has even a personal tenderness for him. At least I know he writ favorably of him to the Queen his mother. . . . . The Duke of Ormond has at last decided in the affair of Mr. Hamilton's claims on me, and thinks if I give 100*l.* sterling it is sufficient, and so this post I send the Duke of Ormond an order for that money, and with it an obligation of Mr. Hamilton's to Belloni for 200 Romam Crowns, which is in reality giving him so much more over and above. But in this affair I was glad to do rather more than enough. I imagine Mr. Hamilton will not be satisfyed with this determination, but after my complying with it, I need not allow myself to be any further troubled about him. . . . . ."— Draft letter of secretarial penmanship, with corrections by the Pretender's pen.

The Prince's service in the Spanish Army, of which the Pretender speaks so often, was his presence at the Siege of Gaeta.

Colonel James Gardiner to the Rev. Doctor Doddridge, at Northampton.

1743, January 24th, . An interesting exhibition of the writer's religious fervour and disposition, this letter is disfigured by the editorial touches put upon it by the pen of the Addressee, who became the Colonel's unsatisfactory biographer. The Colonel was the religious enthusiast and brave soldier, who fell at PrestonPans, fighting against the Jacobite rebels.

Disbursements by the Deputy Chamberlain of Argyll.

1745, August 6th. Accompt of Disbursements for the service of the Government, at the desire of Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell, and Achibald Campbell of Stonfield Deputy Sheriff of Argyll, and Deputy Lieutenants within the Shire of Argyll, paid by John Campbell Deputy Chamberlain of Argyll, from the 6th day of April 1745.

John Erskine to the Rev. Charles Wesley.

1745, September 9th. Millbank.—"Very dear Sir, I wrote to you by last post but one. I am told not to go to Scotland at all, and indeed, as it is believed [as] things are there, if I went I could hardly miss falling in the young Pretender's hands. General Cope, who commands the forces in Chief in Scotland, on the Young Chevalier's landing in the West Highlands, sent up a plan of operations to the Regency, which was to march through the Highlands with all our King's troops, and attack him before he gathered strength. The answer was approving and ordering him to execute it, but to talk thereof to Duke Argylle then in Scotland. His Grace said it was wrong, and that the King's forces being so few should be kept at Sterling, the great pass between the North and South, and if thereby the Chevalier should get leave to overrun all the Highlands and Northerly Countys (⅔ of Scotland) yet the Southern part and that called the West would be safe, and when our King got more troops, the Chevalier would easily be

driven from the Northerly, and if Cope with his handfull of men ventured through some strait narrow passes in the Highland mountains, a very few could destroy him, and they not lose a man. This being represented to the Regency, they notwithstanding ordered him to performe his first plan; and the orders being sent by Marquis Tweeddale, Secretary for Scotland, were drawn so peremptorily and angry, that there was no latitude left him to delay or vary. So he marched, and advancing to a place among the mountains called Dallwhinyie, where the road he was to take towards Fort William (within a few miles of which the Chevalier landed) goes to the left hand, and finding he could be quite routed in the straight passes by $\frac{1}{10}$ of his number and the ennemy not lose a man, he took the right hand road, which goes to the town of Inverness (which is a fine place), from thence intending to march and attack the Chevalier by a better and safer road. But this put him at about 50 or 60 miles distance from the Chevalier, who thereupon marched down to Dallwhinnyie without opposition, and thence to Blair of Atholle (the chief seat of the Duke of that name), and rested there about a day or two, to get the Atholle and Lord Perth's highlanders to join him, and then marched for Stirling. At the last rebellion, the old Duke of Atholle was alive, and went not into the rebellion, nor yet his 2nd son, but [the] eldest did and was attainted of High Treason. On the old Duke's death, the estate and title descending to the attainted eldest son, would have [been] forfeited; but to prevent this, an Act of Parliament was passed, fixing the succession of both in the 2nd son, who accordingly is Duke of Atholle and Lord of the Isle of Man (his grandmother was a daughter of Earl Darby's). Now the eldest son is with the Chevalier, and if they should have success would take all from his 2nd brother; and the Highlanders being much attached to the lineal succession and what is called the right of blood, it is thought probable they will follow the eldest, and so join the Chevalier. Lord Perth is popish, as the family has been since the late King James's time, when his grandfather was Chancellor of Scotland, and his brother Earl Mellfort Secretary of State, and both turned popish and bigotted, and following King James to France. It is feared that the Chevalier is now in possession, not only of Sterling but of Edinburgh; and except one regiment of Dragoons, which is at Edinburgh, our King has no forces in Scotland at all, but those of General Cope at Inverness, which by the highland road (and the nearest) that he marched, is upwards of 100 miles north of Sterling, and Sterling is called 24 miles north-west from Edinburgh, but here you would reckon it more than 30. Sheriff-Muir, which is about four miles from Sterling, and on the north side as Sterling is on the south side of the River Forth, is the place where the battle was the last rebellion, at which the rebells were driven back, and the King's troops returned to Sterling, and waited there till more troops joined them, and particularly some regiments of Dutch and Swiss, which forced the Pretender to fly to France, and our King's troops marching through the Highlands reduced them all to His Majesty's obedience. At that time the people about Glasgow and farther west, who are mostly presbyterian and zealous for protestancy and the revolution (and suffered cruel and bloody persecution soon after the Restoration till the Revolution), sent about 5,000 men in arms on their own charges to the King's camp at Sterling, but afterwards complained that they were scarcely thanked or noticed by the Government for this service, and said they would not again be so forward. I have not heard that any of them now have offered to take arms, nor that any orders or warrants for arming against the

rebells have been sent to such in the Highlands, who we hear did offer their service to the Government. But we are told that Sir Alexander McDonald, Mr. McLeod (member of Parliament for the County of Inverness) and Lord Lovat, men of great interest, and who can raise many bold, hardy, fighting fellows, have assured the Goverament that they will not assist the Chevalier. Thus, except *that* one regiment at Edinburgh, there is nothing in the South of Scotland to oppose the Chevalier; and if he be at Edinburgh, Cope is upwards of 130 miles north from him the nearest way, and cannot return but either through the Highlands (where I fear there are still more than enough to fall on him in his march, if on the Chevalier's success they take [ ] in their heads), or about by the Eastern coast, which though not Highlands, is a much longer march, and incumbered with ferrys and large rivers. . . . . Thursday, 10 September. The Chevalier was not so far as Sterling, when the last post came off; 300 of his men had seized the Town of Perth. Your brother having read the *Sum of Saving Knowledge &c.*, thought it too Calvinistic. He told me so, in the presence of five or six others, in my own room, Friday last. . . . . I did not see him again, but a short start last Lord's day between the evening sermon and the meeting of the Society at the Foundry. Among other very good things he said to the society, I was exceeding glad of the moderation and brotherly communion he advised them to, with regard to Mr. Whitefields people. May the Lord prosper you all in the Work of the Gospel and not partyship. Dear sir, most faithfully yours—J. E."

JOHN ERSKINE to the REV. CHARLES WESLEY.

1745, September 30th, London. "My dear Friend, the inclosed was sent too late to the post house, Saturday last. I had not room to notice your many kind expressions. None of them are losst on me. . . . . When the young Chevalier came to Edinburgh, he on the Saturday night sent to each of the Ministers in the City, that they might preach next day &c., as usual. But, if they would [pray] at all for King, Prince, &c., he desired them to keep in genetal and to name none. The bells rung next day at the usual hours for the forenoon and afternoon service, but no Minister went to a pulpit, not daring to pray for King George by name, nor willing to forbear it (as I suppose) if they appeared at all. But whether they fled from the city on the Chevalier's approach, I have not learned. I suppose the Episcopal or Church of England men have continued in their meeting houses as before, for they never prayed otherwise for King, Prince, &c., than as the Chevalier enjoined the Presbyterians of the Established Church. —The battle, that was between the Chevalier and our King's forces, was upon the estate I have six miles on this side of Edinburgh, and the Preston you see mentioned in the Gazette is my house, gardens and inclosures, and Preston-Pans, a village hard by, the best part of which is mine. I don't yet hear of any damage my estate has suffered, if it be not breaking down some of my walls.—The victory gained by the Chevalier appears to have been compleat, and they say his Highlanders fought like enraged furys, and drove all down before them in less than ¼ of hour. General Cope got soon to the town of Lauder 12 or 14 miles thence, and over hills. The dragoons behaved abominably. Colonel Gardiner, finding he could not stop the flight of his regiment of dragoons, put himself on foot at the head of the foot forces, and was so mortally wounded that he dyed. I hear the Chevalier visited him in his wounds and spoke civilly

to him; and I am told Gardiner said to him, 'You are come, Sir, to seek a temporal crown, and I am going to get a crown of glory.' He was an honest, brave fellow, and I believe a reall Christian, as for many years he professed to be. His lady is my kinswoman and of the same name and familly, and his house and land was divided from mine at Preston only by the high way. I find our people here speak of the Chevaliers army as but about 4,000 strong. How then came they to gain so complete a victory over Cope? And yet the Chevalier had many not there; and of those there, 'tis said that only 2,000 were engadged, having so suddenly done their business, that the rest had nothing to do. This seems to have been partly owing to the cowardice of the regiments of dragoons, both Irish. 'Tis reported by both sides that the Chevalier till he came to Edinburgh was dressed in the Highland habit; that at crossing the Forth and other rivers he was the first who jumped in; that he goes to the King's Palace at Edinburgh to hold his Levées, and receive company, but lies every night in his tent in the Camp, and eats there and dines on bread and a bit of cold roast beef or mutton, or any scraps; that he headed his men and went on with them at the battle; that on his standard, and the cockades his men wear there is on one side a Crown and on the other a Coffin, with some such motto as this 'The one or the other'; that there is no sort of violence committed by his people, but what is unavoidable by an army; that in his march from Sterling to Edinburgh, one of his Highlanders stole a sheep, for which he held a council of war on him, and had him immediately shot; that he has levyed a contribution in the City of Edinburgh of 12,000*l.* sterling, and of 15,000*l.* from Glasgow, which was demanded peremptorily; that at Perth (and Edinburgh) he danced with the ladys at their Balls and Assemblys, does all he can to ingratiate himself with all sorts.—The Dutch troops and those of our own come from Flanders are marching north, and 'tis said that Marischall Wade sets out Wednesday next to command them; and that all the rest of the British in the Netherlands are ordered immediately home. This will make an army much superior every way to any which I can see how the Chevalier can get except there be a French or Spanish invasion in his behalf; and they cannot easily land on us, there being so many of our King's navy now on all sides of the Island. Admiral Vernon and his squadron now in the Downs is to sail northwards, and for that purpose he has got pilots from Hull and Newcastle, that are well acquainted with the Scotch coast. The two from Hull I travelled with for two stages as I returned from the country, they in one post-chaise and I in another. Both appeared to be honest, religious men. They are dissenters. One of them is acquainted with some of your people at the Foundery and entreated me to take a note of one of them, who by trade is a chapman, that I might call for him, which I intend to do at the first time I can find foor it.
. . . . . J. E."

ROBERT GARDINER (Brother of Colonel Gardiner) to LORD STAIR.

1745, November 7th, Brunstane.—"My Lady desires me to acqaint your lordship, That by the return of severals from the Highland army accounts is brought, that the advanced gaurd of the main body consisting of a few of the gaurds and some other horse whom they call Hussars were to be [ ] Lockmaben and the main body itselfe at Molfat yesternight. That another body had after crossing Tweed at Peebles taken a shorter road, but the other could not follow by that road, because they have the whole heavy baggage and the cannon with

them. But both are directing their march to Langtown near Carlisle. That a third body of their army, supposed about between two and three thousand of the nimblest and best part of it, have gone by Lauder and arrived at Kelso on Monday's night last. This body is commanded by the young gentleman, and was to hover thereabout on purpose to bring Marshall Wade down the Wooler road, and is determined when he comes near and has Cheviot hills on his left, then to go by Jedburgh and Hawick to Langtown to join the other bodys that are to assemble there, and then endeavour to penetrate England by Carlisle where they expect, as they give out, to be joined by a great body of Roman Catholicks, and a body of forreign troops to be landed on the west coast. Though probably this may come too late to hand, yet my Lady was desireous it might be sent.

"I wrote your Lordship of the 29th ult., per Mr. Commissioner, as also on the 2nd and 3rd current, per 'Salton,' all which I hope came safe to hand. The most matteriall news since they left this neighbourhood is, that their Councill is seldome unanimous in their opinions about their operations, and the desertion from them is extremly great. Mr. Rob, the Minister of Kilsyth, wrote to his son at Edinburgh that on Monday last he counted of deserters some with and some without arms passing that way on their return home about 500. A gentleman from Lithgow, whom I spoke with yesterday, acquainted [me] that 30 was taken at Whitburn on Sunday's night and stript of all their arms, and the whole country to the westward of Edinburgh swarms with them, but as the whole country is now up few of them escape. The country people fall on [them] with forks, flails and any arms they have, and bring 'em in dozens and halfe-dozens to the Castle of Edinburgh. The General lets most of them goe, but strips them of their arms and anything that is supposed does not pertain to them. Some of them have had very large sums of money found upon them. I wish this indemnity had come while they lay here. If it had, I'm perswaded many more would have left them.— A son of John Dun's (*sic*) Writer in Edinburgh, and 4 more of the Edinburgh volunteers took it into their head last saturday to goe to Cramond and demand a sum of money of the town under pain of Military Execution, but the town's people mastered them, took their horses and arms from them, and then carried them to the watter-side where a party of Captain Beavor's crew were with their boat, who carried them all prisoners aboard his ship. I was yesternight informed that a fine horse, belonging to the Duke of Athole, which was taken from this by this young Mr. Dunn (*sic*), might probably be among the horses taken from them, as to which I shall have enquiry immediately, and see if possible to get him back.

"As soon as the General heard of the Highlanders having marched, he sent out several detachments from the Castle, which picked up several straglers and a vast deal of guns, swords, targets, pistols, tents, and other military stores, which had been left behind in the hurry of going away. On tuesday last, when a party was searching the house of William Lumisdean (?), Writer in Edinburgh, for arms, several papers were found, which 'tis sayd contained some things treasonable. The party carried both him and the papers to the Castle, and there he remains confined. His sone is one of Mr. Murray's clerks and is with the party's at Kelso. It is sayd he has found means to destroy some of the papers. There happened a tumult on his Majesty's birthday between some there and a gaurd of Highlanders, wherein a French officer from Minross going to the army was killed. Miss Betty is better. My Lady begs a line from your Lordship now the coast is clear, and to know where Marshel Wade is gone. I am &c. . . . Robert Gardiner."

Brunstane, from which this letter is dated, was the house which Prince Charles Edward occupied before the battle of Preston Pans.

LADY IRWIN to the EARL OF MORTON.

1745, December 3rd, London.—". . . . . England is now become the seat of war, and tho' 'tis att present more than 100 miles distant from the Capitol, the whole country is in a consternation which I never remember: stocks are low, credit is much hurt, many people break; and this effects allmost all ranks of people, besides hardly any person is without a very near relation in actual service, which at this time of year and the idea we have conceived of the Highlanders makes everybody tremble; they are now in Lancashire, dispersed in bodies from Preston to Manchester: the Government is yet ignorant of their numbers, no care having been taken for proper intelligence. The whole body is judged about 7,000, an army of 10,000 is assembled att Lichfield, and this day begins their march from thence to meet the rebels, the Duke commands Sir J. Lignoier and Anstruther under him, my dear Colonel belongs to this army; another army of equal strength is marching from Newcastle cross Yorkshire by Leeds, Hallifax and so over Blackstone Edge in Lancashire in order to cut off the retreat of the rebels. Marshal Wade commands this body. My brother Howard is with him. If the rebells will venture a battle, the Duke is determined to engage 'em. We are now upon the eve of that great event, and tho' I make no doubt of the success in general, yet particulars may be infinitely unhappy. England may be safe and I a most miserable woman . . . . . You did not apprehend how this affair woud be treated, for it has been carefully nourished by those in power; totall neglect, discredit of facts, and misconduct in millitary appointments has brought to the head it now has, and should success attend it, 'tis the King's friends and not his enemies that have produced it. . . . ."

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD, "the Young Pretender," to Mr. DORMER.

1750, September 1st, Anvers.—"I here send you an authentick copy of my comition of Regent, and a full power for you to receive any money that zealous people may offer for my service, but you are not to make use of this power or shew my comition untill you have further orders from me, reccomending to you an absolute secrecy from every mortal without exception. I remain your sincere friend.—Par ce present je donne plein pouvoire au Sieur James Dormer de recevoire toute somme ou sommes d'argent que les personnes disposez a me servir voudront preter pour mon compt. C. P. R.—Et d'en donnier les quitances." Holograph.

INDICTMENT of WILLIAM FENWICK and OTHERS for SEDITION.

1753, Hilary Term, Westminster.—Indictment of William Fenwick, *alias* Phœnix, taylor, Nicholas Layton, staymaker, Humphrey Thomas, cordwainer, and Ambrose Penny, plushweaver, all of the city of Exeter, for having on 25th September 1752 at the New Inn public house in Saint Sydwell's parish in the said city and county of the same city of Exeter, styled falsely James Stuart the Pretender "King James III.," and for having abused, assaulted, and maltreated one Jonas Johnson, a loyal subject of his present Majesty, for refusing to drink the health of said Pretender to the throne of England.

CLEMENTINE WALKINSHAW to PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD, "the Young Pretender."

1767, July 25th.—Letter (French), protesting the steadiness of the writer's attachment to the Prince. The lady, whose intimacy with Charles Edward proved so injurious to his interests, appeals to him for justice and a renewal of his affection for the mother of his child. —Also, another letter from the same lady to Charles Edward, signed Dulbestreff, and dated "a labbaye de Notre Dame a Meaux, le 16 Decembre 1768."—Also a letter of 25th July 1767 from Clementine's daughter, Charlotte Walkinshaw, to her father, the young Pretender, in which the writer proclaims herself animated by "les sentiments d'amour et de respect qu'elle doit a son Roy et a son auguste pere."—Also, another affectionate letter from Charlotte to her father, in which she alludes to her mother, saying; "Nous sommes a labbaye de notre "dame a Meaux, ou nous vivons en inconue; personne dans la maison "ne sçais qui nous sommes." This last letter, which is neither signed nor dated, was probably enclosed in Clementine's letter of 16th December 1768.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD, "the Young Pretender," to . . . . CANTINI.

1779, June 8th, Florence. Letter from Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, to Cantini at Rome, bidding the addressee to decline all requests, by whomsoever they may be made, for lodgings in the writer's palace at Rome. Signed "C. R.", and sealed with royal arms of England.

LOUISE DE STOLBERG, Countess of Albany, to her BOOKSELLERS.

[ ] May 31st, Florence. Letter from Louise de Stolberg, Countess of Albany, to her booksellers in Paris, Messieurs Treuttel et Würtz, 17, Rue de Bourbon, touching books the Countess has recently perused or wishes to read. She desires her book-sellers to send her by post, Lady Morgan's "Italy" in English and also in French. "Je sera" says the countess, "curieux de voir coment elle nous traitera."—Also a brief note, dated 7th August 1809, from the Countess to Mr. Fantin, requesting him to send her the works of Baumarchais, and "la derniere Edition de *Tacite* en 5 volumes de Mr. Dureau de la Male."

X. MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

In my inability to produce a complete summary of my tenth calendar of the Hodgkin MSS., that would not by reason of its length hinder more than it would help the student with little time for searching my pages, I preface the longest of my catalogues with a statement that, without being a perfect table of its contents, will give the peruser a notion of its more noteworthy matters: (1) Contemporary copy on vellum of the Oath of Allegiance and Fealty to Henry VI., taken in St. Paul's Cathedral on 10th March 1452, by Richard, third Duke of York; (2) Letter under the signet and sign-manual of Henry VII., dated on 1st December 1496, requiring a loan of 20*l.* from Maister Simound Stalworth, subdean of Lincoln Cathedral, towards the charges of the war against the King of Scottes; (3) Letter, dated on 24th April 1547, from the Rector, Doctors, and Masters of the University of Wittenberg,

to John Frederic, Elector of Saxony; (4) Privy Seal writ, dated on 17th September 1557, by Mary, the Queen, to Richard Ewer, clerk, requiring of him a loan of one hundred marks; (5) Brief Latin note from Joachim Camerarius, dated about 1565, announcing the death of Anne, the writer's domestic servant, to his friends and neighbours, who are thereby invited to attend her funeral; (6) Letter, dated on 14th July 1568, to Lord . . . . . , commending to his Lordship's favour a foreign military adventurer, whom it would be well for Queen Elizabeth to employ in the way of his profession; (7) Petition, dated in December 1568, of Phillipe Conwaye, a messenger of the Queen's chamber, for payment of a bill; (8) Depositions, dated in August 1573, touching scandalous words spoken by Gylbert Ollyver, gentleman, against the Earl of Leicester; (9) Contemporary copy of an Address by the University of Oxford to Queen Elizabeth; (10) Account, dated on 12th December, 1576, of Sir Edward Horsey's charges in travelling to and fro between Hampton Court and the Low Countries; (11) Italian letter, dated from Rome on 4th April 1581, from Creighton, the Jesuit, to Monsieur Dandini, the Papal Nuncio at the Court of France; (12) Conviction and sentence in the Court of Star Chamber, on 16th May 1582, of "Vayne Vallenger" for libelling the Queen; (13) Paper dated on 12th February on the Offences of D. Atslowe, Thomas Somerset, and Petro Gubiare; (14) Paper, written in or near 1588, touching, England's preparations for resisting the Spaniards; (15) Petition, dated on March 1596, of David Jenkins, one of the Queen's messengers, for the payment of his bill for riding to divers places at the command of the Right Hon. Sir John Fortescue, knt.; (16) Account of extraordinary charges for work, &c., done in December and January, 1598, on sundry of the Queen's houses; (17) Examination taken on 3rd November 1598, of Thomas Hawkshaw, touching the escape of Thomas Titchborn, a seminary priest from the Gatehouse Prison; (18) Examination taken before John Grange, esq., J.P. for Middlesex, on 16th June 1599, of Nicholas Tucheborne (*sic*) of Hampshire, brother of Thomas Tucheborne, priest, sometime prisoner in the Gatehouse Prison, touching the escape of the same priest; (19) Privy Council warrant, dated on 31st January 1601, and addressed to the Lord Treasurer by Lords and others of the Council, for the payment of 2,216*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to John Wood of London gentleman; (20) Account dated on 4th May 1601, of the moneys assigned for a month's pay, of the Queen's forces in the Low Countries; (21) Petition, dated on 8th December 1602, of Thomas Evans, one of the Queen's messengers, for payment of his bill for riding with letters from the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal to divers lords and ladies; (22) Petition, dated on 9th December 1602, of Francis Goodwin, one of the Queen's messengers, for payment of his bill for travel and charges, at the command of the Barons of the Exchequer; (23) Petition, without a date, of the Catholics of England to James I., for freedom to exercise their religion; (24) Letter under the signet and sign-manual of James I., dated on 20th July 1605, addressed to Sir John Stanhope, the Vice-Chamberlain, requiring a loan of 200*l.* by way of benevolence; (25) Warrant *temp.* James I. directed by Sir George More of Losely House, co. Surrey, to the High Constables of the Hundred of Farnham, for a show of horse at Browninges Down; with interesting particulars of the arms and duties of "a hargobuzier or dragon, which hath succeeded in the place of light horseman, and are indeed of use almost in all actions of warre"; (26) Petition, dated on 25th October, 1608, of Robert Stanesby, gentleman, collector of His Majesty's subsidies in the division of Basingstock and other hundreds of co. Southampton; (27) Letter, dated on 1st January

1609, from Sir Thomas Chaloner, knt., to the Lord High Treasurer, for an additional payment of 150*l.* to Mr. Inigo Jones; (28) Certificate dated from Woolwich, in January 1611–12, of the ordinary charges at Woolwich yard in the said month, amounting in all to 172*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; (29) Tabular statement, dated on 16th May, 1612, of the yearly receipts and disbursements of Prince Henry's revenue; (30) Bill, dated on 21st of October 1612, of Sir Lewes Lewknor, knt., Master of the Ceremonies; (31) Bill of disbursements and charges, from 8th August to 19th December, of Sir Humphrey Winche, Sir Charles Cornwallys, Sir Roger Wilbraham, knts., and George Calvert esq., Commissioners into Ireland; (32) Estimate, dated on 30th April, 1618, of the charge of His Majesty's ships in the Narrow Seas; (33) A relation, *temp.* James I. of the carriages of the marriages that should have been made between the Prince of England and the Infanta Major, and afterwards with the Younger Infanta; (34) Acknowledgment, dated on 5th June 1621, by William Robinson, gent, of a payment made to him for his pains in raising bars and ingots of silver from the sea near the coast of Cornwall; (35) Mutilated schedule, dated 23rd March 1623, of acquittances of divers tradesmen and artificers, in respect to their charges, for providing "necessaries for his Highnes service and journey into Spaine"; (36) Contemporary copy of the speech made at Whitehall on 23rd April 1624, to the Committees of the two Houses of Parliament; (37) Two Papers, dated on 16th February, 1625, touching the affray between Thomas Stourton, esq., and the Rt. Hon. the Lord Henry Pawlett; (38) Four Papers, dated on 28th April 1625, touching the suspicious misdemeanour of Thomas Worley, servant of the Viscountess Purbeck; (39) The information, taken on 31st May 1625, before Sir Randall Crewe, knt., Chief Justice, of John Ridley, touching the affray between Sir Thomas Savile and Sir Frauncis Wortley knts.; (40) Examination, taken on 3rd June 1625, before the same Chief Justice, of Sir Thomas Savile, knt., touching the same affray; (41) Contemporary draft of a congratulatory speech, delivered in 1625 by Sir John Finch to Charles I. and Henrietta Maria at Canterbury; (42) Examination, taken on 27th and 28th April 1626, of Henry Anett, Raphe Gerrard, and others of the Middle Temple, touching "a scandalous letter fownd in a Temple pott concerning a very great person"; (43) Official copy of the order made on 2nd November 1626, by the Privy Council, touching the seditious speeches made by Thomas Brediman against the King and the Duke of Buckingham; (44) Contemporary account of the arraignment and trial in Dublin on 11th June 1628, of Edmond Lord Baron of Domboyne, for the felonious killing of James Prendergest gentleman; (45) Account of the moneys, amounting to 14,202*l.*, assigned to Sir George Douglas, knt., and others, for the charges from 31st May 1633, to 17th July 1637, of his employment as agent in Germany and ambassador extraordinary in Poland; (46) Heads and notes, dated in 1633, of a speech to be delivered against Prynne, on the occasion of his trial in the Star Chamber, for libelling Queen Henrietta Maria; (47) Letter, without date, from Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., touching a petrified bone of a fish, found underground near Cunnington; (48) Order of the Privy Council, made in the King's presence at Greenwich on 24th June 1638, touching the differences in Chancery between Lady Elizabeth Hatton and the executors and sons of Sir Edward Coke; (49) Original minutes of proceedings on 11th, 13th, and 17th June, 1639 of the Council for the Pacification of Berwick; (50) Certificate, dated on 23rd March $16\frac{39}{40}$, of work done at the King's tapestry works at Mortlake; (51)

Warrants, directed by the Earl of Essex to Sir David Cunningham, for paying Henry Seile, stationer, for books, &c., supplied by him for the use of the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Duke of York; (52) Bill, dated on 4th December 1648, of Frederic De Bousy, hosier, for divers pairs of hose and a fine silk coat, provided by him "for the use of his Majestie"; (53) Order of Council, made at Whitehall on 27th January 1653, by the Lord Protector and the Council, for the payment of "any summe or summes of money, given by the late Parlia-"ment to any widdowes or orphans, who have lost their relations in the "service"; (54) Letter, dated from the *Fairefax* in the Downes on 28th July 1654, from Vice-Admiral Lawson to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, touching the sentence by court martial on the gunner of the *Winsby* frigate for embezzlement; (55) Letter, dated from London on 26th May 1655, from John Clarke to Colonel Robert Benet, touching Sir Henry Vane's newly published book, entitled *The Retired Man's Meditations*; (56) Letter, without date, from Joseph Glanvill, F.R.S., chaplain in Ordinary to Charles II., to Henry More, D.D., accompanying a presentation copy of the writer's *Lux Orientalis*; (57) Petition dated from Landguard Fort on 14th May, 1668, from the soldiers in that Fort to the Honourable Colonel Farr, praying the Colonel to call the King's attention to their deplorable condition from famine; (58) Certificate, dated on 6th June 1664, by Edward Proger, certifying that certain sums of money are due from His Majesty to John Fotherley, esq.; (59) Letter, dated on 4th July 1664, from the Lord Treasurer to Charles II., touching the petition of John Fotherley, esq, for payment of the same sums of money; (60) Letter, dated from Whitehall on 22nd December 1664, from Henry Bennett (afterwards Lord Arlington) to Sir Bernard Gascoigne; (61) Letter, dated from London on 18th September 1666, from Henry Griffith of London to Henry Griffith of Benthall, co. Salop, giving an account of the great fire of London; (62) Letter, dated from Whitehall on 16th August 1672, under the sign-manual of Charles II., and addressed to the attorney-general, who is thereby required to prepare for His Majesty's signature and the Great Seal a bill granting the King's free pardon to Sir John Banks, bart., "of "all corrupt and usurious contracts and all unlawfull taking of any "greater sums of money than the consideration of six per cent," for money provided by him for His Majesty's use, or lent by him to any of His Majesty's subjects; (63) Letter, dated from Whitehall on 20th August 1673 (and signed,—Shaftesbury C., Anglesey, Arlington, and G. Carteret), from the Lords of the Admiralty to H. H. Prince Rupert; (64) Original letter of sixteen folio pages, dated on 29th September 1675, from Coleman the conspirator to Père La Chaise, the prolix epistle being the thirteenth of the letters read in court on Coleman's trial for being concerned in the so-called Popish Plot; (65) Sketch, dated on 1st January [1676?] of a political speech with this descriptive heading, "Reasons offered by a Person of Honour att a Meeting of "the Gentlemen of Glostershire against the addressing of the King "for the sitting of the Parliament, Jan. 1, 26"; (66) Rough draft [? 1680] of a speech, prepared for Walter, third Baron Aston's defence against an indictment, charging him with high treason in being concerned in the so called Popish Plot; (67) Three heads [1680?] of the expedient proposed to the Parliament at Oxford, in lieu of a formerly prepared Bill for excluding the Duke of York; (68) Docquet, dated in February 1681, for a general pardon to Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland; (69) Bill of William Howell, the waterman, to the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Plymouth, for payments made and services rendered on or between 29th

September and 28th November in her Ladyship's service; (70) Five several papers, *temp.* Charles II., touching a project for relieving the National Revenue of its burdensome debts, by raising two millions sterling by "a Mont" on the model of "the Monts" of divers of the Italian states; (71) A true relation of King Charles II's death, by an adherent of the Catholic Church; (72) Letter, dated from Drayton on 26th March 1688, from the Earl of Peterborough, Lord Lieutenant of Rutland, to the Hon. Baptist Noel esqr.; (73) Account of moneys "laid out by the Lord Lucas, Governour of the Tower, from August 1690" to August of the next year; (74) Copy, dated at London on 5th of May 1694, of the Book (4 leaves) of the Debts of Don Pedro Ronquillo, Count of Gramedo, ambassador extraordinary to the Court of London; (75) Copy (examined and certified) of the warrant, directed by the Duke of Shrewsbury on 2nd April 1696, to the keeper of Newgate Gaol, requiring him to receive into his custody Robert Blackburne, committed for high treason; (76) Petition, dated from Newgate Gaol, in September 1696, of the same Robert Blackburne to the Lord Mayor and other Judges at the Old Bailey, praying that he may either take his trial or be admitted to bail; (77) Contemporary paper of the reasons that determined certain of the peers, on 23rd December 1696, to dissent from the Bill of Attainder against Sir John Fenwick bart.,; (78) Lists [1696?] of divers inhabitants of divers of the suburban parishes of Middlesex, suspected of disaffection towards the Government; (79) Information, taken before Chief Justice Holt on 1st July . . ., of Simon Harcourt of the Inner Temple, esq., giving information of a highway robbery committed upon his person on Hounslow Heath; (80) Letter, dated from Windsor on 31st July 1700, by G. Sayer, giving a particular account of the last illness and death of the Duke of Gloucester; (81) Papers, dated from 1st August 1702 to 8th January 1719, touching the abominable condition of certain of the gaols of London and Westminster, and the cruel maltreatment of prisoners in them; (82) Letter, of feeble penmanship and mournful tone, written on 28th April, 1703, in his extreme old age by Sir Richard Bulstrode to his son Whitelecke Bulstrode, esq., of the Inner Temple; (83) Three documents, dated in 1706, touching Robert Feilding's marriage with Barbara Duchess of Cleveland; (84) Last will and testament, dated on 23rd March 1710, of Charles Lord Mohun; (85) Collection of MSS. and printed papers, dated 1711 and 1712, touching the assaults and other nocturnal disturbances perpetrated by the Mohocks and Hawkubites in London and the suburbs.

Richard, Third Duke of York, and King Henry VI.

1452, March 10th, London. Contemporary copy on vellum of the Oath of Allegiance and Fealty to Henry VI., taken in St. Paul's Cathedral by Richard third Duke of York; differing in divers minute particulars from the text of the copy of the same Oath on the Parliament Roll 38 Hen. VI., and from the text of the Oath in Holinshed's Chronicle.—"I Richard duc of York confesse and beknowe that Y am and owe for to be humble subgect and liegman to you my Souverain Lord King Henri the Sixe and owe perforce to bere you feithe and trouthe as to my Souverain and liege lord and so shall doo at alle dayes unto my lyves ende and shalle not at any tyme wille nor assente that any thinge be attempted or doone ayenste yoour moost noble persone but whanne so ever Y shall have knowelache of any such thinge ymagened or purposed Y shalle with alle spede and diligence possible to me make that your

highenes shalle have knowlache thereof and over that do alle that shal be possible to me to the withstanding and lette therof to utterest of my lyfe Y ne shalle in any wise any thing take uponne me ayenst your Roialle Astate or thobeissannce that is due therto, ne suffre any other manne to do as forsoothe as it shalle be in my power to lette it, and also shal come at youre commaundement whenne soever Y shal be called by the same in Humble and obeissante wyse, but if Y be letted by sikenesse or impotencie of my persone or by suche other cause as shalle be thoughte to you my souverain lord resonable, I shalle never hereaftir take uponne to gadre any rowtes or make any assembles of your people withoute youre commandement or licence or in my lawefulle defense. Y shalle reporte me att alle tymes to your Highnesse, and if the cas require to my peeres, nor any thing attempte by wey of feete ayenst any of your subjettes of what astate degree or condicioun that he be, but whanne so ever Y shal feele my self wronged or greved Y shalle suwe humbly for remedie to your Highnesse and aftir the cours of your lawes and in noon otherwyse savyng in myne owen lawfulle defense in manere abovesaid, and shalle in alle thinges abovesaide and other have me to youre Highnesse as an humble and trewe subget owethe to have him to his souverain lord, Alle thees thinges abovesaide Y promitte trewly to observe and kepe by the Hooly Evangelys conteyned in this booke that Y lay myne hande upon, and by the Hooly Crosse that Y here also touche, and by the blessed sacrament of oure lordes body that Y shalle nowe with his mercy receyve, And over this Y agree me and wille that if Y at any tyme hereaftir as with the grace of our Lord Y never shalle any thing attempte by wey of feete or otherwise ayenst youre Roial Astate and thobeissance that I owe therto or any thing take uponne me otherwise thanne is above expressed Y fromme that tyme forthe be unhabled and holde and take as an untrewe and openly forsworne manne and unhabled to alle manere of Worshippe Astate and degree, be it suche as Y nowe occupie or any other that mighte in any wyse growe unto me heraftir, And this that Y have here promitted and sworne procedeth of myn owne desire and free voluntee and by noo constrainte nor coaction, In witnesse of alle whiche thinges above written, Y Richard duc of York above written subscribe with my owne hande and seel this with my seel."

Thomas Elys and William Hawkslowe.

1470, , London. Grant of Arms to Thomas Elys gentleman by William Hawkeslowe "othirwyse called Clarenseux King of Armes of the South marches of Englande."

King Henry VII. to Master Simound Stalworth.

[1496], December 1, Westminster. Letter under the signet and signmanual of Henry VII., addressed to Maister Simound Stalworth, Subdean of Lyncoln Cathedral, requiring of the said Sub-Dean a loan of 20*l.* by way of benevolence, toward the further sum of forty thousand pounds needful for the vigorous prosecution of war against the King of Scottes and the invasion of the kingdom of Scotland, to be paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer at Westminster this side the Feast of Candlemasse next coming; and promising that the said 20*l.* shall be repaid to the lender at the same Receipt at the Feast of Seint Andrewe next coming.

The University of Wittenberg to the Elector of Saxony.

1547, April 24th, [Wittenberg]. Letter addressed to John Frederic, Elector of Saxony, by the Rector, Doctors, and Masters of the University of Wittenberg, acknowledging the Elector's two gracious and cheering letters, and declaring the writers' gratitude to Almighty God for having hitherto preserved his Electoral Grace from the devilish and murderous practices of his enemies and strengthened him against them, and also for now giving him a victory, which has prevented much evil and will henceforth make for good. Signed by Caspar Creutziger (the Rector), Johannes Bugenhagen, Bendictus Pauli, Bleyckhart Syndicus, Philippus Melanthon (*sic*) and seven others.—This noteworthy letter is said to have been found on the field of Muhlberg.

Ingrossers and Forestallers.

1551, July 17th. Indictment of William Gardinge of London fyshmonger, for forestalling five hundred fishes called "muddefyshe," of the value of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, by buying the same fishes at St. Kateryn's poole co. Midd., as they were being taken by their owner, one Surbeke, towards London market, to be sold in the same market.—Also, a dateless presentment *temp.* Edward VI. by a Buckinghamshire (spelt "Buggynghamshyre") jury of one Wyllyam Streeme, for being an "yngrosser and forstawler."—Also by the same jury, a presentment of one Thomas Wellhede for being "a forstawler of marketes, who wyll brynge ii or "iii sakes to the market and leve ii of them yn his ynne and brynge "one to the market, and yf one sell more better chepe then he, then "wylle bye the other manes hole lode and sell yt agayne a pennye "dearer then all other sell, and in lyke case the forsaide William "Streeme."

Middlesex Misdemeanants.

1552. Presentments, made by Thomas Yong and his fellows, of the following persons, to wit:—(1) Thomas Nicoll of Willesden, merchant, "for over prysing of grownds," containing in all six acres, and taking the same "out of poore mens hands" by paying 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of yearly rent for the same land, "which of late was lette to ferme for 33*s.* 8*d.*" (2) The same Thomas Nicoll for going "with all his family on sondayes and other holidays" and gathering akecornes for his hogges and therby "leaving" service in the churche to the evill example of other." (3) The Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Pawle in London, the Chief Lord of Willesdon Grene, for having no "comen pownd there as of late hath byne," and for omitting to hold a yearly court in Willesdon, "as it hath bin heretofore accostomed." (4) John Walbank, "for supporting a hoore within his howse," by whom Thomas Yong was robbed. (5) Mr. Hollmes, of Paddington, "for making a ditche crosse over the Kinges highwaye." (6) The aforesaid Deane of Powles, "for lack of ii sluces for the comen sewer in Cheswike." (7) The Deane and Prebendes of the Cathedrall Churche of St. Peter in Westminster, for neglecting to make a sluice "at the west end of the towne of Knightesbridge, by reason whereof the higheway there is greatlye decayed," and also "for lack of repairing the Bridge at the Spitell Howse in the Est End of Knightesbridge." (8) John Gorrawey, of Acton, gentleman, "for lacke of making a

ditche on both sides of a lane called Turneham Grene"; and (9) Richard Tulle of Newington, "for ii jakes which is a great noyaunce "to the kinges leige people, and for casting of a ditch into the kinges "highewaye."

Township of Enfield or Middlesex.

1555. The Ferdyt (*sic*) of the toueshype of Enfeyld in the Counte of Mids, containing the following lists:—"(1) These be the names of "such as ar met to kype allhowsys as foloithe and no mo to be alowyd "[20 persons]. (2) Hereafter foloith the names of those that playth "at unlafull games, that ys to say at dyce, cards and bowlse [11 "persons]. (3) Here after foloithe the names of suche pore as the "township of Enfeyld ys charch wyth [81 persons]. (4) This be the "names of those agid impotent pore pepulle that dayley goo from dore "to dore as foloithe [26 persons]. (5) Herafter foloithe the names "of thos that hath receyvid yong women to child in to ther housys "wherby ther hath byn gret disquyet amongst the inabytans ther "[3 persons]. (6) Herafter foloith the namis of such men as "hath nether masters nor any leven of that we know they lyve suss-"pycius." Against the names of the two offenders under this last head are written these words of judgment, to wit, "puniantur et flagellentur secundum formam statuti." Followed by the names of two persons, convicted of having "sold wyne contrari to the statute."

Unlaweul Conversion of Arable Land into Pasture and other Misdemeanours in Middlesex.

1556, March 28th. Pamphlet of six leaves stitched together, described at the head of the first leaf with these words, to wit, "This "is the Presentment of William Genninges and his Fellowes of all "suche offences as do cum to ther knowledge before this day, the "which is the xxviiith of the present moneth of March, annis "regnorum Phillippi et Marie &c., secundo et tercio," containing presentments against the following persons:—(1) Richard Worley, gentleman, farmer of Ayberry, for keeping in pasture "a close cawlled "Hyll Feld conteyninge iii^{xx} acres, wherof xx^{ti} acres was plowed and "sowne foure tymes within this xx^{ti} yeres." (2) Richard Whitt, of Holborne, inholder, for keeping all in pasture a close of the above-said Richard Worley, "parcell of the farm of Ayberry cawlled Hyll Felde, "conteyning xl acres, wherof xx^{ti} acres was plowed and sowen within "this xx^{ti} yeres foure tymes." (3) Rodger Raper, of Holborne, pullter, for holding all to pasture "two closes, parcell of the farme of St. Jaymes, conteyning xx^{ti} acres," that were plowed and sown four times within the last forty years. (4) Raphe Martyn, of Saynt Gyelles, for keeping to pasture and in some years mowing for meadow "a close cawlled Seynt Gyeles Felde, conteyninge xxx^{ti} acres," that was ploughed and sown four times within the last twenty years. (5) Henry Smith for holding to farm in Kensington for [ty] acres of ground, of which he keeps to pasture twenty-seven acres, that were "plowed and sowen fowre tymes within this xl yeres." (6) John Awnry and Raphe Cannock, of Westminster, for keeping to pasture in Kensington "a closse cawlled Hoggmorwell," conteyning six acres, that were ploughed and sown four times with the last forty years. (7) William Holden of Battersey, and Hunte of Holborn, for keeping to pasture in Kensington "ii closses cauld Qwale Feldes, conteyning xii acres," that were ploughed and sown four times within the last forty years.

(8) . . . Stairback, of St. Clement's, butcher, for keeping to pasture in Kensington "a closse cawlled Halfe Hyde, conteyning xi acres," that was ploughed and sown four times within the last forty years. (9) John Garraway and James Kemp, gentlemen, and Christopher Leyland (*sic*), for keeping to pasture one hundred acres of land in Acton, held by them of the Countess of Bedford, widow, which land has been ploughed and sown four times within the last . . . years. Also another presentment against the said Christopher Leland, (*sic*) for keeping to pasture in Acton "a closse called Deanes Feld conteyning xx^{ti} acres," that was "plowed and sowen fowre times within this xliii^{ti} yeres." (10) Robert Burde, of Harleston (*sic*), for keeping to pasture "a closse and serten parceles of lande in the parishe of Acton cawlled Fosters, conteyning xl acres," that were ploughed and sown four times within the last thirty years. (11) John Awnry of Westminster, bocher, for keeping to pasture a "closse caulled North Felde, conteyning xl acres," in Acton, that were ploughed and sown four times within the last thirty years. (12) William Hallam, inholder, for keeping to pasture, and in some years mowing for meadow "a closse conteyning xxx^{ti} acres" in Acton, that was ploughed and sown four times within the last thirty years. (13) Richard Forsett, gentleman, for holding to pasture in Marylebone "lxviii^{ti} acres parcell of the Fermo of Maryborne, wherof xx acres" were ploughed and sown four times within the last thirty years. (14) George Harryson, gentleman, for keeping to pasture six acres of the same farm of Maryborne, that were ploughed and sown four times within the last thirty years. (15) John Tremayn, for keeping to pasture thirty-six acres of the same farm of Maryborne, that were ploughed and sown four times within the last thirty yeres. (16) Nicholas Hill, for keeping to pasture twenty-four acres of the same farm of Maryborne. (17) John Fellowes, for keeping to pasture five acres, parcel of the same farm of Maryborne, that were ploughed and sown four times within the last thirty years. (18) John Beddon, for keeping to pasture eighteen acres of the same farm of Maryborne, that were ploughed and sown four times within the last thirty years. (19) Rodger Taverner, gentleman, for keeping to pasture three acres of the same farm of Maryborne, that were ploughed and sown four times within the last thirty years. (20) John Bartram of London, inholder, for keeping to pasture "a feld caulled Hyll Felde conteyning xl acres" in Paddington, that was ploughed and sown four times within the last forty years; and another presentment of the same John Bartram, for keeping to pasture "iii closses conteyning ix acres in Paddington," that were ploughed and sown four times in the last forty years. (21) John Stamford of London, butcher, for keeping to pasture "a closse cawlled Lounge Mead conteyning xvi acres in Padington," that was ploughed and sown four times within the last thirty years. (22) John Bellow of Smythfeld, inholder, for keeping to pasture "a closse cawlled Ponde Felde conteyning xl acres in Padington," that was ploughed and sown four times in the last thirty years. (23) Richard Whytt of Holborne, for keeping to pasture "iii closses conteyning lx acres in Padington" that were ploughed and sown four times within the last thirty years, "howbit this yere he hathe plowed and sowen ix acres." (24) . . . Cawton of London, haberdasher, for keeping to pasture "a farm in Padington conteyning lx acres, "whereof xl acres was plowed and sowne fowre tymes within this xxx^{ti} "yeres." (25) John Slannyng, for keeping 140 acres in Hampstead, and also for keeping to pasture another farm, called Chawcotts, containing 120 acres, in the same parish, which land he lets to butchers and inholders of London.

Followed by presentments against the following persons, for allowing the hedgerows and underwood near the highway to grow, so that they are dangerous in giving harbour and concealment to thieves, to wit: (1) Nicholas Holmes for allowing his hedgerows "by the highe way " ledinge from Acton to London . . . conteyninge in length from " the west end of Wyldes Hawle to Stone Hyll two hundred roddes," so to grow. (2) Thomas Pechy, for allowing his hedgerow by the same highway to grow so "to the grete daunger of traveling men." (3) . . . . Chesterton of Paddington, for allowing his hedgerow lying along the Grene Layne, so to grow. (4) Thomas Essex, for allowing the hedgerows of his "certen grownde cawlled Round closses and Swan " Leas, the which lyeth betweene Hammersmith and Kensington, nye " unto Counties Brydge" to "growe soe thyck with underwoodes, that it is a grett harbour for theeves." (5) John Addams, for allowing his "closse lyeinge on the wes[t] syde of the same Counties Brydge by the " same highe-waye lykwyse" to be "growen with underwoodes to the great daunger of traveling men." (6) William Ustwyk of London, pewterer, for having "a grove of wood growynge by the highe-waye " cawlled Pewterer's Grove, the which waye ledeth from Braynfurth " to London nyghe Hammersmyth," which grove is "a gret harbour for theves." (7) William Hall, for having "serten underwoodes " growing by the highe waye leding from Acton to London verry " daungerous for robbing." (8) Humfray Crosse of Kilborne, "for " the cutting downe of iii acres of wood and leving no standards in a " wood caulled Florers Wood."

Followed by presentments of the following persons, for selling and felling woods, without leaving "storyars," according to the statute, to wit:—(1) Sir Thomas Wrothe, knt., the Lord of Hamsted, "for that he " hathe sowlde the woodes growing uppon the commen of Hampsted " withowt the good will and consent of the tenauntes, conteynyng by " estimacion xl. acres, and also ther shuld have byn cutt downe but the " fowrth parte for the first yere, and the same to be enclossed, and " nowe he hathe sowlde the whole wood and the most parte therof felled " this yere." (2) Richard Reynes gentleman, John Jeymes and John Yerdley, "for that they have felled and cutt downe this yere in the " foresayd commen woode iii acres, parcell of the same commen wood, " and have not left eny olde Storyars, wheras of every acre they shulde " have left xii of the oldest and fayrest lyke to prove tymbre." (3) John Yerdley and Jaymes Pullen of London brewar, "for that they " have felled and coott down xiiii acres of wood this yere, in a wood " cawlled Armyn Hall, and of iiii acres parcell of the same xiiii acres " have not left eny of the same olde storyers . . . . . which " Standers and Storyars the saide Pullen hath cutt them downe for " tymbre for bulding." (4) John Slannyng of Hampsteed gentleman, for cutting down twenty acres of wood in a wood "caulled Cayne Wood" two years since, and for "nowe suffering horses and mares and other cattell as doth appere to destroye the springes of the same wood"; and also for cutting down "xiiii acres of wood in a wood cawlled Wyldes " Wood two yeres past and doithe put in his cattetl this last wynter, " soo that the sprynges are sore eatten in the same wood"; also "for " that he hathe felled and cut down this yere xx^{ti} acres and hathe left " no standers but young saplinges in Wyldes Wood," and "hath felled " and cut down this yere vi acres of wood in a wood caulled Chawcootes " and hath lefte no storyars but young saplings of the age of xiii yeres " growth."

Followed by (1) a presentment against "Rodger Lee, for wering " of velvett cawlled a nyght capp, the xth of March last in anno Domini

" 1555," and (2) a presentment against "Thomas Pratt of Westmynster " for weringe of velvett capp cawlled a nyght capp, the xxiith of Marche " last, 1555."

In connection with the foregoing presentments, notice may be here taken of a paper (two leaves) of presentments made in the same year 1556, against persons for keeping in pasture lands lying in the parishes of Hornsae, Yslyngton, Kyntyshe Towne, Hollowae, Clerkenwell, Stappenae, and Stokenewyngton, that were in tillage for four years within the last forty years.—A paper with this heading, to wit, "This grounde hathe beine in tyllyge wythin this xl yers, iiii yers as we ar able to justyfy."

Purveyance and Price at the Court Gate.

1556, February 1st. The receipt of Robert Bayley for a dozen hens for the use of their Majesties the King and Queen Phillip and Mary, received of Richard Redinge, constable of the half-hundred of Gore, co. Midd., by virtue of their Majesties commission to their servant Edmond Hamshire.—Also, the following receipt for oats taken for the use of the same Queen on October 12th, 1557, "Received owt of the Hunderithe " of Goore being within verge for the use of the Quenes Majesties " provision at the mewse, of Josua Coourt by the apoyntment of John " Parson, Highe constable ther, the xiith day of October annis Regis " Phillipi et Regine Marie iiii^{to} et v^{to}, xii quarters one bushel of otes " at v*s.* the quarter, according to the price of the Courtt Gate. By me " Henry Marshe, purveyor."

Queen Mary to Richard Ewer, Clerk.

1557, September 17th, Manor of Saynt James. Privy Seal writ, directed by the Queen to Richard Ewer, clerk, "person of Cleave." Requiring one hundred markes of the said parson by way of loan for her Majesty's use, and directing him to deliver the said sum to Hughe Westwood esq.,who on receiving the said money will subscribe the letters of privy seal with a sufficient acknowledgement. At the foot of the P.S. appears the acknowledgment in this wise, "Receyved the xii day of January " the yere above-wrytten of the above-named Richard Ewer clerk to " the Quenes highnes use one hundred markes—per me Hugonem " Westwode."

Joachim Camerarius to his Friends and Neighbours.

[*circ.* 1565]. Brief Latin note, undated, from Joachim Camerarius the learned Reformer and friend of Melanchthon, to his friends and neighbours, announcing the death of his domestic servant Anne "proba " et educandis liberis meis sedula et rebus domi meæ administrandis " fidelis famula," and inviting them to attend her funeral.

Unlawful Assembly at Westminster.

1566, July 28th, Westminster. List, addressed to Mr. . . . . Southcote, J.P. for Middlesex, of "the names as well of suche misordered " persones as did unlawfully assemble theym selves at Westminster the " xxviii of Julie laste, 1566, as also the names of suche as are hable to " testifie their demeanour at the same day and tyme aforesed."

HENRY PAGET to LORD [ ].

1568, July 14th [ ]. Letter commending to his Lordship's favour and patronage a certain foreign military adventurer, whom it would be well for Her Majesty the Queen to entertaine and employ in the way of his profession. "The desyre I I have, my vearye good Lord," says the writer at the opening of the long epistle, "that the Queenes Majestie might have sach in hir "service, as may be for the advaunoement of her Majestyes honor and "for the service of the Common Wealth hath made me thus bowlde to "trowble your Lordshipe at this tyme, and to let you understande, that "there is here a gentleman, who hath before tymes servid the French "Kinge, and havinge hearde a just [ ] of the great favor the "Queene's Majesty shewith, and the good accompt she maketh of such "as are wourthie to be esteemed, he semith to have a veary great affec-"tion unto his Majestye, and [to be] veary desirous with his servis to "deserve her Majestyes good opinion, and for that the matter hath bene "moved unto me, I have thought good to breake yt lykewise unto your "Lordship, that yow knowing the Queenes Majestyes disposition for the "acceptinge or refusinge of this mans servis maye accordingly take "order with me eyther for the discouraging of him in his suite or els "for the growinge with him to some more particularities then hither-"to I have done." It is one, my Lord, of a setled judgment, havinge "bene norished continually in the warres, by whose meanes Mons'. "Brisach gatte his greatest reputation in all his entreprises in Pye-mont."—This letter was found amongst the Pepys Papers, which Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin acquired in 1889.

BILL for RIDING with LETTERS into SUSSEX and HAMPSHIRE.

1568, December. Petition of Phillipe Conway, one of the ordinary messengers of the Queen's chamber, praying that he may be paid by one of the tellers of Her Majesty's Receipte at Westminster 42*s.* 8*d.*, to wit, at the rate of 2*s.* 8*d.* a day, for his charges and paines in ridinge at the commandement of the Lorde Highe Treasourer of Englande and others of the Queene's privie counsell from London into Sussex to John Appesley esquier and there delivering him a letter, and thence into Hampshire to Sir John Bartlett Knight, and there delivering him a letter, and in retorning to London again, in which jurney the petitioner was "out" the space of sixteen daies.—Allowed in full, signed Winchester.

SCANDALOUS WORDS against the EARL OF LEICESTER.

1573, August 2nd, 3rd, and 13th. Deposition, signed by Rycherd Page, Henrye Heward (*sic*), Davy Miller, and John Blonte, respecting the scandalous and defamatory words, spoken against the Earl of Leicester, in the hearing of the deponents, by Gylbert Ollyver, gentleman, dwellinge in St. Clement's parishe [at] the Temple on the said days. On August 2nd, Gylbert Olliver said, "That knave Brown, the Earle of "Lecester's man, will not paye the officers their dutyes, and his master "the Erle of Lester by name ys a traytor to the Queeh; I truste to "live to see his hedd catt off, as his Father and Grandfather was." On August 3rd, Gylbert Olliver said to Heywarde (*sic*), "All the rase of the "Erle of Lester were traytors, and I truste to live to see his hedd chopped

" off." On 13th August, on being asked by Davye Myller whether he would stand to his words, the scandalous speaker said, "I, marye I will, and eyther he ys in the Tower alredye, or shalbe shortlie, and " so tell Brown by the same token I spake with hym in Fowles " yesterday."

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1576. (?). Contemporary copy of an Address to Queen Elizabeth by the University of Oxford, containing this significant passage, "Dabit itaque, spero, veniam Regalis tua clementia, si audacius paulo, et horum et omnium Oxoniensium tuorum nomine contester execrari nos et detestari seditiosos eos publicæ pacis perturbatores, qui nos divino tuæ Majestatis beneficio, in summa tranquillitate constitutos, ante paucos menses, in periculosissimarum tempestatum, et metus et motus conjecerant. Sed ultor et Vindex perfidiæ Deus, patronus et propugnator Regalis Dignitatis justum de illis supplicium sumpsit."

CHARGES for JOURNEYS to and fro between HAMPTON COURT and the LOW COUNTRIES.

1676, December 12. Account of the charges of Sir Edward Horsey in travelling to and fro between Hampton Court and the Low Countries, on the occasion of his first journey to the Netherlands to treat with Don John of Austria respecting the protestant subjects of Spain and the maltreatment of English merchants in the Low Countries: a journey that occupied him from 12th December 1576, to the 13th of the next month.—Also, in the same stitched sheets of paper, the account of Sir Edward Horsey's expenses in travelling to and fro between Hampton Court and the Low Countries, on the occasion of his second journey, which began on 20th January 1576–7 and ended on 9th February 1576–7.

CREIGHTON, the Jesuit, to MONSIEUR DANDINI.

1581, April 4, Rome. Italian letter from Creighton, the Jesuit, to Monsr. Dandini, the Papal Nuncio at the Court of France, touching the religious state of Scotland and the prospect of making the young King of that country a Catholic. Saying that the Queen is still in prison, and that the young King is not yet a Catholic, the writer expresses fear that, should the same King by the aid of the Catholics succeed in his affairs, and then get no assured assistance from the Apostolic See, he may conceive sentiments of aversion, that would hinder many reforms, which might be hoped for and compassed, if he were helped in time. On the other hand, the writer is of opinion that, if timely aid were afforded him, the young King would be grateful and obedient to the Holy see.

VAIN VALLENGER'S LIBELS against QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1582, May 16th. Conviction, in the Court of Starre Chamber, of Vallenger, called "Vayne Vallenger by such as knowe him," of making and publishing libels against the queen. With judgment (1) that he be imprisoned during the Queen's pleasure, (2) that he pay to the Queen a fine of one hundred pounds, and (3) that he stand twice

on the pillory, one day in the palace of Westminster and one other day in Chepeside, and "loose in eche place one of his eares, to remayne as a perpetuall marke of his lewde dealings."

OFFENCES of D. ATSLOWE, THOMAS SOMERSET and PIETRO GUBIARE.

1585, February 12, . Notes of the several Offenses of D. Atslowe, Thomas Somerset, and Petro Gubiare (*sic*); a paper with marginal notes touching the offences set forth in the body of the document, running thus :—

"D. Atslowe

By his owne confession and the E. of Arundel. "A practiser for conveying over of the Earle of Arundell.

"A conveyour of moneyes to Seminarie priestes beyond the seas.

Yf he have written or published the libell, it is treason. "A slanderous libell founde in his Studye against the Quenes Majestie and the Justice of the Realme.

By a letter from Horton. "Hathe practised meanes to have furder intelligence with the fugitives for their relief and conveying of letters unto them; and was directed by a letter from Horton a Traytour, to make his conveyances to the Rector of the Jesuits and to certen Flemishe marchauntes to be instrumentes for those maters.

His owne confession. "Hathe had intelligence with Tho. Morgan the Traytour, and sent and received messeges to and from him. This man is unfitte to be set at libertie, if her Majesty shall not please to have him proceded withall.

"Thomas Somerset.

His owne confessions. "He confesseth that sondrie letters have passed betweene him and Tho. Morgan but nowe sithence his laste imprisonment, He confesseth the sending over of letters and money by Tho. Morgan and Doctor Allen, and that he received two severall letters from Allen.

"He excuseth his sending of letters and money, and receiving of letters from Allen: alleaging that the same was concerning the educacion of ii boyes, the one his bastard sonne, and the other a bastard of his brother Francis Somerset.

"He hath given money and relived priestes being prisoners in the Marshalsea.

By letters from Tho. Morgan. "He hath ben a deliverer of diverse letters from Tho. Morgan to sundrie personnes in this realme. He hath ben an instrument for conveying over of letters and money to relive the Semynaries beyond the seas.

"Yt is to be probably gathered by a letter writen to him from Tho. Morgan, that Tho. Somerset hath had intelligence with Scottishe Quene.

"Piedro de Gubiaure (*sic*).

His offence is capital. "By his letters in cipher intercepted addressed to Don Barnardino de Mendoça hath wished that this Realme might be conquered by the King of Spaigne: and advised him that if any shold be sent hether to treate of the conquest, that he shold be a Spaignard and no Italien.

"To make the meanes of the conquest of England the more facile, he delivereth in his letters sundry particularities of the State of this Realme and affection of the evell subjectes.

"Uppon his examinacions he hathe boldlie confessed his disposition to practise for the invading of the realme, and that he hathe desired the same to be performed, for revenge of sundrie wronges by him supposed to have ben don to the King of Spaigne by the Quenes Majestie.

"Yt doth not appere that he had any commission from the King to deale in any causes as agent here: but was sett on worke to practise treason within the realme by Mendoça.

"He hathe ben a continuall intelligencer for the Prince of Parma, and Mendoça here in Englande.

"Hathe corrupted certen of the Quenes Majesties subjectes, to surprise Flushing for the Prince of Parma.

"Hathe certified the Prince of Parma that somme of her Majisties Privie Counsaill have apparted (?) Rowland Yeorke to murder him.

Preparations for Resisting the Spaniards.

[1588 ?]. Paper touching England's preparations for resisting the Spaniards, running thus:—

"The opinion of the Lord Gray, Sir Francis Knowles, Sir John Norris, Sir Richard Bingham, Sir Roger Williams and others, what places were most likely the enemy would land at and what were most meete to be done to make head against him, with their answer to certeine other propositions and heades set downe by my Lords of the Councell.

"*Which are the places most to be suspected that the Spaniard intendeth to land in.*

Milford Heylford Falmouth Plymouth Torbaye Portland Portsmouth The Isle of Wight	These are aptest for the Army of Spaine to land in.
Dusse in Sussex The Downes and Marget in Kent The River Thamies Harwiche Yearmouthe Hull and Scotland	Thes are aptest for the Army of Flanders to land in.
Milford for Wales Plymouth for the west Portland for the middle of the west parts The Isle of Wight Portsmouth and the river of Thames	How many of these places may bee put in strenght to hinder their landinge.

"Althoughe wee doe suppose the barrennes of the county to be such as it is not likely to bee invaded, yet touching Milford Haven in respect of the goodnes of the same haven wee thinke yt convenient that there

shuld bee a trained nomber of 200 foot and 500 horse to bee levied and had in a redynes and for the increase of horsemen, if any lacke then the gentlemen with their servingmen may bee commaunded to supply the default of the nomber aforesaid.

"The reason why Plymouth is thought to bee the most likly place is for that it is unlikly that the King of Spayne will engage to farn within the Sleewe (?) before they have mastered some good harborrowe of which Plymouth is the neerest to Spaine and easy to be wonne, speedely by them to be fortified and situate convenient to send succor to either out of Spaine or France.

"The reason why Portland is alsoe an apt place to land in is for that ther is a great harborrowe for all his shippes to ride in, good landing for men, the Isle being won is a strong place of retrait, the country adjoyning Champion, where with great commoditie hee may march with his whole army.

"The reason why the Downes, Margot and the Thames are thought soe fit landing places is in respect of the commodity of landing and neerenes of the Prince of Parma, in whose forces the King of Spaine reposeth.

"*How in these places order may be taken to hinder their landing* [?] *Whether by fortification, assemblie of people or both* [?]"

For Plymouth both by fortification and assembly of people.

"In Devon and Cornwall there are of trained men in the Counties and Stannaries 6,000 men, which are to be assembled for the defence of Plymouth, standing equall to both counties, of which wee are of opinion in place of muster dayes, which is very chargeable and in effect to noe purpose, that 2,000 of thes should bee assembled together at Plymouth under such a generall as shall bee ordeined to governe that Westerne Army, to the intent that they may knowe their leaders, bee acquainted with watch and warde, bee throughly instructed to all purposes, that on suddaines there may bee no amaze nor confusion. This shall bee done thone halfe at her Majesties charge, the other at the Countries, if the Countries charge doe not surmount the ordinarie trayinges.

"*For Portland by assembly of men and fortifyinge.*

"In Dorset and Wilshire there are of trayned men 2,700 men, which are to bee assembled for the defence of that place, and that 2,000 of the said nombre showld bee assembled and exercised as before is said at Plymouth or in [a] place in Wiltshire appointed, for the Isle of Wight to take Somerset in which there are 2,000 feet.

"*At Sandwiche and the Downes by assemblie of men.*

"In Kent and Sussex there are of trayned men 4,500, which are to bee assembled in those places for defence there, and 2,000 of the nombre to bee assembled at Sandwitche to bee governed and exercised as before is said for Plymouthe.

"Soe likewise for Norfolke and Suffolke the like order is to bee observed.

"Our further meaning is that theise garrisons shall remaine but for xx^tie dayes, to bee throughly trained and acquainted with encamping, and then every such 2,000 men in garrison being with this discipline acquainted shall geve example to a great army of raw men, whereby there shall be noe manner of confusion on all suddaines.

"Farther wee are of opinion that to these 2,000 men there shall bee 20^tie Captaines appointed, having each of 100 trained men shall redeve

under their charge when the Army shall assemble 100 more, and so in effecte there shall be 1,000 men in order and under martiall discipline; the choise of which Captaines we thinke fitt, for thone halfe to be left to the choise of the Generall of the army, and thother to bee of the principall gentlemen of the contry, under whom there may bee soldiers appointed for their lieutenants, which order is to bee observed in every other garrison.

"*What order to bee taken to fight with the Ennemie, by force he land.*

"For the manner how to fight with thennemie is to be left to the discretion of the Generall, only we give this advise, that at his landing, hee may bee impeached (if conveniently it may be donne), and if he marche forward, that the country be driven soe, as noe victuall remaine unto him, but such as they shall carry one theire backes (which will be small), that hee bee kept waking with perpetuall allarums, but in noe case that anie battaile bee adventured until such times, as divers Lieutenants bee assembled to make a grosse army as wee specified before, except uppon special advantage.

"Farther it is thought necessary that in theise two provinces, and all other where manie lieutenants bee, some one bee appointed to bee chiefe to leade the army, that amonge many lieutenants there may be noe straining of curtesie, least by delay and confusion great advantage should growe to the ennemy and inconvenience to the country. And therefore everie Liuetenant coming out any contry with his force, his authority onely to extend to governe his company as Colloneil of that regiment, and soe to be commanded by the Generall Liuetenant, as for example in Devon and Corwall there are ten Liuetenants, wherby it may bee knowne whoe shall command in either as need shall require.

"*What proposition of men must be prepared for armies to serve to that ende.*

"Whensoever thennemy shall land, as if at Plymmouth by computation of 6,000 men armed and furnished in Devon and Cornwall, we conceave that the assistance of Wiltshire, Dorset and Somerset, adjoining to the 6,000 men of the west, will make up a sufficient army, being strengthened by the gentlemen and servingmen of the country that shall be adjoyned, tho not so throughly armed as the rest; and if it happen either by resistance or contrary, Whether the ennemy land at Portland, then the trained soldiers of the West shall repare unto them. And further if the invasion bee in Kent or to the west of the river of Thames, then the shires directed to assist the West may turne to the east along the coast.

"If the armie of Flanders land to the east of the river of Thames then the same order is to bee taken with the shires adjoining, namely Suffolke, Norfolke, Essex and the Citty of London.

"And because there is a speciall regard to be had to her Majesties persons (*sic*), wee thinke it convenient that an Army should bee provided to that end, to bee compounded of such Counties as are reserved for that purpose, to joyne with the forces of London, and such as may bee armed out of her Majesties steares.

"Furthermore generally for thencrease of footmen lacking armour we thinke it fitt that there bee of the able men unarmed, whereof choise may bee made to joyne with the trayned men armed one fourth part more of the which 30 may be pikes and 20 bills, for providing the which weapons there must be speedy provicion, being these that the realme doth furnishe.

"Alsoe for th'encrease of armed pikemen, in this time of scarcity of armor we thinke good that all the armed bill men bee armed pikemen, and that able billmen unarmed should bee levied and chosen in theire places, because the ranckes of bilmen in battaile are invironed with pikes, for the billmen serve especially for execucion of the ennemie in battaile overthrowne, but here is to be noted there must be reserved a fewe armed billmen, or halbards to garde ther rancks wherin the ensignes and drommes &c. are place (*sic*) in battaile.

"Also for asmuch as upon any sudden invasion yt would bee to late to provide those thinges necessary for defence, it is thought good that a stoare of ordonnance and municion bee provided beforehand as also powder spades and all other furniture to be left at the forenamed garrisons.

"It is alsoe provided that at these generall assemblies, assemblies for trayninge as well horsemen as footmen may be exercised and to that end, and that Plymouth, Portland, Sandwich and any other place that shall bee thought fit to have the like trayning, the horsemen of the next adjoyning counties bee brought together as namely at Plymouth those of Devon, Cornewall and Sommerset, at Portland Dorset, Wilts, Hampshire and Bercke, at Sandwich, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and soo foorthe; but because it may fall out that in those places appointed for trayning of the Infantery there may want a place fit for the horsemen, yt may bee left to the discretion of the Lieutenants to choose the fittest plot for the cavallary as neere the footmen as conveniently they may.

"Farther as concerning Scotland which landing wee cannot resiste, wee thinke it meete that a stronger proportion be considered of for that part, namely 6,000 footmen and 2,000 horsemen whereof to bee a 1,000 launces, armes of farr more defence and may bee furnished as good cheape as the Jacke and those to bee taken out of the store, if therfore the Army of Flaundres shold happen to land in Scotland, wherby their forces and strength shall be soe great as the Army aforesaid shall not bee able to encounter with them, then wee thinke fit that a good part of the Army prepared to garde her Majesty shall marche to joyne the army of the North against that ennemy and joyne with the trained men of that countrey, and the army of the West to bee brought to supply that charge.

"It it most earnestly to be considered that the King of Spaine is not hopeles of some Papistes and malcontents all which, if these small regiments before spoken of bee not in readines, it will be to late both to assemble them for resistance of the forreigne ennemy, and withstand them at home both in one day, for every one shall stand in feare of fiering his owne howse and destruction of his owne family. Therefore if any sturre should happen some proceeding or execution towards such offenders wold be used by Martiall lawe.

"And to conclude when it shall be bruted in Spaine that there are at Plymouth and other places such a nombre of armed soldiers under ensignes and leaders the numbre will be said to be double or treble, soe as the King of Spaine by good probability that those soldiers and such as are at other place on the coastes in like readiness are determined to land in Portingall or the Indines (*sic*), the same opinion fortified by preparation of many ships as are given in charge to be made ready by Sir Francis Drake.

"Wee thinke it alsoe necessary that throughout all the counties of the Realme this proportion as well amongst the armed and trained as the unarmed Pikes and Bills bee observed, that is to say that of every hundred there bee 80 Pikes and 20 Bills.

"Wee thinke it necessary also that some orders and provicion be taken by their Lordshipps that her Majesty's ships bee not entrapped at Rochester."

As this paper was found amongst the Pepys Papers, which Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin acquired in 1889, there is reasonable ground for thinking the document may have been in Samuel Pepys's custody, and, moreover, that it may be one of the writings touching the Spanish Armada, which in one of his printed letters John Evelyn speaks as having been lent by him to Pepys, and as not having been returned to him by the borrower.

John Irelonde of London, Tailor.

1590, November 30th, Manor of Richmond. Privy Seal addressed to John Irelonde, for a loan by way of benevolence of 50*l.*, it being promised that the same loan shall be repaid "at th'end of one year." The receipt of John Ireland, taillor, Bredstreet Ward, London, shows that the money was repaid to him on 20th June 1592.

R. Yrbright to Mr. Englishe.

1594, May 28th, London. Letter from R. Yrbright to Mr. Englishe at the Receipt of the Exchequer; in which "good Mr. Englishe" is entreated to "further this bearer John Wright for the receipt of the mony due to the writer, for his quarter's paye now due at mydsommer." To account for his action in sending a messenger for the money, R. Yrbright says, "that because of her Majestyes progresse I cannot come myselfe unto you, because my service bindeth me to attendance."

A Messenger's Payment for riding with Letters.

1596, March, [ ] Petition of David Jenkins, one of the messengers of Her Majesty's Chamber, asking allowance for his pains and charges in rydinge in haste at the command of the Right Hon. Sir John Fortescue, knt., from his house in London with letters to the Customer and other officers of the porte of Southampton, thence to Poole, co. Dorset, with letters to the Customer and officers there, thence to Waymouth, with letters to the Customer and officers there, thence to Waymouth with letters to the offycers of the portes there, thence to Exeter, co. Devon, with letters to the Customer and offycers of the porte there, thence to Dartmouth with letters to the offycers of the porte there, thence to Plymouth with letters to the offycers of the porte there, thence to Fowey, co. Cornwall, with letters to the offycers there, thence to Bridgwater, co. Somerset, with letters to the offycers of the porte there, and in "stayinge in those severall places for certificate and letters of answere tenne daies," and in returning to his house again with answere. Instead of making definite prayer for the sum due to him at the ordinary rate of official payment, David Jenkins at the close of the letter "prayeth to have allowance for his charges and paines to be "rated by the Right Hon. Sir John Fortescue, knight, Chauncelor of the "honorable Court of Exchequer, and paid by one of the Tellers of the "same Court." In a postscript David Jenkins begs that the allowance accorded to him may be made with due considertaion for "the greate dearth" and the length of the journey. "For," he concludes, "everie thinge is soe chargeable both for our horses and our "selves, that we cannot travell with such allowances as heretofore we

"have done."—The allowance made to David Jenkins for the journey of 700 miles and ten days' stay in the towns was eight pounds.

Work Done upon Divers of the Queen's Houses.

1598, December and January. A breviate of the extraordinary charges expendyd on sondry her Majesties howses in the monethes of December and January last, 1598.—226*l.* 13*s.* 8½*d.*: the houses being Westminster, Somerset House, Rychmount, and Grinwich. The work done for 106*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*, the first charge of the bill, is set forth in the following words:—"Westminster in framing and setting up new pales "and rayles in the Tyltyard, a new sluce in the garden, reparing of the "Slawghter House bridge, making new particions joysting and "bourding, sondry flowers, making ready the great chamber "syde for the playes, viz., setting up degrees tables fourmes, and cub-"bordes &c. against xptomas, setting up rayles in sondry pyssing places "about the howse, with new dores wyndoes &c., making a new bridge "in Grays Inne feldes, making sondry new raundges furnyses and "boyling places in the kytchens for boyling of the boars and bryne &c., "tyling over sondry lodges, reparing the entryes and passages with new "paving tyles, also sowdring of leades and gutters and laying new lead "in diverse places, lathing with lyme and hear (*sic*) decayed ceelinges "walls and particions, with new joyned workes lettyses &c. about the "howse new matting and duly mending sondry lodges about the howse, "new graveling the hie way all along the Tyltyard, with new Iron "workes glasing &c. As appeareth by ii monthes bookes of each "particuler more at large—cvi*l.* xiii*s.*"

Particulars of Thomas Tichborne's Escape from the Gatehouse Prison.

1598 November 3rd. The examination of Thomas Haukshaw, taylor, taken 3rd November 1598.—"The Examinate dothe confess that he hath been familliarly acquainted with Nicholas Titchborn, who is brother unto Thomas Titchborn a seminary preist, and that the said Nicholas did repair unto this Examinate, and did will him to provide a suite of aparrell with a cloake boots and spurres, and all other necessary garments with rapier and dagger, &c., and that the said apparell should be made to fitt the said Nicholas, and something larger, and caused this Examinate to take measure of the said Nicholas, and then the said Nicholas Titchborn did deliver to this Examinate certain monie (as he thinketh amounting to the sum of xiiii*li.*,) and at severall tymes) after this Examinate did receive of the said Nicholas and Thomas Titchborn the preist so muche monie as with the former somme of xiiii*li* did amount unto xxiii*li* or thereaboutes, of which monie he did deliver backe againe (as he saith), unto the said Nicholas Titchborn, for his brother the preist the somme of v*li*. Of theis monies so received as aforesaid this Examinate bought for the said preist the said apparell, and a guilding with furniture appertaining unto him; and this Examinate dothe confesse that he did some tymes use meanes and devices to speake with the said preist whilst he was prisoner in the Gate House, and that he was acquainted with the preists escape, being made privie thereto by the said Nicholas Titchborn, and this Examinate doth denie that he had anie conference with the preist, but at one time in the Gatehouse, which was when the said preist did retorn from the house of ease to his

chamber, at which tyme the said Thomas Titchborn did conveye unto this Examinat a bagg of monie with a note in the bagg how the said moneys should be disbursed. After the said apparell was made redy, and the horse bought for the said preist's escape, the said Nicholas Titchborn did say unto this Examinat, that they had a purpose to escape at a tyme, when his brother the preist should be sent for to be examined by Mr. Waad the Clarke of the Counsell, and (as he saith) the plot was laid for his escape, but not discovered to this Examinat untill the very instant, when yt was put in execucion, at which tyme the said Titchborn coming to the shopp where this Examinat did worke, 'Com,' said he, 'goe with me for the tyme is now and all things redy for performance of the plot for my brother's escape,' whereupon this Examinat presently stept into the house and took up a rapier and dagger with him and went with the said Nicholas, till they cam to the lane near Westminster, wheare yt was ment they should escape, and this Examinate stayed theare walking to and froe and by Whithall, and the said Nicholas went from him, for to tell the keeper that he should bring his brother unto Mr. Waad to his lodging at Charingcross, for that he would speake with him, and as he retorned to the said prison againe, this Examinat tooke his opertunity and cum behind the keeper, that went with the prisoner, and with the hilts of his sword strake the keeper on the head that he fell to the grounde, and soe the preist escaped. He dothe further confesse that there was nothing promised him for his assistance, but the cause why they did intreat him herein, and wherefore he did on his part undertake yt was, they knew him to be a Catholicke, and one that would undertake suche a thinge for the release of a preist. Signed.—W. J. Waad, J. Grange."

Writing from the imperfect instruction of Dr. Champney's "manuscript history," Dr. Challoner is at fault on one or two points in what he says about Thomas Haukshaw in *Memoirs of Missionary Priests*. Giving him the erroneous surname of "Hackshot," Dr. Challoner speaks of Thomas Haukshaw as "a stout young man," without saying anything of the young man's industrial vocation, which qualified him to make the secular apparel in which it was designed that the priest should make his escape into the country. It is needless to say that the courageous young tailor died bravely at Tyburn on 24th August 1601, for his part in the escape of Thomas Titchborn, the priest, that Nicholas Titchborn was executed at Tyburn on the same day, the aforesaid Thomas Titchborn the priest having been executed at Tyburn on 20th April 1601.

Nicholas Tichborne's Confession of his Part in his Brother's Escape.

1599, June 16. The Examinacion of Nicolas Tucheborne of . . . within the countie of Hampshire, bro . . . . Tucheborne prieste sometyme prison . . . . . taken before John Grange esq. . . . Justice of the Peace for the coun . . . . the xvith of June 1599. Endorsed, "The Examinacion of Nicholas Tucheborne Recusant a seminary priest escape," and running thus—"This Examinant beinge charged with the rescuinge and convayinge . . . . his brother Thomas Tucheborne a Seminarie prieste from one of the keepers of the Gatehowse at Westminster havinge him in charge sayeth and confesseth that true it is he did knowe that a gueldinge was bought in Smythfielde by one Thomas Hankshawe for his brother to escape withall from the gatehowse where he laye prisoner, but beinge prevented and that this plott of

escapinge discovered he imparted and dealte with this examinant for his escape some other waye, and as it shoulde seeme having contrived his plott before hande with the sayde Haukeshawe he sent this . . . . tent unto him to will him to do as he had apoynted . . . . used these wordes then to imparte the matter . . . . at large which hee did *vidz* that he together with this Examinant should goe and make survaye of some fitt and certen place for him to be rescued by them and by that ther meanes to escape eyther goinge or cominge from Mr. Waade one of the Clarkes of the Councell at Charinge Crosse, and saith that the sayde Haukeshawe together with this Examinant went and made survaye of some fitt place for theire purpose and apoynted the sayde Haukeshawe to stand at the end of Channell Rowe attendinge the sayde Thomas Tuchebornes goinge to Mr. Waades lodginge, and the sayde Haukeshawe strik up the keepers heeles whereby this Examinants brother might make an escape, and this Examinant doth further confesse that he was the means to gett his brother at that tyme to be sent for to Mr. Waades, and that as this Examinant and his brother together with his keeper were retorninge from Mr. Waades lodginge to the gatehowse the sayd Haukeshawe stand[ing] at the place apoynted did, as it was before concluded betweene this Examinant and him, strike upp his brothers keepers heeles, and by that meanes his brother escaped, This Examinant flyinge with him thorowghe Channell Rowe to the water side, where they cauled for a boate, wherein they went both together to Parish (*sic*) Garden steares, and went both together to St. Mary Overy. . . . . Winchester Howse, where his brother willed him to staye untill his cominge agayne unto him, And sayth that he stayed there some three quarters of an hower expectinge his cominge, but from that howre to this he never sawe him or harde from him, only he had notice . . . . before by the sayde Haukeshawe to goe to the signe of the Beare in Readdinge where he shoulde heere of his brother, but the daye apoynted was past before this last escape, Wherwppon this Examinant being distressed went to one Thomas Kerrye a gentleman dwelling near Redding to be advised by him beinge a catholyck, whoe would not advyse him any thing. And this Examinant being demaunded howe and with whome he hathe lyved ever sithence the tyme of his brothers rescue sayth that presently he went to a brother in lawe which he hathe that keepeth a park of Sir Edward Grevell at Melcott in Woostershiere, so he taketh it, whoes name is Wyllyams, with whome he made his abood ever . . . . J. Grange."—The paper being so much worn and frayed, as to be illegible in the places indicated by dots in this printed copy.

Ordinary Charges at Chatham.

1600, October 1st, Chatham. Certificate of the ordinarye charges at Chatham for the moneth of September last past, as well for wages of all sortes of shipkeepers, entertainment of clarkes, and for watchemen, howse-rentes, grownd-rentes, and such like ordinary charges, as allsoe for waiges, bord-waiges, lodging of shipwrightes, caulkers, toppe-makers, howse-carpenters, joyners, oaremakers, and such like artificers and laborers, and for provicions of sondry natures incident to carpentry worck donne in Harborough theare for the use of her Majesties shippes, &c.—The charges for the month amounting in all to 986*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and the bill being signed at its foot by Foulke Grevyll, Henry Palmer, and Th. Trevor.

The Lords of the Council to the Lord Chancellor.

1601, January 31st, Whitehall. Privy Council Warrant, in the form of a letter from Lords and others of the said Council addressed to the Lord Treasurer, who is thereby prayed to give order, in the exercise of the authority given him by a certain Privy Seal dated by her Majesty on the third day of January 1599, for payment of 2,216*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to John Wood of London, gentleman, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a certain contract, made on the 13th of December last passed between his lordship and certain of the Lords of the Privy Council of the one part and the aforesaid John Wood of the other part, whereby the same John Wood undertook to provide "a certaine "proporcion of victuales to serve for the victualing of the nomber of "4,000 men for two monethes serving in the province of Mounster "in her Majesty's realme of Ireland," and the aforesaid Lords of the Privy Council, acting in her Majesty's behalf, agreed "that the said "John Wood should receive and have the somme of fower thousand "fower hundred thirty and three poundes six shillings and viii*d.* "for the foresaid proporcion of victuales," of which last-named sum the same John Wood did receive the sum of 2,216*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* beforehand, and is still to receive the second moiety of the 4,433*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, the officers of the ports, "from whence the said victualles were to be transported," having duly certified their Lordships "of the ladeing the whole complement of all the said victuales and of the goodnes thereof."

Payment of Her Majesty's Forces in the Low Countries.

1601, May 4th. Account of the moneys assigned for "A moneths "paie for hir Majesties forces in the Lowe Countries, beginnynge the "xiiith of Maie and endinge the ixth of June 1601." The said moneys, amounting in all to 1,488*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*, included the 28*l*, allowed to "George "Guilpin, esquire, Councellor for her Majestie with the States in the "Lowe Countries at xx*s.* per diem per hebdomad vii*li.* for a moneth "xxviii*li.*," and the 42*l.* assigned to William Meredith, paymaster, for his own wages at 10*s.* a day, and for the wages of his four clerks, at 5*s.* each a day. At the foot of the account appears Paymaster Meredith's letter, dated 4th May 1601, asking Lord Buckhurst to give direction to Mr. Skinner for the delivery of the said 1,488*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* to him, by virtue of the Privy Seal, dated the 16th November 1598; at the foot of which letter appears the minister's note of direction, to wit, "Mr. Skinner make an order for payment of this.—12 May, 1601, T.B." From Paymaster Meredith's letter it appears that Messrs. Urie Babington and Robert Broumleie of London, merchants, had already "made over by Exchainge and paid the aforesaid somme" of 1,488*l.* 16*s.* to John Meredith, the Paymaster's brother and Deputy at Midlebroughe.

Payment of a Messenger for riding with Letters.

1602, December 8. Petition of Thomas Evans, one of the ordinary messengers, for an allowance "to bee allowed by the Right Hon. the "Lord High Treasurer of England, and to be rated by the Worshipp- "full Mr. Vincent Skinner, and to be paid by one of the tellors of Her "Majesties Receipt," for the petitioner's charges, travell, and paines in ryding with letters from the Lord Keeper of the Greate Seale of England and the Lord High Treasurer of England, directed unto Lords and ladyes into divers sheeres, for the payment of the seacond part of the

seacond subsidy granted to Her Majestie by the last parliament at Westminster, to wit, a letter to each of the following persons, the Earle of Nottingham att the Court, the Earle of Shrewsbury, the Earle of Coomeberland, the Earle of Rutland, the Lord Compton, the Lord Burleigh, the Countesse of Huntington, the Countesse of Rutland, the Countesse of Essex, the Lady St. John of Bletso (the seacond dowager), the Countesse of Kent in Essex, the Lady Cheyneyes at Tuddington in Bedfordsheere, the Lord St. John of Bletso of the same shire, the Earle of Kent in Bedfordsheere, the Lord Mordant in Northamptonsheere, the Lady St. John of Bletso (the first Dowager) in Warwicksheere, the Earle of Huntington in Leistersheere, the Earl of Bedford in Rutlandshéere, the Countesse of Shrewsbury in Darbysheere, the Executors of the Lord Darsy in the North (with another letter from the Lord Treasurer to the same Executors), the Lord Revers Steward at his house in Yorcksheere, the Lord Wharton at his house in Westmorland, the Lord Scroope at Carlile, and for the petitioner's charges and pains in journeying back to Lord ——. Allowance madc, 10*l.* Signed,—T. Buckhurst.

Persons Refusing to pay their Proportions of a Subsidy.

1602, December 9. Petition of Francis Goodwin, one of Her Majesties messengers, praying that allowance may be made to him by the Right Hon. Sir John Fortescue, knt., Chauncellor of Her Majesties Exchequer, to be paid to him by one of the tellers of the Receipte at Westminster, "for his travell and charges in Her Highnes service, " beinge sent by the Barrons of Her Majesties honourable Court of " Exchequer to bring in dyvers persons to the number of thirtie, " dwellinge in and about the cittie of London, which refused to paie to " the Collectours suche somes of meny as they were to paie to the said " collectors for Her Majesties subsidie." Allowance ordered 30*s.*— Signed, J. Fortescu.

The Catholics of England to James I.

[1604, *temp.* James I.] Petition of the Catholics of England to James the First, praying the King to grant them "the free use of 'their' " religion, if not in publick churches, at least in private howses, if not " with approbation, yet with toleration without molestation." A prolix composition without a date.

From James I. to Sir John Stanhope.

1605, July 20th, Westminster. Letter under the signet and sign-manual of James the First, addressed to Sir John Stanhope, the king's Vice-Chamberlain; Requiring the same Vice-Chamberlain to pay within twelve days into the Receipt of the Exchequer the sum of 200*l.*, which sum the same Sir John acknowledged his ability to lend the king by way of benevolence in a list made and offered by the members of the Privy Counsell to his Majestie, "in which list" runs the letter, "you have rated yourself at the somme of twoe hundred poundes, for " which wee can do no lesse then signifie unto you by this testimony of " our hand in how thanckfulle parte wee take your readines therein to " do us service."

Hargobuziers or Dragons.

[1605, *temp.* James I.] Warrant, directed by Sir George More of Loseley House co. Surrey to the High Constables of the Hundred of Farnham; Commanding them "to charge all those whose names are here under-"written to provide and showe at Browninges Down on Wensday the "twelfth of March next before the Deputy Lieuetenants suche horses "and soe furnished as is hereunder expressed." The underwritten directions, touching the equipment of horses and horsemen, afford the following particulars respecting the earlier dragoons of the seventeenth century, to wit: "The armes of a hargobuzier or dragon, which hath "succeeded in the place of light horsemen, and are indeed of singular "use almost in all actions of Warre; The armes are a good hargobus or "dragon fitted with an iron worke, to be carried in a belte, a belte with "a flaske, priming box, key and bullett bagg and open heade-peece "with a cheeke, a good buffe coate with deepe skirtts, sword, girdle "and hangers, a saddle, bridle, bitt, petrell, crooper with strappes for "his sacke of necessaries, and a horse of lesse force and lesse price then "the cuirassier."—The warrant is not dated, but the well-known record of Sir George More of Loseley, who was Lieutenant of the Tower *temp.* James I., indicates the period of the writing.

Warning to Lord Mounteagle.

1605, . Contemporary copy of the well-known letter to Lord Mounteagle, advising him to keep away from Parliament and to withdraw into the country, where he may expect the event in safety. Differing in some minute particulars from the original epistle of warning; and displaying at the foot of the paper a memorandum, by another hand, of the parcels of gunpowder, fagots and billets laid under the House.

Certificates of Death.

1605–1694. Certificates of deaths of individuals, entitled during their lives to periodical payments from the Exchequer; made by official persons, for the information and guidance of officers of the Exchequer. Writings of only the slightest value at the present date.

Henry Brady and William Davye of Norfolk.

1607, April 20th. Letters of attorney, dated by Henry Brady of Denver co. Norfolk, gentleman: Appointing William Davye of Kinges Lenn co. Norfolk, gentleman, to be the writer's attorney "to receyve of the kinges most excellent Majestie the somme of twentye poundes," in repayment of the 20*l.* lent unto his Majesty and paid into the hands of Sir Charles Cornwallys knt. for the King's use by the same Henry Brady on November 7th, 1604.

Sir Richard Beaumont and Richard Saltonstall.

1608, July 7th, [ ]. Appointment, under the hand and seal of Sir Richard Beaumont of Whitley co. York, knt., of Richard Saltonstall of the Middle Temple gentleman, to receive for the said Sir Richard

Beaumont to his use the sum of 20*l.* "heretofore lent by" the same Sir Richard "unto the Lord King's Majestie as appeareth by the endorse-"ment made upon one Privie Seale by one Thomas Scudamore Esq. "his Majesties receivor in the North Parts for the receipt of the said "summe."

ROBERT STANESBY of the COUNTY of SOUTHAMPTON.

1608, October 25th. Petition of Robert Stanesby, gentleman, collector of His Majesty's subsidies in the division of Basingstock and other hundreds of the county of Southampton, to the Rt. Hon. Sir Julius Cæsar knt., Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of his Majesty's Privie Councell; Premising that the said Robert Stanesby intends to pay instantly into the Receipt of the Exchequer 249*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, "being "of the last remayne of the whole charg of his sayd collection of "409*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*," and then Praying for an allowance of two Pryvie Seales of 20*l.* a piece of two of the petitioner's poor neighbours, "the "one of Thomas Jefferies of Weston in the said county yeoman, who "was utterly unhable at the first to have lent the same, and ever "sithence hee lent it hath paid deere interest for it," and "the other of "James Arnewood in the said county, gentleman, one that hath verie "great neede thereof." At the foot of the petition an order, in Sir Julius Cæsar's handwriting, for the allowance of the said two Privy Seals, dated 25th October 1608, and signed—Julius Cæsar.

PAYMENT to INIGO JONES.

1609, January 1st. Letter from Sir Thomas Chaloner knt. to the Erl of Sarisbury, Lord High Treasurer of England: Moving the Lord Treasurer to order an additional payment of 150*l.* to be made to Mr. Jones (Inigo Jones), who has this afternoon asked for the said sum, for which he "hoopeth to discharge the residue of that wurke, which apperteineth to the Shewe." With an autograph note on the paper, addressed to Mr. Bingley (?) for the immediate payment of the said sum:—"Mr. Bingley (?), let this money, videlicet, one hundred and fifty *li.* bee presently payed to Mr. Jones. Let an order bee forthwith made for the same, and brought or sent to me, and I will signe it and send it to my Lord Treasurer for his hand, for this busines must endure no delay. 1 January 1609.—Your loving friend, Jul. Cæsar." Endorsed "1 Januarii 1609, Inigo Jones for provision of barriers."

PUNISHMENT of SCANDALOUS OFFENDERS.

[1609 ?] Order for the punishment of John Andrewes and Edward Arthur, running thus, on a frayed and defaced paper.—"And . . . . . dered by this Courte that John . . . . . Edward Arthure, who are termed their Panders Ushers and Champions shalbe stript naked from the girdlested upward and leade either of them one of the cart-horses that shall drawe the carts, whereat the Bawde and Whoore shalbe whipt all alonge the streets and places aforenamed, and the said Andrewes and Arthure to be allsoe whipt all alonge as they leade the horses."

ORDINARY CHARGES at WOOLWICH.

1611–12, January, Woolwich. Certificate of the Ordinarye Charges, sustained at Woolwich in the monthe of January, 16$\frac{11}{12}$; amounting to

172*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, paid away for the most part in wages to Watchmen, shipp-keepers, shipp-wrights, labourers, scavellmen, and house-carpenters, the sum of 18*l.* 17. 0*d.* being disbursed in "wages unto Scavellmen for "washinge and slabinge the dock boeth within and without the gates for the better shoring his Highnes shippes, and dock gates and for placing marsh earth without the gates and uppon the apron, with other woorke by them donne there." Signed by Gylf Slyngisbie, Richard Bingley, and two others.

Prince Henry's Revenue and Disbursements.

1612, May 16th. Tabular statement of the yearlie Receipts and disbursements of Prince Henry's revenue, amounting in all to 51,298*l.* 2*s.* 6*d*, the table of receipts being headed "Paieable into my Treasorie," whilst the table of disbursements is headed "Paieable out of my Treasorie." When account is taken of the difference in the value of money *temp.* James I. and the value of money *temp.* Victoria, this revenue of 51,298*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* seems an exorbitant provision for the heir-apparent to the throne.

Bill of Sir Lewes Lewknor, Master of Ceremonies.

1612, October 21 . The Bill amounting in all to 125*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* of Sir Lewes Lewknor knight, Master of the Ceremonyes, of moneys "disbursed this somer in his Majesties service, to wit; (*a*) 32*l.* for two coaches with four horses a-piece for sixteen days, for Mons^r^ de. Schomberg, Ambassador from the Court Palatin, who "came to London the 21st July and went away the the 5th of August" the said coaches being in attendance on the said Ambassador during the same sixteen days "in all his voyages to the Kinge and Queene and and "every day after his retorne from the [ ] betweene London and Keaw "at 20*s.* a coche by the daye"; (*b*) 12*l.* for the hyre of three caroches with four horses to each caroche, for the service and use of the Prince Peretti during each of the four days (12th to 15th August) on which the said Prince "went to Wyndsor, Hampton Courte and other the King's howses," and 6*l.* for three caroches-and-four, at the rate of 20*s.* each caroche per day, for the use and convenience of the same Prince, when "on Wensday 19, he went to Otelands to see Her Majesty, and "thence that night to Keaw to see my Lady Elizabeth's grace and "retorned the next day to London," it being stated in the account that the Prince Peretti first came to London, on the seventh day of August; (*c*) 12*l.* for three coches for the use and convenience of Don Pedro de Cumba, the Spanish extraordinary Ambassador, when he took leave of His Majesty at Whytehall on 23rd of September, of Her Majesty on 26th of September, of the Lady Elizabeth's Grace on 30th of September, and of the Prince on 1st October; (*d*) 18*l.* for three caroches-and-four, that attended the same Don Pedro de Cumba to Dover, that is, for six days' service in journeying to and fro between London and Dover; and (*e*) 2*l.* "for two caroches to bring "the Ambassador of Persya to the Courte on fryday 2 of Octobre, "there to take his leave of His Majesty":—the other items of the bills being for the travelling expenses of the said Master of the Ceremonies and his servants, (whilst in attendance upon the aforesaid Mons^r^ de Schomberg, Prince Peretti, and Don Pedro de Cumba.

GEORGE HEATHCOTE of Loades.

1612, December 12th, Westminster. Letter under the Privy Seal of James I., addressed to George Heathcote of Loades, requiring of the said George Heathcote a loan by way of benevolence of 10*l.*, to be paid within twelve days of his receipt of the same Privy Seal to His Majesties Collector Sir Peter Frechevile, knt., at Chesterfield co. Derbie; it being promised that the same loan of 10*l.* shall be repaid within eighteen months next following the receipt thereof.

CHARGES of COMMISSIONERS into IRELAND.

1613, August 8th to December 19th. Bill, sent to the Lords of the Council, of "the humble demaunds of Sir Humfrey Winche, knt., one "of the Justices of the Common Pleas, Sir Charles Cornwallys, knt., "Sir Roger Wilbraham, knt., one of the Masters of the Requests, and "George Calvert, esq., one of the clerks of the Councell, sent commis-"sioners into Ireland in speciall service of His Majesty," to wit, (*a*) 411*l.* for Sir Humfrey Winche, for his allowance of 3*l.* a day for 137 days, from 8th August to 23rd December, and 40*l.* for cost of transportation, post-horses and land carriage for himself, his servants and necessaries going and returning; (*b*) for 233*l.* for Sir Charles Cornwallys for his allowance of 3*l.* a day from 31st August to 19th December, and 65*l.* for the transportation of himself and servants, carriage of trunks of apparell, post-horses, and other necessaries from London to Dublin, going and returning; (*c*) for 230*l.* for Sir Roger Wilbraham for "his entertainment" of 3*l.* a day from 1st September to 19th December, and 66*l.* 10*s.* for transportation, land carriage, post-horses, &c., going and returning, and for "the losse of one horse, price "12*l.*"; and (*d*) 230*l.* for George Calvert, for his allowance of 3*l.* a day, from 1st September to 19th December, and 40*l.* for transportation, land carriage, post-horses, &c., going and returning. Signed by the petitioners and divers of the Lords of the Council.

A PRESENT of HAWKS, DOGS, &c. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1614, November 16th. Warrant, signed by Thomas first Earl of Suffolk.—"Mr. Bingley. Whereas there is a Privie Seale remayninge with yow for the payment of such sommes of monye unto Meredeth Morgan for the preparacion of a present of hawkes dogges &c. to the King of Spayne, as shalbe certified under my hand. These are to require yow to make an order for the payment of one hundred poundes unto the sayde Meredeth Morgan, to be delivered unto Sir Thomas Mounson knight, his Majestes Master Falconer for the charge of transportinge of hawkes to Kinge of Spayne."

ORDINARY EXPENSES at PORTSMOUTH.

1617, April, Portesmouth. Certificate of his Majesties ordinary charges susteined att Portesmouth within the moneth of April, 1617. An account of two several sums, amounting together to 1*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, the larger sum being 1*l.* 13*d.* 4*d.*, for "wages dew unto the Clearke of "the Cheque for his daylie attendance there by the space of one whole "moneth . . . . after the rate of xx*li* per annum;" the smaller "sum of 5*s.* 9*d.* being for the "waiges of masones and bricklayers,

" with stuffe for the repayring of the house wherin the clearke of " the cheque there dwelleth." Signed by Gylf Slingisbis, Richard Bingley, and Matt Breeks.

WILLIAM WARD to LORD ZOUCH, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

1618, February 4th, Dover.—Writing from Dover, William Ward announces that he has stayed his Lordship's pinnace from setting forth on a contemplated voyage, until he shall be more fully informed of his Lordship's pleasure on the matter. At the close of the rather obscure letter the writer says, " It is said that Mr. Walter Upton ys desirous " to goe as Captayne and George Upton his brother as Leiuetenant, and " he the said George to be left in the countrey, there to governe the " rest, and that the said George will procure about 80*li.* to adventure " with Mr. Brames, instead of that part which Captayne Andrew should " have adventured. Mrs. Andrew still sayth she will have noe manner of " dealing in the said Adventure." The letter is endorsed, " Mr. Ward's " letter that Mr. Upton is desirous to goe Captayne in the pinnace to " Virginia."

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS on the NARROW SEAS.

1618, April 30th. [ ].—An Estymate of the charge of His Majesties shipps at the Narrow Seas for a pay to be made to the companies there serving and for other charges incident to the same by the space of iiii^or^ monthes a weeke and a day, begun the first day of January 1617 and ended the last of Aprill 1618 next following. An account of eight sets of charges, signed by Notingham (Charles Howard, Earl of), Sir Gylford Slyngisbie, and Richard Bingley; the first set of charges, amounted to 1,620*l.* being " for sea wages of 540 men serving his " Majestie on the Narrow Seas and coast of Ireland in his Highnes shipps " the *Dreadnought*, *Adventure*, *Phœnix*, *Moone* and *Seaven Starrs* " by the space of iiii^or^ monthes a weeke and a daye begun and ended as " abovesayde at the rate of 14*s.* each man per mensem, which cometh " to 3*l.* per man and in all to the summe 1,620*l.*" The *Dreadnought* carried 200 men, the *Adventure* 120 men, the *Phœnix* 100 men, the *Moone* 60 men, the *Seaven Starrs* 60 men.

ORDINARY CHARGES at DEPTFORD.

1618, October, Deptford. A briefe certificate of his Majesties ordinarye charges susteyned at Deptford in the moneth of October 1618: to wit, 63*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in all, paid in wages to storekeepers and clerks, laborers, watchmen, and warders, house-carpenters, shipkeepers, belonging to the *Rainebow* and *Antelop*, and in disbursements for Scavelworke and Smithes work. Signed, Edw. Falkener, Gylf Slyngisbie and Richard Bingley.

NEGOTIATIONS for SPANISH MARRIAGES.

[162 .] A Relacion of carryages of the Marryages that should have been made betweene the Prince of England and the Infanta Major and also afterwardes with the younger Infanta. Rought draft, neither dated nor signed nor superscribed, of a long letter (covering six folio leaves closely written on both sides, in addition to the heading and long intro-

ductory paragraph), setting forth the course of the negotiations for the contemplated marriage of the Prince of Wales and an Infanta of Spain. In the part of the lengthy memorandum that relates to the religious difficulty of the project the writer esays, " Thus much I delivered to the " K[ing] and Duke of Lerma, from whom after the delyberacion of two " moneths I receaved this replie, That the K. his Master, out of the desyre " he had to make Allyance with his Majestie, had consulted with the Pope " and other grave persons requysite for [so] weyghty a businesse, and, yf " that for accommodatinge of matter of relygion the prince would become a " Romayne Catholique, he would willingly imbrace and esteeme [him] as " his owne dere sonne, I tould him that in such treatyes and negociacions " betwixte Princes there was a greate difference [between] what might bee " wished and desyred and what was resolutely demanded, and that I " conceaved the K. rather expressed herein what hee would be g[l]ad " might bee then what hee expected should bee, But that my direccions " weare to intreate this K[ing] that he would be pleased to delare not " what hee would wysh but what he would demaund, The Duke then ans- " wered that without the Prynces beyng a Catholique yt was not possible " that the provission of the King's daughter must needes be hazarded " which for the world he would neyther bee the dyrect nor indyrecte cause " of; hereuppon I signifyed to the Duke that the King my Master had " give me direccions and instruccions how to behave [myself according to the " answeare which I should receave, and therefore I entreated him for a " day or two to give me leave to conferre this answere with my direccions " and that he would give me access unto him and procure me audyence " with the K[ing] for the farther proceedinge in this business, as the " K[ing] my Master had commaunded me.—Within two or three dayes " after I was appointed to retorne agayne unto the Duke, to whom at first " I made a repeticion of the answeare which the last day I had receaved " from him the which hee likewise then confirmed. I then desyred him " to consider some few groundes which I should lay unto him, the which " being presupposed I conceaved he could not but thinke that the replie " which the King [my] Master had directed me to make was grounded " uppon much equity and honour. The fyrst thing I desired this K[ing] " should consider was that, when his Majestie dealte with him and his " mynisters, he presumed so much uppon the equitie of this K[ing]s " judgment, and promised himself so much of his affeccions and respecte " unto him, as hee should never heare from him any demaund unworthy " of him, or which this K[ing] would not thinke fyttinge to bee propound- " ed unto himself, were the King my Master's case his owne.—The second " thinge I desyred that this K[ing] should knowe and beleeve was that " there was no prince whatsoever more confydent and certeyne in the " trueth of his relygion, then the King my Master was in his, in which he " was not only resolved to live and dye, but for the proteccion and defence " thereof had by several meanes declared himself as farr, and would ever " be ready to adventure as much for the mayntaininge thereof, as any " prince livinge should doe.—Thirdly I desyred it might be remembred, " that though yt be trewe that the K[ing] my Master caused the proposi- " cion for the Prince with the infanta major to be made, yet he was fyrst " moved and invyted thereunto by the assurance which this K[ing]'s " Ambassador gave unto him how welcome this motion would bee unto his " Master, And for that which hath nowe passed in this of the second " daughter that hath likewayes only stirred and moved from hence, by the " offer of her made by this K[ing], And to this offer beyng thus accom- " panyed with theise demaundes and condicions, I was out of theese " groundes by the dyreccion of the K[ing] my Master to make this answer, " That whereas yt is demaunded that to match with this K[ing]s second

" daughter the Prince should become a Romayne Catholique, the " K[ing] my Master desyres to referr yt to this K[ing]s owne judgment, " what censure that K[ing] should deserve, both from the hands of " God and the World, that havynge so many wayes expressed his " constancie and love to the Fayth and religyon, which hee professeth, " should himselfe so full of impiety and dishonour, as to perswade his " sonne to make change of his soule for a wyfe, or any earthly fortune " whatsoever, and if this K[ing] would not for a world (as he professed) " be eyther the directe or indirecte cause of the hazard of his daughters " perversion, the K[ing] may be pleased to consider, that yf hee bee herein " exacte as befytting a Kinge in poynte of religion and honour, the " K[ing] our Master is likewyse so, in noe degree lesse, and therefore " hath commaunded mee playnly to declare, that, though he could not " but make a kind and princely construccion of the offer which this " K[ing] made of his daughter, as judging her most worthey of any " Prince whatsoever, yett for this demaund of the Prince his becomynge " a Romayne Catholique the K[ing] my Master holdeth yt unworthey " of him, and would absolutely refuse to bestowe the Prince his sonne " uppon theese condiccions, were the person offered the whole heyre " of the Monarchy of the World."—In handwriting of a later period of the seventeenth century, the draft is endorsed thus, " A Relacion of " the particulars concerning the proposed marriage between the Prince " of England and the Infanta's of Spain. Written (I suppose) by the " Earle of Bristol, then Ambassador legier in Spain."

Charges for Conveyance of the Prince's Beds.

$16\frac{1}{10}$, March 2nd, . Bill of Edmond Petley and William Vincent, two of the Ordinarie Yeoman of his Majesties Chamber, for an allowance of 17*l.* for themselves and their horses, in payment of their charges and service, in attending " upon the Prince his Highnes bedds," at the command of the Hon. Sir Robert Carey, Master Chamberlaine to his Highnes, " from Richmond to Whitehall, from thence to Theoballs, " from thence to Royston, from thence to Hinchingbrooke, from thence " to Royston, from thence to Theoballs, from thence to St. James, from " thence to Theoballs, from thence to Royston, from thence to New- " markett, from thence to Royston, from thence to Theoballs, from " thence to Whitehall," during fourscore and five days in the months of October, November, and December: With the receipt for the same account by the said Ordinary Yeomen of the Chamber.

Expenses of the Prince's Household.

1620, July 1st. Acknowledgment, by Sir Henry Fane, knt. and Cofferer of the Princes House, of his receipt of 1,738*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* of current English money delivered to him by Sir Adam Newton, knt., Treasurer and Receiver Generall to the said Prince's House, the said 1,738*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* " beinge a monthlie assignment appoynted for and towardes the expences " of the Prince his Highnes houshold mentayned by virtue of his said " Highnes letters of privie seale dormant bearing date the [ ] day of " November anno Domini 1619."

Boots and Shoes for Prince Charles.

1621, May 15th to December 25th. The Bill of David Malough, bootmaker and shoemaker to his Highness Prince Charles, for boots

and shoes provided for the Prince and also for servants of his Highness's household, amounting to 219*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; the items of the bill including boots and shoes for Mr. Charles Treverse, Mr. Washington, Mr. Boye, Mr. John the Spaniard, "the Singing Boyes," the pages, and Amie Givers; the charges for boots varying from 18*s.* to 10*s.* a pair, and for shoes from 5*s.* to 3*s.* a pair.

Treasure Trove on the Coast of Cornwall.

1621, June 5th. Acknowledgment by William Robinson, gentleman, of the sum of 50*l.* of Sir Adam Newton, knt. and bart., the Treasurer and Receiver General of his Highness the Prince, "in full payment and satisfaction according to the warrant above-mentioned," from the terms of which warrant Mr. Robinson seems to have been entitled to a much larger sum for the service set forth in the same warrant, which runs thus,—"Whereas upon the 23th of June last it was thought fitt and ordered by the Table that Frauncis Goodolphin (*sic*) and Nicholas Burton esquiers should imploie such persons as they should finde to be both honest and sufficient for the discoverie and takeing up of such Barres and Ingotts of silver as they should find and discover at or neire the place adjoyning to the sea shore within the countie of Cornewall where the former Barres and Ingotts were found and taken upp by their direccion and commaund, And for the better carriadge and mainadging of the said busines and for the more assurance and certeintie on either parte, It was alsoe ordered that such persons as the said Mr. Godolphin and Mr. Burton should emploie therein, to have the tenth parte, or at the most the eight parte allowed unto them of all the silver which should be found and tooken upp, and not to exceede an eighth parte, And whereas William Robinson gentleman and others being the last sommer imploied in that service by the said Mr. Godolphin whoe by there carefull indeavour and imploiement recovered 3 barres weighing about one hundred and fowerscore pound weight, and in liewe and consideration of their paines and labour taken and sustained therein Wee have thought fitt to allowe unto them the summe of fiftie poundes, being but the fowerteenth parte of the value of the said silver, which wee desier you foorthwith to satisfie and paie unto the said Mr. Robinson for the use of himselfe and such others as were imploied in that service, Takeing his acquittance for receipt thereof, and in soe doing this shalbe your sufficient warrant in that behalfe. From his highnes Counsell Chamber in Fleetestreete London, the 5th of June 1621." Signed, Henry . . . . , James Ley, Ja. Fullerton, Tho. Trevor, Jo. Walter, and addressed to the aforesaid Sir Adam Newton, knt. and bart. Endorsed, "William Robinsons bill and acquittance of 50*li.*, allowed at the Table, June 1621."

Repairs of His Highness's House at Shene.

1621 and 1622. Six leaves of an imperfect book of the charges in doinge of sundry nedefull repareations about the Prince his Highnes Howse at Sheene in the monethes of December and January 1621; containing several accounts for work done by carpenter John Axstall, tiler John Tailer, plasterer Abraham Lee, labourer Thomas Gamble, Serjeant Plomber, Abraham Greene, blacksmith John Kele, and glasier John Wailand, and their assistants, with receipts of payments for the same accounts made on divers days of July 1622, and the signatures, under the Sum Total of the Account, of Inigo Jones and Tho. Baldwin.

That the pamphlet-book is imperfect may be inferred from the fact that the Summa Totalis, signed by Inigo Jones and his assistant Thomas Baldwin, exceeds the sum of the preserved accounts by 4*l.* 13*s.*

Payments for Carriage of Letters.

1622, June 8th to 1624, July 22nd. A single leaf (numbered 22) taken from an account book of payments made for postal service, containing six several entries, the earliest of the entries being "To the Lord Stanhope Master in part to pay the arrerages of that Office untill the last of March, 1622, 1,780*l.*," followed by "To John Francis Post of "Chester for transporting letters into Ireland, to Helbree, and back to "Chester from the last of March 1623 untill the last of August fol-"lowing—60*l.*," and "More to him" to wit, the same John Francis, "for the like transportacion from the first of September 1623 untill the "last of December following 1623—40*l.*"

Advice concerning Treaties with Spain.

1623, March 5th. His Majestyes Answer to the Committees who presented to him the advise of both the Houses concerninge the Treaties with the Spanyards. A contemporary copy.

Charges for the Prince's Journey into Spain.

1623, March 23rd. Mutilated Schedule of the Acquittances of divers tradesmen and artificers, in respect to their charges and claims, amounting in all to 9,014*l.* 11*s.*, for providing "necessaries for his Highnes service and journey into Spaine," which charges and claims were paid by virtue of a Privy Seal, dated 23rd March 1623.—The dates of the payments and acquittances do not appear in what remains of the torn and defaced document.

The King's Speech to the Houses of Parliament.

1624, April 23rd. His Majestyes Speech to the Committees of the two Houses of Parliament at Whitehall, 23 of Aprill 1624. A contemporary copy.

The Affray between Thomas Stourton and Lord Henry Paulet.

1625, February 16th. Two Papers relating to the affray between Thomas Stourton, esq. and the Right Hon. the Lord Henry Pawlett, to wit, (*a*) The Examinacion of Thomas Stourton, esq., taken before Roger Bates, D.D. and J.P., on Feb. 16th, 1625, and (*b*) The Relacion of the Rt. Hon. Lord Henry Pawlett made on the same day before the same Justice of the Peace. Opening with a statement that he met Lord Henry at the Playehouse on Wednesday the 8th instant, when Lord Henry observing that the play-house was "noe place to talke in, "desired him to meete him the next morninge at Medley's betweene 7 and "8 of the clocke," Mr. Stourton in his examination proceeded to say that he went to Medley's in accordance with the desire of Lord Henry, and there in an upper room was charged by his Lordship with having "don

him wronge," and was more precisely accused of having said "that such a woeman was his whore," to which accusation the deponent answered by denying it "upon his salvation," and desiring to "knowe the author of the false statement." Whereupon, instead of giving the authority, Lord Henry gave the deponent a box on the ear, and then drew his sword. The deponent went on to say that, in the ensuing affray, "he gave his Lord-"ship an unfortunate wound, whereuppon they both closed and in "struglinge together and falling downe he lost his sworde, and his Lord-"ship rose upp with both the swords and threw 'the deponent's' sworde "downe and said 'I coulde have thy life, but I will not be so bloudie' "and presently fainted from the wound he had received." Whereupon, the deponent came to his Lordship "and supported him till the surgeon came to him." In his brief relation, Lord Henry Pawllett certified "that Mr. Thomas Stourton having don him wronge in private behinde "his backe (which neyther concerned Religion nor State)" he, the deponent, "accidentalie meetinge of him questioned him" and on being answered with a denial "in a passion struck him a boxe on the eare, "whereupon they both drewe their swordes, and he 'the deponent' "receivinge a wounde in ther (*sic*) arme closed with the said Mr. "Stourton and strucke uppe his heeles and disarmed [him]." At the foot of Lord Henry's written account of the affair appears a certificate by the Justice of the Peace, running in these words, "I had conference "with Dr. Winston, my Lord Pawletts physition, and Mr. Preist his "chirurgion, together, both which did assure me uppon their knowledge "there could be no danger of death by the wound that Mr. Sturton have "given him. Ita est. Ro. Bates."

Misdemeanor of Thomas Worley, Tailor and Footman of the Viscountess of Purbeck.

1625, April 28th. Court of King's Bench. Four papers touching the suspicious action and misdemeanour of Thomas Worley, a covenanted tailor and footman of the Viscountess of Purbeck, in attempting to force his way into the presence of the said Viscountess, and in threatening to take the life of one Mr. Elwicke, the Lady Purbeck's solicitor, for preventing him from coming to the presence of his said mistress at Stepney, to wit: (*a*) Paper entitled "Articles "exhibited by the Right Honorable Frances Vicountess Purbecke "against Thomas Worley and Daniell Dickenson, supposed actors, to "murder, kill or poysen the said Vicountess, her young sonne or others "with her, attending and doing her service, or some of them." (*b*) Letter, written and directed by the said Thomas Worley to the Rt. Hon. Ladie Purbecke, in which the writer expresses in civil and dutiful terms his desire to come to her Ladyship's presence, in order to learn her pleasure respecting him, and tells how he was lately prevented from coming to her presence at Stepney by Mr. Elwick. (*c*) The examination of John Young, taken on April 28th, 1625, upon his oath, giving evidence that on some day of the previous week the said Thomas Worley left with the Examinate "a letter now delivered to the Lord Chief Justice and directed to the Lady Vicountesse Purbecke"; and (*d*) The Examination of Thomas Worley of the Strand, Middlesex, taken on the same 28th April 1625, touching the same matter, in which the Examinant denied having threatened to kill Mr. Elwick.—In the first of these documents, to wit, "(*a*) Articles, &c." one reads, "Item, the said "Margaret Kent hathe diverse times sence confessed to Mrs. Bowler, "Mrs. Knight and others that the said plottes and intended purposes

" aforesaid was and is intended to be putt in execution by them or those of " them, and said that it were verie well that Mr. Elwicke (although a " stranger to her) weare informed thereof that he and they might prevent " the same.—Item, the said Thomas Worley hath often sence said that, " when he had done his intended purpose, it is but putting a matter of 8*li.* " or 10*li.* in his purse, whiche he hoped to receive shortlie and more then " that by 30*li.* or 40*li.* and then to goe into Fraunce and there to staye " untill the coronacion of the Kinge past and then all suche deeds and " matters wilbe pardoned."—It does not appear from anything in the body of the papers that Thomas Worley ever designed to hurt either the Viscountess or her child. In his annoyance with Mr. Elwicke and his "crooked wife" he uttered vague threats of doing them injury; but the whole affair seems to have been a trivial business, that was magnified into a matter of moment by the gossip of excited and simple folk.

The Affray between Sir Thomas Savile and Sir Frauncis Wortley, knts.

1625, May 31st, Court of King's Bench. The Information of John Ridley, taken upon the Informer's oath, before Sir Randall Crewe, knt., Chief Justice of the King's Bench, touching the affray between Sir Thomas Savile and Sir Frauncis Wortley, knts.—"Maye it please your Lordshipp. Comeing from breakfast with some freinds and acquaintance abowt halfe-an-hour after tenn of the clocke, and retourning to goe into the Hall, I met with three gentlemen coming out of the Hall, whome I knew not; one on the right hand in a mingled coloured greene suit, imbroidered with gold, havinge his sword sheathed and walked with it in his hand, attended by one little page, with a rapier under his arme, whiche afterward I learned to be Sir Francis Wortly; [the] one in the midst which fell out to be my Lord Willoughby of Eresby; and the other a gentleman in mourning, attended by fowr or fyve persons, amongst which I marked a footman, whose lookes and behaviour gave mee to suspect some quarrell, which was seconded by an easy whispering of the passers-by, which was Sir Thomas Savill. But, as I veryly thinke, his sword was by his side. They all three made towards the watermen, who at the first made much strife, who should row them, but fearing some quarrell, desisted. And then Sir Francis Wortly turned aside, and he with the next walked upp toward the Palace Gate. I followed them somwhat farr of [f], and heard some wordes passe from Sir Thomas Savill *viz.*, 'Yow dare not goe over,' and presently after he asked if they should goe to Hull. In the meane time my Lord spake much, as I perceived by his gesture, but I heard nothing. Then in the turning downwards from the Gate, the Lord Willoughby said 'Come, Come.' Sir Francis Wortley aswered 'I doe but waite uppon your Lordship.' Then Sir Thomas Savill said somthing to my Lord, but I cannot tell what it was. Whereuppon Sir Francis Wortley told Sir Thomas Savill that hee was a base slave. Then Sir Thomas Savill, beeing on the other side of my Lord Willoughby, ranne to Sir Francis Wortley and kickt him, first with his knee, then with his foote and withall drew upon him, as I doe certainly beleeve in my conscience. Then Sir Francis Wortley drew his rapier and made at him; and after three or fowr blowes, a watchman standing by putt an halberd betweene them, and the blowes lighted uppon the halberd; but the halberd brake in two, and then I think Sir Francis Wortley hurt Sir Thomas Savill above the girdle, but where or what maner of wownde I saw not. Then

presently Sir Thomas Savile was conveyed away, and the people ran in. Then came a footman with them and drew a back sword, and came sidlong to Sir Francis Wortley, and strake at him twise or thrise, which he defended; but at the 3d or 4th stroke, the footman cutt a slashe in his face from the eye to the chinne on his right cheeke, but the footman continued striking, till a little page of Sir Francis Wortly hurt him, and hee turning [on] the page got his sword under his arme, and then the footman was knoct downe by an halberd. Then the company, seeing Sir Francis Wortly hurt, made such thrusting, and overthrew many, amongst which I myselfe gatt a fall and broke my knee, which soe benummed my legg, that I was faint (*sic*) to retire to a coach standing hard by, and sawe noe more. What I heard from others [or] learnt myselfe by that which I sawe afterwards I spare to sett downe. In which, if I have observed that which wilbe denied, I answe[r] a stander-by sees more then a gamester, if lesse and immateriall, be the suddenesse of the fraye, producing variety of occasions, not suffring the senses to collect such setled and serious notes, fitt to compile a true and faithfull declaration for your Lordships view, I make answer for me—John Ridley."

Sir Thomas Savile's Examination touching the Same Affray.

1625, June 3, Court of King's Bench. The examination of Sir Thomas Savile, knt., as it was taken before Sir Randall Crew, his Majesties Chiefe Justice of his Court of King's Benche.—"This Examinat sayth that upon Monday last being the one and thirtieth day of May he went from his lodging at the Black Friers to his father's lodging in Kings Street, accompanied with two men and a foot-boye, being appointed to accompanie him to Sir William Herbert's chamber at Whitehall about some businesse his father had with him. But Sir William Herbert being not there but at Baynardes Castle, his father did not go. Whereupon this Examinat went into Westminster Hall, where, having spoken with some about businesses and readie to depart, he met with my Lord Willoughbye, with whom he walked some space in conferrence. And as they were going up towards the Hall Gate, this Examinat sees Sir Frauncis Wortley coming towards them on the right hand, inclining neerer and neerer unto him untill he came close unto him, giving him a justle almost turning him round, which though this Examinat saw it was done of purpose, yet, thinking he might alledge that people thrust him on him, this Examinate stept from my Lord Willoughbye and demaunded of him whether he justled him or no. Who, shaking his head and looking angrilie, answeared 'Justle thee? I and I will doe,' intending to say some more; but this Examinat interrupted him, saying 'Come out of this place, and tell me so,' and so this Examinat departed from him, making forth towards the Pallace Gate. And as he was going, my Lord Willoughbye asked him what it was Sir Frauncis Wortley said or did unto him. Whom this Examinat told as aforesaid, and so went along, and looking back saw Sir Frauncis Wortley coming after; but coming as farre as the Common Place barre, he sodainely stopt, and casting up his hand said, 'Now, go right your selfe, if you dare.' To which this Examinat replied, 'This is your old 'trickes to gett the advantage of doing the first wrong, and then to goe 'garded with your fencers.' He notwithstanding returned back, saying, 'Goe, you are a base companion.' This Examinat, his footman close by, answeared 'No more base then your selfe.' At which words he turning againe said to a man in his company with gray clothes laid with blew lace (to his best remembrance), 'Ha, what saith that

fellow?' and so stepping to the foot-boy asked him what he said, who answered 'No more then he would stand to.' 'So' (said the fellow before mentioned) 'shall you finde that there are others will doe so too as well as you?' And coming forth together into the Pallace out of the Hall Gate, having their swordes in their hand[s] something drawne, this Examinat (together with my Lord Willougby) being out and before and seeing Sir Frauncis Wortley coming after, made towards the Watter Gate. But my Lord Willougby would not suffer him, but interposed him selfe betweene this Examinat and Sir Frauncis Wortley. And so walking in that manner crosse the Pallace Yard towards that end where the taverne standeth, in which space many impertinent speeches passed, in so much that this Examinat, being ashamed thereof, said to my Lord Willoughby these wordes, 'My Lord, I am sorie 'my companie to day should occasion your Lordship thus much 'trouble. I beseech your Lordship to be pleased now to leave us; for 'I assure your Lordship I know Sir Frauncis Wortley so well, that, if 'your Lordship were not here, he would be more quiet then he is.' But my Lord Willoughby refused to doe it, saying [they] were both his friends, and he would not for any thing have a quarrell grow in his companye, whilest he could prevent it. This Examinat protested, if his Lordship should goe, that he would not offer to draw any sworde against Sir Frauncis Wortley. But my Lord, persisting in his first determination, would not. Whereupon this Examinat said, 'Then, to rid your Lord-'ship of this trouble, I will take my leave of your Lordship, and be 'gone.' And he tooke his leave of my Lordship, and my Lord of him. But having turned his backe and going away, Sir Frauncis Wortley recalled him with these words, 'Sir Thomas Sayile, you are a base . . and darre do no other but goe away.' Whereupon this Examinat returning with his foot spurned at him. Whereupon Sir Frauncis Wortley drew his sworde, and after him this Examinat, who, before or as soone as he could gett his sworde drawne, there was a thrust made at this Examinat behind by one of Sir Frauncis Wortley's companie, which was beaten downe by one of this Examinates men, as he and others will depose, for this Examinat could not possibly see it him selfe, being it was done behind him.

"This Examinate further saith that, from the time that Sir Frauncis Wortley and he did first meet with their naked swordes (which was, as this Examinat verily thinketh, over against the taverne), untill the time that they were parted (which, as he also thinketh, was about the middle of the Pallace yarde), he doth not know neither did he see any of his men touche or strike the person of Sir Frauncis Wortley with any weapon, and leaveth them to be examined upon their oathes concerning same. Onely the blow, which Sir Frauncis Wortley received on his cheeke, this Examinat saith he received it, after this Examinat and he were with hallebardes and interpositibn of many people parted asunder. But this Examinat hath heard that, after Sir Frauncis Wortley was parted from him by the hallebardes, he, seeing a man of this Examinat standing by, raught him a blowe with his sworde upon his hande, upon which the fellow reached him that upon his cheeke. And that after, Sir Frauncis Wortley, seeing this Examinate his foot-boy standing gazing with his back towards him, pretending it was he which hurt his cheeke, ranne at him with his sworde point-blanck, and, had not my Lord Willoughby cryed to the fellow as the blow was coming, he had undoubtedly runne [him] through; but as it was he could avoide no more, but by turning of his backe object his left side, under which he received the blow; the sworde as it hapned lighting on the midds of a rib, though

it hurt him, killed him not. But of these two last this Examinat was not an eye-witnesse himselfe.

"This Examinat, being further demaunded whether at his going to Westminster Hall there was any quarrell betwixt Sir Frauncis Wortley and him, answeareth there was none, but sayth that about some two yeares agoe there was a quarrell indeed betwixt them at Yorke. But the last summer progresse at Tutbury the same was by my Lord Cavendishe and Sir William Herbert reconciled; this Examinat verily beleeving that as they then in my Lord Cavendishes chamber shaked hands, so they had beene perfect freinds. This Examinat having never since that time had any wordes with Sir Frauncis Wortley, nor knowing any occasion of a new quarrell for his part.

"Being demaunded what men he had with him that day at Westminster, answeareth (besides an inbroderer who came theither to him about businesse, and had neither sworde nor any kinde of weapon) he onely had two men and a foot-boy and no more, neither of his owne nor of any others. Being demaunded what men he thinketh Sir Frauncis Wortley had, answeareth that, besides a page, a footman and the other man in gray clothes before spoken of, he tooke no certaine notice, neither doth he know wheither there were any more or no.—Tho. Savile."

Welcome to Henrietta Maria.

1625. Draft of the loyal and congratulatory speech, delivered by Sir John Finch (? the Lord Keeper Finch of later time) at Canterbury, to Charles the First and Queen Henrietta Maria, on the occasion of their Majesties passage through that city, on their way from Dover to London. Described at the head: "Sir John Finch his Speech to "King Charles and the Queen, as they passed through Canterbury "from Dover." The oration closes with these words: "It would ill "become our joies to take time from Yours. Bee gratiously pleased "(most Gratious and Excellent Princes) in this poore earnest of the "humble, loiall and hearty affections, with which these Grave Magis-"trates meet the Felicitys you bring us, to take possession of this "City, our Hearts, and all that is ours. And the Authour of all "Goodness powre down upon You and Us the Eternity of Joy; that "the Daughter, Sister, Spouse may be heere made the Mother of "great Kings, who, when you are crowned with heavenly glory, may "sitt upon this throne for ever. Et nati natorum et qui nascentur ab "illis, to the end of All Kings."

Scandalous Words spoken by George Gawdie of Ipswich.

1625, July 30th, Ipswich. Information of Nicholas Herne of Ipswich, taylor, examined before Mathew Brownrigge, and John Sicklemore, gentlemen, bailiffs and justices of the peace of the said town, and William Cage, gentleman, another J.P. of the same town; Certifying upon the oath of the said Nicholas Herne, that on Tuesday the 25th instant, at about 8 p.m., he, the same Nicholas Herne, and one George Gawdie of Ipswich, taylor, went together to the house of one Rose Watlyn, to see a soldier named Thomas Fletcher and hear news from him of the wars in the Low Countries, which Thomas Fletcher had lately come from the same Low Countries; and that, as he the same Nicholas Herne and George Gawdie were returning to their respective houses from their interview with the said soldier, the aforesaid George Gawdie said to him, the informant, "there shold be no warres so long as Queene Mary lived," and further said to him, the informant, "that

" the King was *an asse and a foole* to put his subjects to that which " he did."

SCANDALOUS LETTER FOUND in a POT at the MIDDLE TEMPLE.

1626, 27th and 28th April. [ ] Examinations of Henry Anett, of the Middle Temple, washpott, Raphe Gerrard, butler, of the same Inn of Court, John Bailiffe, of the Middle Temple, esq., and Thomas Foord, of the Middle Temple, gentleman, touching "a scandalous letter fownd in a Temple pott concerning a very great Person," taken upon oath before Sir Randolf Crewe, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.—In his examination Henry Anett "sayeth that this daye he found the letter " nowe showed him in a Temple pott, the seale whereof was soomwhat " bruised, and shewed itt to Raphe Gerrard, a butler of the Middle " Temple, who tooke into his hand and shewed itt to Mr. Thomas " Foord, a gentleman of the Middle Temple, and the seale being loose " Mr. Foord looked into the letter in the presence of Mr. John Bailiffe, " of the Middle Temple, gentleman, and presently after Gerrard tooke " itt into his hand againe and delivered itt to Mr. Nicholas Hide, " Treasourer of the Middle Temple." On being asked how the letter came into the pot, the same examinate said he did not know, "but he " fownd the same in the pott even as the gentlemen of the Temple " should go to dynner," when he was "taking care to wash the pottes."—In his examination Raphe Gerrard said "that Annett came to the Bing " unto him as he was taking bread for dynners and shewed him the " letter," and that "he shewed itt to Mr. Foord who came from Westminster and came into the Buttrye to drinke."—John Bailiffe, esq., in his examination taken on April 28th, deposed "that about twelliffe a " clocke yesterday he came into the Buttyre to drinke, and there fownd " Mr. Foord of the same howse with the letter nowe shewed to him " in his hand, directed to the Duke of Buckingham, and he hard " Mr. Foord reade the same."—In his examination taken on 28th April 1626, Thomas Foord, of the Middle Temple, "sayeth as he came from " Westminster the 27 of this instant Apryll about dynner tyme and " comeing into the buttry to drinke he fownd a letter in Gerrard the " butlers hand, superscribed to the Duke of Buckingham and brought " by Mr. Hide to the Lord Chief Justice, and further sayeth that " Gerard was about to reade the same letter, having pulled the same " open, and putt the letter into this examinants hand, which he then " shewed to Mr. Baliffe (*sic*) who came in than unto them, and he read " same to Mr. Bailiffe, (*sic*) and thereuppon perceiving the matter of the " the sayd letter to be scandalous delivered the same to Gerrard agayne, " who carryed the same to Mr. Hide, Treasourer of the Middle Temple, " and thereuppon Mr. Hide, this examinant, Mr. Bailiffe, Gerard and " Annett came with the same to the Lord Chiefe Justice."

Nothing appears in the examinations of the scandalous statements or purport of the libel. As an example of the way in which erroneous dates will sometimes pass from an authoritative writer's pen to important papers it may be observed that, whilst Thomas Foorde, or Forde,—as he spelt the surname in his signature to the document, is made to speak of "this instant Apryll," the date erroneously assigned the examination at the head of the writing is "28 of August."

ARREST of IRISH CATHOLICS at SEAFORD.

1626, May 3rd, Seaford. Articles administered unto Robert Barry and John Bayes by Thomas Elsick, gentleman, Bayliffe of the towne

of Seaford, and other the Commissioners there, according to the directions given by the Duke his Grace, Lord Warden of the Cinque Portes. Together with (*a*) examinations of the same Robert Barry and John Bayes, taken on the above-given date, before the same Bayliffe and Commissioners of the said town of Seaford (one of the members of the Cinque Ports); (*b*) an official letter on the matter, dated Seaford, May 4, 1626, from the same Baylyffe and Commissioners to the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; and (*c*) a letter, dated Whitehall, on 26th May 1626, and addressed by Lord Conway from the Council Chamber to the Rt. Hon. Sir Randulph Crew, knt., Lord Chiefe Justice, touching "those two Irishmen" now lying in prison, and directing his Lordship to "cause them to take the oath of Allegeance before you, as they offer to doe," and then to dismiss them on their way to Ireland, in such wise that "the Lord Deputie "may take notice of them upon their coming thither, and have an eye "upon them, as there shall bee cause."—From the statements made by them under examination at Seaford, these two Irishmen, Robert Barry and John Bayes, appear to have been natives of Cork in Ireland, who had served as soldiers for some six years in the armies of the King of France, and had made the passage from Dieppe to Seaford, in order to make their way back to their native country. They were Papists or Catholics, and at first refused, on conscientious grounds, to take the oath of allegiance, but neither of them had "letters to deliver to any "man in England, nether any privat buissines with any particular "person."

Thomas Brediman's Seditious Speeches.

1626, November 2nd, Whitehall. Official copy of the Order made on the said day by the Privy Council, on information "of divers, "desperate and seditious speeches, importing danger and practise, "uttered by one Thomas Brediman, a souldier against his Majestes "sacred person, and likewise against the Duke of Buckingham his "Grace, in the presence of Henry Mannors (*sic*) of Cheswick in the "countie of Durham and his wyfe, and one John Branxton, dwelling "in Drury Lane and his wyfe, at the house of the said Branxton" and the examinations of the said parties touching the said words; Referring to the same examinations and the business to the Lord Chief Justice of his Majestys bench, "who calling unto him his Majesties "Attorney-Generall and such other of his Majesties Councell, as his "Lordshippe shall think fitt, is carefully to proceede herein, and there-"upon to make certificate to the Boarde of what he shall finde "materiall, together with his opinion, touching the same."—Together with this document are preserved in the Hodgkin MSS.: (*a.*) "The "Examinacion of Henry Manners (*sic*) of Cheswicke in the countie "Durham clarke, taken the one and thirtieth day of October anno "Domini 1626 before Augustine Hitchcock, Thomas Farrington and "George Greene, three of the aldermen and justices of the cittie of "Chichester:—Who saieth that he being in London about ten daies "nowe last past att supper in the house of John Branxton, a taylor "dwelling in Drury Lane nere the Kings Armes where was then "present Thomas Brediman a soldier, and the said Branxton and his "wife, as alsoe this Examinates wife, he this Examinate then heard "the said Bredyman saye that shortlie they should see such a skirmish "with soldiers as they never sawe these many yeares, saying itt will "not be good for some men, And being demaunded whether they

" intended to kill any body, he answered they intended to kill the " Duke of Buckenham, and perhapps the Kinge to, then being " demaunded whoe should then be Kinge, he answered itt may be, itt " shalbe a free State, or perhapps the King of Bohemia and the Lady " Elizabeth shall have itt, then said the wife of the said Branxton that " shee hoped these things should never come to passe in her tyme, yes " said the said Brediman before you can worke a smock with Coventry, " worke itt as fast as you can. The said Bredyman being demaunded " by this Examinate wherefore they should take these unlawfull " courses, he answered the Councell of the auncient is despised and men " cannot have justice, one unworthy man hath almost all offices of this " Realme, Then this Examinate replyed, these practises will not " prosper they being unlawfull, for said this Examinate the Earle of " Essex did plott the like not longe agoe in the tyme of Queene " Elizabeth, but he had ill successe with itt, then answered the said " Brediman the Earle of Essex was a foole, for they shutt him within " Newgate or Ludgate with a portcutlis. Moreover the said Brediman " then demaunded of the said Branxton whether he would then be for " the Kinge or the cuntry, the said Branxton then answering, he had " before this tyme ben asked the said question, and the said Branxton " then gave no further or other answeere, whereupon the wife of the " said Branxton then told the said Brediman if itt weere knowen he " spoke these words, itt might cost him his eares, to which he answered " then many would lose their eares, And this Examinate further saieth " that the said Brediman then spoke something concerning the use of " guns, and that they would then make way, but what the words weere " he remembreth not—Henrie Manners" :—(*b*) "The Examination of " John Branxton, tailor, dwellinge in Drewrie Lane, taken the first of " November 1626," according in its principal particulars with the testimony of Henry Manner's examination :—(*c*) "The Examination " of Anne Branxton, wife of John Branxton, taylor, dwelling in Drurie " Lane, 2 November 1626. Shee saith that one Henry Manners and " his wife were lodged about a moneth in her husbandes house, and " that about since, one Thomas Brediman comming to visitt " Mr. Manners, he was intreated to stay supper there, and Brediman, " speaking of souldiers and warres, said there would be shortly a great " skirmish of souldiers and rising, and that there was like to be great " warres both in Citty and Country, and shee saying shee hoped shee " should never see that daie, he replied that this should be before shee " could worke a smock with Coventrie blew" :—(*d*) The Examinacion of Thomas Brediman : "Thomas Brediman being examined at the " first denied confidently with an oath, all that wherewith he stands " charged, But being prest with the examinacions of those that charged " him, hee confest divers of the particulars, as the rising mencioned " (which he would afterwards have denied againe), that part of the " speedy doing of it, with some others. In report of which, being prest " with severall questions, he did in some of them contradict himself.— " It was thought fitt by the Lord Conway and Mr. Secretary Coke, to " committ him close prisoner to the Gatehouse, to remaine there untill " Manners and his wife may be sent for, and upon further examinacion " of them, the charges against him made more clear."

Lord Domboyne's Trial for the Manslaughter of James Prendergest.

1628, June 11th, Dublin. A brief Relacions of the Forme of the Arraigment of Edmond Lord Barone of Domboyne, Indyted for the

fellonious killing of James Prendergest, gentleman. From this account it appears that Edmond Lord Domboyne was tried on the aforementioned day for the manslaughter of the said James Prendergest in "a place "being prepared in the Kings Bench with a chaire and cloath of state, "and other places for the nobilitie, peeres, judges, the Kings counsell, "and comoin people to behold and see. The Lord High Stewarte of "Ireland came on horse from the White Freires, attended by the "Peeres and Judges, to the place appointed for them in the Kings "bench, the Serjeant-at-Armes goeing before with his Mace and two "gentlemen ushers, whereof Mr. Leventhorpe was on and Hidgcoke, "the Lord Deputies gentleman usher, was the other." The bar to which Lord Domboyne was brought had been "covered within with greene cloath" and furnished with "a rich carpett hung before and a chaire within it" for the use of the prisoner, who was tried with due formality by his peers, to wit, the Erle of London Derrie, the Erle of Meath, Viscount Gormanston, Viscount Valentia, Viscount Moore, Viscount Netterrell, Viscount Balltinglass, the Baron of Hoath, the Baron of Dunsanny, the Baron Upperossie, the Baron of Louth, William Lord Caulfeld and Baron of Charlemont, Henrie Lord Dokra and Baron of Culmore, Laurence Lord Esmond Lord Baron of Limbrick, under the presidential control of the Lord Aungier, the Lord High Steuart (*sic*). Evidence was given against the Prisoner to the following effect, "*vizt.*, "that upon the daie of last past, the Lord Domboyne "comeing with some of his followers to the Castle of the late Lord of "Cayer his father in law, where he had intelligence that his father "in law had left him in legacie all his plate, some of the Lord Dom- "boynes followers informed him that some of the plate was secretlie "conveyed awaie, which was seene to [be] cast out of a slite of a window "and fall to the ground, as was deposed by one upon oath, whereupon "the Lord Domboyne caused make fast the gaitte, and one of the Lord "Domboynes kinsmen challenging James Prendergest (who was killed) "and who had charge of the house, being maried to the Ladie Cayers "sister, he deneyed that there was any such thing, whereupon hard "words arrysing betweene them the Lord Domboynes followers and "Mr. Prendergests servants drew there swords, and made an assault "one at another, but this was quicklie appeased by one Mr. James "Butler, a Justice of Peace of that countie, then present, whoe "commanded the peace, and called to Lord Domboyne, telling him that "he was the Kings officer, being a Justice of Peace as well as he, and "praied him to command the peace, and cause his followers put up "their swordes, which was accordinglie done, and this affraie appeased; "but within a quarter of an hour or thereabouts after, a kinsman of "the Lord Domboynes entered in speeches with Mr. Prendergest, and "after some speeches, they enter in comparison of blood, the one with "the other, the Lord Domboyne standing by, the Lord Domboynes "kinsman told Prendergest that he was a better man then he or any in "the house, except the two Lordes, Whereupon Prendergest gave him "the lie, and the Lord Domboyne tooke Prendergest a box on the eare "whereat Prendergest reteired back and drew his sword, but the Lord "Domboyne closed with him, and suffered him not, then were all the "companie through other, and the Lord Domboyne was seene to have "a skeene in his hand, but not to have the scabbard thereof, then one "of the Lord Domboynes followers called Fitzwilliam Butler, stepping "up upon a stole or a board stroke Mr. Prendergest thuart the head "from the left eare, to the right eare, a wound of five inches longe and "one inch deepe wherewith he fell and the Lord Dombayne was seene "to hav the skeane in his hand which he formalie had with the sword

" of Prendergest, after the blowe gevin, but not before."—In his defence, whilst admitting most of the facts set forth in the above-given summary of the evidence, the Lord Domboyne maintained stoutly that during the melee, " he perceiving one strik over his shoulder at " Prendergest with a skeane, he laid hold on the skeane and drew it " out of the fellowes hand, that was striking at him Prendergast(*sic*), but " the Lord Domboyne stroke not any man with the skeane him seet, and " said that hee did not see nor know, whoe it was, that gave Mr. " Prendergast (*sic*) the deadlie blowe, untill afterwards it was told him " that it was Fitzwilliam Butler whome he apprehended, and brought with " himself to the law, adding further that, if he had seene or knowne of " the stroke, he would have prevented it to his uttermost power, for " Mr. Prendergest was as deare and dearer to him then any man in the " house present, and that he, the Lord Domboyne, haveing a sword " aboute him never pressed to draw it." A verdict of "Not Guilty" having been given one after another by the prisoner's triers, the " Lord " Domboyne acknowledging 'it' for a good verdite, satt downe upon " his knees, and praied for the King, and afterwards arose and thanked " his peers."

Black Cloth for the Funeral of King James I.

1630, February 12th. Warrant (signed—R. Weston) to Sir Robert Pye, knt., Auditor of the Receipt, Sir Edward Wardour, knt., Clerk of the Pells, and the rest of the officers there concerned in the matter: Requiring them to strike two tallies upon the Clerke of the Hamper, in accordance with the direction and purpose of his Majesties letters of Privy Seal dated on the 4th instant, giving warrant for issuing unto the Earle of Denbigh, Master of the Great Wardrobe, the sum of 1,762*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* " to be by him delivered and paid to Walter Coventrie draper for " black cloth by him furnished for the funerall of our late soveraigne " lord King James"; it being ordered that the one tally for 1,200*l.* for this year is to end at Michaelmas 1631, and that the other tally for the remaining 562*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* is to end " in the year then after following 1632."

Allowances to Sir George Douglas, knt.

1633, May 31st to 1637, July 17th. Account of " the Moneyes " (amounting in all to 14,202*l.*) " issued and assigned at the Receipt of " His Majesty's Exchequer to Sir George Douglas knt., and others for " his ordinary and extraordinary charges as Agent in Germany and " Ambassador Extraordinary in Poland, &c., on the following days, to " wit, 31st May 1633, 25th November 1633, 28th January 1634, " 28th January 1634, 9th February 1635, 28th April 1636, 13th June " 1636, 6th May 1637, 11th May 1637. 17th July 1637," one of the items, under date of 9th February 1635, being for 500*l.* " more to the " said Sir George Douglas as Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of " Poland, Queen of Sweden &c., part of 2,000*l.* for the charges of his " journey and other extraordinary disbursements from the 10th of " November 1634 to the 10th February following, according to a bill of " particulars thereof signed and abated by Sir John Coke, knt., one of His " Majesty's Principall Secretaries of State, by Privy Seale dated 12th " October 1634."—Whilst acting as Agent in Germany, Sir George Douglas was allowed only forty shillings a day; but whilst acting as Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Poland, Queen of Sweden

&c., he was allowed 4*l.* a day. In the entry under date 6th May 1637, and in entries under subsequent dates Sir George Douglas is styled "the said late Ambassador."

Speech for the Prosecution of Prynne.

1633. Heads and notes of a speech to be delivered against Prynne on the occasion of his trial in the Star Chamber for his malicious and libellous reflections upon the Queen Henrietta Maria, and divers less exalted persons. The sketch is not in Noy's handwriting, but seems to have been the scheme of Mr. Attorney's speech for the prosecution of the censorious man of letters.

Sale of Land at Mortlake for the King's Use.

1635, March 9th. Contemporary and official copy of an agreement, made on the said day between the Rt. Hon. Francis Lord Cottington, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of his Majesties Exchequer, Sir Robert Pie, knt., and Charles Harbord, esq., his Majesties Surveyor Generall on the behalfe of his Majestie of the one part, and John Poole of Mortlake carpenter of the other part; Whereby the said John Poole agreed in consideration of 35*l.* of English money, to be paid to him out of his Majesties treasure, to graunt and assign unto his Majestie within the month next ensuing, in such wise as his Majesties Attorney Generall shall devise and require, all his (the said John Poole's) estate and interest "in all those xxiii acres and one rood of ground or theraboutes lyeinge "in the upper fields of Mortlake to be inclosed within his Majesties "intended New Parke neere Richmond, the same being parcell of xli acres "and one rood of ground demised unto him by Henry Lyford for about "xiiii yeares yet to come under the yearly rent of xl*li.*" it being stipulated in the agreement that the same John Poole "is to be charged onely "with the yearly rent of viii*li.* xvii*s.* in respect of xviii [acres] remayninge "uninclosed parcel of the said xli acres and one rood."

Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., to . . . . .

[ ]. Letter touching the petrified bone of a fish, "found underground, neare Cunnington," which had been sent to the physician by his correspondent, and concluding with these remarks: "In some "chalk pitts about Norwich many stagge hornes are found of large "beames and branches, the solid parts, converted into a chalkie and "fragile substance, the pithie part sometimes hollowe and full of brittle "earth and claye. In a church yard of this citye an oaken billet "was found in a coffin. About five yeares agoe an humerous man of "this countrie after his death and according to his own desire was "wrapt up in the horned hide of an oxe, and so buried. Now when "the memorie heerof is past, how this may heereafter confound the "discoverers, and what conjectures will arise thereof, it is not easie to "conjecture."—The letter is neither dated nor superscribed, but it was manifestly written during the writer's residence in Norwich, and as it is docketed in contemporary handwriting, at an upper corner of the initial leaf, "Dr. Browne's discourse concerning the fishe-bone at Conington," the epistle seems to have been written before the physician was knighted.—In handwriting of a somewhat later period the paper is endorsed: "Sir Thomas Brown's discourse about the fishbone found "at Conington com. Hunt. Shown to Dr. Tanner."

Charges for Diet at the Star Chamber.

1638, April 13th to May 8th [ ]. Account (eight stitched leaves) of "The Expences of Dyetts provided for the Kings Majestes most "honorable Privy Councell at the Starchamber in Westminster during "this Easter Terme," and of the "Dyett Provided in the Essay "Chamber for the Maister and Wardens of the Mynt at the triall of "the Pyx, together with Jury of Goldsmiths attending the same "service."—Signed, Tho. Coventreye and Guil. London.

A Decree in a Suit in Chancery delivered by King Charles I.

1638, June 24th, Greenwich. Order by the Privy Council, made in the King's presence, touching the petition of Lady Elizabeth Hatton, in the matter of the Lady's differences in Chancery between herself and the executors and sons of Sir Edward Coke.—"Upon the humble peticion of Lady Elizabeth Hatton his Majestie was pleased to take to himselfe the hearing of the differences depending in Chancery betweene the said Lady, plaintiffe, and the executors and the sonns of Sir Edward Coke, defendantes, which being heard accordingly by his Majestie in full Counsell, There appeared no cause to relieve her save only in this particular following, *vizt.*, That where as by an order of the Board, made upon reference from his late Majestie King James of blessed memory, Sir Edward Coke was to seclude himselfe of all benefitt of and in divers lands in the said order mencioned which he might any wayes clayme as husband of the said Lady, and to make such release and assurance to her feoffees accordingly as should be required, That she being afterwards necessitated to make sale of the same or some part thereof, and finding purchasers scrupulous to deale, unlesse Sir Edward Coke would joyne in the sale, was inforced (notwithstanding the said order) for the obtayning of his consent therein to give him 1,000*l.* in ready money, and to settle upon him besides the inheritance of Mannor of Fakenham in the countie of Norfolk, purchased from the Crowne by the said Lady; which upon full heareing and examinacion appearing to be such as is complained of, His Majestie did declare that as well the said 1,000*l.* as the said mannor was gotten from her by Sir Edward Coke contrary to all right and equitie, and that therefore the same ought both in justice and equitie to be restored to her againe, and did therefore resolve and order that the said Lady should be reimbursed of the said somme of 1,000*l.* by the executors of the said Sir Edward Coke, and that the said Mannor by the tenth of November next should be restored and reconveyed unto her or to such as she shall nominate, by such of the sonns and issues or trustees of the said Sir Edward as are interested therein, Neverthelesse, if upon survay thereof to be taken by his Majesties apointment or other certaine informacion to the satisfaction of the Lord Treasurer it shold appear before Christmas next to be of soe considerable a value, above the value by her paid for the same, as that his Majestie should thinke fitt to resume it againe into his owne hands, and soe signifie his pleasure to be before Christmas next, then his Majesties pleasure is that the said mannor shalbe reconvayed to the Crowne by the said Lady, and that she upon the sealing of such reconvayance shalbe reimbursed out of his Exchequer soe much money as the value by her given for the same amounted unto."

Council for the Pacification of Berwick.

1639, June 11th, Berwick. Minutes in the handwriting of Mr. (in later time Sir) Edward Walker, of proceedings at a Council held in the

Lord General's tent by the English and Scotch Commissioners for the Pacification of Berwick; the King being present. Five leaves of foolscap; the body of the report opening with these words, to wit, "The English Commissioners beeinge ready about 10 of the clocke the "Scottish came, and after some little time of rest they betooke "themselves to the roome of Consultation, where they were no "sooner sett and my Lord Generall beganne to speake, but that the "Kinge came thither and passed by the Scottish Commissioners without "any notice takeinge of them and (they not kneeling) unto the farther "side of the Table, and then comaunding all out of the roome Hee "beganne briefly to speake in this manner:—'My Lordes, you cannot "'but wonder at my unexpected presence heere, which I would have "'spared were it not to cleere my selfe of that notorious slander layed "'uppon mee, that I shutt my eares from the just complaynt of my "'people of Scotland, which I never did or shall. But I doe expect "'from them that they shall doe as subjects ought, and I shall never "'be wantinge to them.'—To this the Earle of Rothes gave answere, "but with so low a voyce as that it could not bee distinguished, but "the effect was a justification of all their actions. To this the Kinge "gave answere thus: 'My lords, you goe the wronge way in seekinge to "'justifye yourselves and others, for though I am not come heere to "'aggravate your offences, but to make a good intelligence and to lay "'aside all differences; but if you stand upon your justification, I "'shall not comaund, but where I am sure to bee obeyed.'"—Also, Minutes in the same handwriting of the proceedings of the same commissioners at a meeting held in the same place on 13th June 1639, the King being present. Three foolscap leaves.—Also, Minutes in the same handwriting of the proceedings at a meeting of the same Commissioners for the Pacification of Berwick, held in the Lord Generall's tent on 17th June 1639, the King being present. Four leaves of foolscap.

Bills for Service to the Prince.

1639, October 15th to March 15th. Six several Bills (amounting in all to 15*l.* 15*s.*) of John Younge, one of the Ordinarie Groomes, appointed to waite on the Prince, for services rendered to the Prince at the command of one or the other of two gentlemen ushers and daily waiters to the Prince, to wit, Mr. John Aiton and Mr. Henry Jay, in going on several messages from Richmond to London and divers other places, the moneys asked for being for the said groom's allowances for the charges of himself and his horse at five shillings a day; With the warrant, signed and addressed to Sir David Cunningham, knt. and bart., Receiver General of the Prince's Revenue, by Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Mountgomerie, Lord Chamberlaine of his Majesty's household, for the payment of the said bills.

Tapestry Works at Mortlake.

$16\frac{39}{40}$, March 23rd. Certificate of work done at the King's Tapestry Works at Mortlake.—"These are to wittness that the workmen for his Majestes Tapestry works at Mortleck have wrought as much stuffe for his Majestes use as they have covenanted with his Majeste for the quarter endinge the 8th November last 1639, which is all reddy finished upon the loomes, to which I sett my hand. Dated the 23 March, 1639. James Palmer."

Books for the Education of the Princes.

1641, February 7th, Essex House. Warrant, directed by the Earl of Essex to Sir David Cunningham, knt. and bart, Receiver General of the Prince's Revenue and Cofferer of his Highness's household, requiring the said Sir David to pay Henry Seile, the Prince's stationer, the sum of 34*l.* 1*s.* in full satisfaction of his claims "for bookes by him "furnished and delivered in for the service of his Highnes and the "Duke of Yorke, between Midsomer and Christmas last 1641," that is to say, 26*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* for books for the Prince, and 7*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* for books for the Duke of Yorke.—Also, two several bills of the particulars of Henry Seile's demands, to wit, (*a*) An Account under the heading of "Henry Seyle (*sic*), Stationer his Bill for Paper, wax, &c., delivered for "the Prince and Duke of Yorke, their Highnesse use from May 25th "till twelfth Day 1641": and (*b*) An account for "Bookes delivered in "for the use of the Prince His Highnesse from Midsomer Day 1641 "till Twelfth Day next following." That the two bills had been examined and approved by Bishop Duppa, the Prince's tutor, appears from the signature "Br. Sarum, January 18, 1641" at the foot of one bill, and the signature "Br. Sarisb, Feb. 4, 1641" at the foot of the other bill.

Certificate of Revenue.

1641, June 28th. Certificate of the Revenue of the Crowne charged in the counties of York, Richmond, Durham and Northumberland, "cast up by a Medium of five yeares, ended at Michaelmas last 1640" Signed by Tho. Brinley, Auditor.

Sentence on Francis Prideaux.

[1645], January . Note of the Order for the punishment of Francis Prideaux, addressed to Mr. John Smith "at his chamber over the Cursitors Office" in Chancery Lane: Endorsed "Prideaux Whipped." "Francis Prideaux is now convicted of a trespas for unlawfully ripping upp and takeing away lead from the house of Richard Rothwell (?) and is fined 12*d.* and must bee stripped naked from the middle upwards on Munday the fourteenth day of this instant January betweene the houres of 9 and 11 of the clocke in the forenoone and then openly whipped on his back untill his body be bloody at the hinder part of a cart from the Old Gatehouse through Long Ditch, Duke Street and Charles Street in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and back againe from the said Charles Street through Duke Street and Long Ditch to the said Old Gatehouse. Hee is comitted to the New Prison of the Gatehouse, ther to remayne in safe custody untill he shall undergoe his said punishment, and pay his said fine, and then be delivered paying his fees iiii*s.* viii*d.*"

Warrant for Payment of Armorers of the Tower.

1648, November 14th. Committee of Lords and Commons. Warrant, directed to Thomas Fauconbridge, esq., Receiver Generall of the Revenew, requiring him to pay out of the treasure remaining in his hands to Anthony Nicoll, esq., Master of the Armorie in the Tower of London, the sum of 199*l.* 10*s.*, "to be by him issued for the wages of the Armorers of the Tower of London and for Emptions for six moneths,

viz., July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1646." Signed by the Earl of Salisbury and four other members of the Committee of Lords and Commons.

Bill for Wearing Apparel for King Charles I.

1648. December 5th. Bill amounting to 28*l.* 6*s.* for divers paire of hose and a fine silke coate, delivered by Frederic De Bousy, hosier, to Thomas Faulconbridg (*sic*), esq., "for the use of his Majestie"; with Frederic De Bousy's acquittance for the same, 28*l.* 6*s.*, received by him of the said Thomas Fauconberge (*sic*), esq., Receivour Generall of the Revenue, the acquittance being dated "December the 4th, 1648," *i.e.*, a day before the delivery of the goods.

Chief Justice Rolle's Salary.

1649, May 4th. Committee for the Publique Revenew sitting at Westminster. Letter from the Commissioners for the Publique Revenew to Thomas Fauconbridge, esq., Receiver Generall of the Publique Revenew; Requiring the said Receiver-General out of the treasure remaining in his hands to pay to Henry Rolle, Lord Cheife Justice of the Upper Bench the sum of 250*l.*, upon his said Lordshipp's salary of 1,000*l.*, payable quarterly upon the last day of every term, the payment now ordered being "due for Easter Terme present." On the dorse of the order appears the Lord Chief Justice's, acknowledgment of his receipt of the money (in accordance with the Warrant) signed, —Hon. Rolle.

James Rodde's Subscription to the Engagement.

1652, April 30th. Presteigne co. Radnor. Certificate under the hande and seale of Nicholas Tayler and Peter Tayler, Parliamentary Commissioners for taking subscriptions to the Engagement; Certifying that James Rodde of Stockannon co. Devon, esquire, "hath in obedience "to the Lawes of this Nation taken and subscribed the Ingagement "appointed by an Act of this present Parliament before us Commis-"sioners authorized for that service."

The Protector's Order for Payment of Warrants.

1653, January 27, Council at Whitehall. "Ordered by His Highnes the Lord Protector and the Councell. That the Commissioners for prize goods doe satisfy all such warrants as shall be directed to them from the Commissioners for the Admiralty for any summe or summes of money given by the late Parliament to any widdowes or orphans who have lost their relations in the service, As also such other warrants as shall be from tyme to tyme signed by the Commissioners for the Inspections for any moneys payable to the Commissioners for sicke and wounded men by direction of the said Commissioners for the Admiralty, any former order to the contrary notwithstanding. Examined, W. Jessop, Clerk of the Counsel."

Vice-Admiral John Lawson to the Commissioners of the Navy.

1654, July 28th, *Fairefax* in the Downes.—" . . . . . This day the gunner of the Winsby (?) frigate was tryed by a Court

Martiall where, after due proofe of the matter of fact, he was sentenced not onely to be casheired from his present employment, but allso to bee ever excluded from bearing any office in the States Service whatsoever by sea, and is likewise to make satisfaction to the Officers of the Ordance for what stores he hath imbezilled, besides a fyne of 30*l.*, being estimated to be double the value of the imbezillment, and payable to whom your Honours shall appoint, and in the meane time hee is to be sent up unto and remaine as a prisoner at your honors' disposall. Hee was likewise fastned to a boats mast and carryed from ship to ship, with a drum beateing in the boat's head and a paper in his breast to signify his offence and punishment, which was read at the side of each ship . . . . . "

John Clarke to Colonel Robert Benet.

1655, May 26th, London. Letter in which the writer promises, in case the epistle should come safely to the Addressee, and its receipt should be duly acknowledged by him, to send him a copy of Sir Henry Vane's newly published book *The Retired Man's Meditations, &c.*, which copy Sir Henry Vane wishes to be conveyed as "a token of his love" to the Colonel. A religious enthusiast of Sir Harry Vane's school, the writer of this epistle greets the Colonel, as his friend "much honoured and very highly esteemed in our Lord Jesus."

Paper by a Fifth Monarchy Man.

[1659 ?] A Fifth Monarchy Manifesto against the wickedness of the Age. With this descriptive heading: "A Doore of Hope opened in "the Valley of Achan, for the mourners of Sion out of North send (?) "abroad to revive the prisoners of hope and awaken the dead witnesses "of the Lambe to prepare themselves to meet him in his remnant in "Mount Sion in judgement against the Mounte of Etawe and misticall "Babylon the Mother of Harlotts and abominacions of the Earth." A characteristic example of the Papers which the Fifth Monarchy enthusiasts used to distribute for the encouragement of their friends and the conversion of their enemies.

Appointment of an Arms Painter in East-Anglia.

1660, July 20th. Copy of a deputation to Captain Brookes, Armes Painter for the Countyes of Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridge.—"I Sir Edward Walker, Kt. Garter Principall King of Armes and Administrator of the Office of Sir William Le Neve Kt. Clarencieux King of Armes of the south east and west partes of the Kingdome of Englande To All whome it may concerne Greeting, Whereas I have taken full information of the honesty capacity and ability of this bearer Captain Brookes in the profession of armes-painting, Know yee therefore that I have given granted and authorized and by these presentes doe give graunt and authorize him the sayd Captain Brookes to paint all manner of armes, creasts, and devises for all and every person of honor condition or otherwise, who shall imploy him therein in any of counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridge, and in any citties boroughs and corporacions therein conteyned, hee carefully observing the lawes and Practise of Armes, and if any have or shall have usurped any armes in the said counties not belonging unto them, that hee advertise mee to the end

Reformation may bee made, and the rights of the nobility and gentry bee preserved from usurpation . . . . . "—Also, two several letters of Declaration and Protestation, signed and sealed respectively on 15th December 1674 and 17th June 1675, by the same Sir Edward Walker, Knt. Garter Principal King of Arms, for the arrangements of disputes between heraldic painters, and for the preservation of the powers and privileges, pertaining to the said office of Garter King of Armes.

Deaths and Funerals of Noble Persons.

1660. List (in the handwriting of Sir Edward Walker, Garter King) of the "Nobility that have died since the year 1660, besides the Duke of the Royal Family." At the foot of the list of 46 noble persons recently deceased, the Garter King of Arms observes, "Of all "which Garter hath but had the direction of the funerals of 10; the "rest have been marshalled and devised by Painters."

Corporation of Guildford to Charles II.

1660. The Original rough draft of the Address, with which the Mayor "and Approved Men of the Corporation of the town of Guildford "approached Charles the Second on the occasion of his Restoration."

Richard Wiseman, Surgeon to the King.

1662, May 24th, Southampton House. Warrant (signed—T. Southampton and addressed to William Wardour, esq., Clerk of the Pells) requiring the addressee to make and pass debentures from time to time for the payment to Richard Wiseman chirurgeon of the yearly fee of 40*l.*, and the yearly annuity of 150*l.*, during life, which fee was granted by his Majesty's Letters Patent dated 5th August 1661, to the said Richard Wiseman, together with the office of one of his Majesty's chirurgeons, and which annuity of 150*l.* for life was granted to the same Richard Wiseman "by other letters patents of the same date."

Sir James Turner's Service to Charles I.

[1662?] The Humble Petition of Sir James Turner, knt., to Charles the Second: Praying for a gratuity from the said King's bounty, in consideration of the loss of goods and blood, and of the several imprisonments, which the petitioner suffered in the way of dutiful service to King Charles I of ever blessed memory.

Joseph Glanvill's "Lux Orientalis."

[1662] . Letter from Joseph Glanvill, F.R.S., Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles II., to Henry More, D.D., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Sent to Dr. More, together with a presentation-copy of the writer's recently published Treatise, entitled "Lux Orien-"talis: or, An Enquiry into the Opinion of the Eastern Sages concerning "the Pre-Existence of Souls." Of the errors of the new publication, Joseph Glanvill says to his particular friend, "Besides my faultes, "which are not a few, you'l meet with many gross ones of the Printer's, "which in many places render the sense dubious, and in some none at

" all. I need not feare but you'l distinguish between the originall sins " of the Discourse, and the contracted, of the Press."

MONEY DUE for SERVICE RENDERED to CHARLES I.

1663. January 18th, Acknowledgment of Sir Herbert Whitfeild of Tenterden co. Kent, knt., eldest son and executor of the last will and testament of the late Sir Ralph Whitfeild, knt., one of his late Majesties Sergeants-at-Law. Declaring that whereas there is in His Majesties Court of Exchequer an account of 319*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.* due to the said Sir Ralph Whitfeild and Sir Thomas Fotherley, bearing date of 22nd April 1641, for their journey and expense in His late Majesties service in his Kingdome of Ireland, the moiety of the same debt to the said Sir Ralph Whitfeild is by the same Sir Ralph's appointment to be paid unto the aforesaid Sir Herbert's "sister Fotherly wife of John Fotherly esq.," and to be paid whenever it may be received unto her by the same Sir Herbert Whitfeild.

EDWARD MONTAGU, Second Earl of Manchester, to COLONEL WILLIAM LEGGE.

1663, January 27th [Whitehall]. Letter requiring the Colonel, in his Majesty's name, to cause "twenty dosen of leather bucketts, tenne " large iron crowes, and twenty hatchetts to bee immediately brought to " Whitehall, to be kept for the prevention of danger by fire." This warrant was doubtless issued in consequence of the fire which broke out in Lady Castlemaine's lodging in the night of January 25th, 166¾. (*Vide* Pepys's *Diary*.)

SOLDIERS SUFFERING from STARVATION in LANDGUARD FORT.

1663, May 14th, Landguard Fort. Petition of soldiers in garrison at Landguard Fort, to the Honorable Colonel Farr:—Praying the Colonel to make their loyalty and extreme distress known to His Majesty, so that they may be preserved from death by hunger. Acknowledging how their said Colonel at an expenditure of 1,000*l.* from his own purse and the Suttler of the garrison to his heavy cost have done their utmost to keep them alive, the Petitioners conclude their equally temperate and pitiful statement of their hard case by saying "but it is against humanity " it selfe to perish by a languishing famine; and the reall truth is, Sir, " if we have not a very speedy relief, both officers and soldiers must " quit the Fortt, and cast ourselves at his Majesties feete, to receive his " sentence of lyfe or death, the last of which will be far more welcome " to us, then to perish one after an other by the worst of deaths— " Hunger. We shall add no more but this protestacion, that wee are " his Majesties most faithfull subjects and soldiers."—This remarkable appeal is signed by eighty-three persons, including Francis Widdrington ensigne, John Bloome clerk, William Tilford, and Thomas Terrell sarjants, Thomas Brookes and William Williams corporalls; and it is endorsed "Colonel Farre his Peticion read 24 June. Assignment out of the first Chimney Money."

PAYMENT to the COUNTESS OF CASTLEHAVEN.

1663, May 30th. Receipt, running thus:—"Received upon an order of xiiiith day of January 1662, By virtue of his Majestes

Letters of Privy Seal xxvii° Februarii 1661 and according to his Majestes direccion and pleasure signified under his sign manuell and privy signet xvi° December last of Lawrence Squibb esq. one of the Tellours of the Receipt of his Majesties Exchequer by me John Butler esq. in trust for the use of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countesse of Castlehaven the summe of sixty-two pounds sixteen shillings and two pence halfe penny in full of cxxii*li.* sixteen shillings ii^{d} *ob* in leiue and satisfaccion of the moyety of ccxlv*li.* xii*s.* v*d.* duo to his Majestie by John Spencer of the towne of Bedford mercer, in which he stood indebted to his Majestie and not pardoned by Act of Oblivion for which summe a Tally was leavyed at the Receipt of the Exchequer upon the said Spencer for Edward Gregory gentleman in part of . . . . by which meanes the said monies due from the said Spencer is diverted from me the said Butler, to whom it was granted by his Majesties Letters of privy seale dated xvi^{to} August last. Signed, John Butler." With the following note at the foot the acknowledgment, to wit, "I doe attest that I had this acquittance from my Lady "Castlehaven and by her appointment, and for her use doe receive the "above mencioned summe—Edward Proger."—This Countess Castlehaven was Elizabeth, daughter of Bridges, Lord Chandos, a very different person from the widow Downes whom the Earl of Castlehaven appears to have married during his exile *temp.* Commonwealth.

Thomas Davis, Barber to King Charles I.

1663, June 11th, Southampton House. Warrant, signed—T. Southampton, and addressed to Sir Robert Long, bart. and Auditor of his Majesties Receipt of Exchequer.—Requiring the said Sir Robert Long to draw an order for the payment of 337*l.* to Thomas Davis (whilom barber to his late Majesty Charles the First, with a yearly allowance during pleasure of 91*l.* "for providing of barbing lynnen," which allowance was never paid to the aforesaid barber since 1641), in part payment of the 637*l.* which his present Majesty by Letters of Privy Seal, dated 13th June of his 13th regual year, directed to be paid the same Thomas in respect of what was due to him of the same allowance, to wit, from the last payment of the allowance in 1641 to the death of the aforesaid Charles I.

Thomas Bishopp, formerly Butcher to King Charles I.

1663, July 24th. Receipt of Thomas Bishopp, butcher, for the sum of 30*l.* in part of 795*l.* 6*s.* 10*s.* due to the said butcher for meat delivered to his present "Majesty's late royall father," the said 30*l.* having been received by the same Thomas Bishop at the Receipt of the Exchequer "upon an order of xxiiiith of January 1662, by vertue of his Majesty's "Letters of Privy Seale, dated the xxth day of December last."

John Fotherly's Petition to Charles II.

1663, December 23, Whitehall. Letter, signed—William Morier, whereby His Majesty Charles II. refers for consideration to the Rt. Hon. the Lord High Treasurer of England and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or either of them, the petition of John Fotherly, esq., praying His Majesty, in consideration of services rendered and moneys lent by said Petitioner's father to His Majesty's father of blessed memory, to grant to him "the fourth part of the extra-parochiall tithes reserved to

" His Majesty in the severall letters pattents granted to the Lord Fits-
" hardinge, Sir Bernard Gascoigne and Edward Proger, esq., for the
" severall terms therein exprest."

Certificate touching the said Petition of John Fotherly, esquire.

1664, June 26th. Certificate of Edward Proger, that certain sums, alleged to be due from his now Majesty and from his said Majesty's royal father of blessed memory to John Fotherly esq., in a certain petition recently presented unto his present Majesty, to wit, (*a*) 500*l.* lent on 29th May 1641, upon a Privy Seal at 8 per cent., which sum with its interest amounts unto 1,406*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* this first of February instant 1663; (*b*) Fifty pieces of gold delivered in August 1655, to Doctor Wilde now Bishopp of Derry in Ireland, which the same Dr. Wilde sent unto his Majesty by Mistress Earles, wife to Doctor Earles the Clerke of the closet; (*c*) 15*l.* about the same time delivered to the same Dr. Wilde, toward the dispatch of a messenger to his said Majesty; (*d*) 100*l.* more delivered on 22nd December 1657, to Edward Proger esquire of the Bedchamber to His Majesty; and (*e*) 319*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d*, due upon account for the Irish disbursements on 22nd April 1641, have been found "upon a mature examination" to be due to the aforesaid John Fotherly esq. Signed—Edward Proger.

The Earl of Southampton to Charles II., touching John Fotherly's Petition.

1664, July 4th. Letter from Thomas Wriothesley, fourth Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer of England, to Charles II., reporting on the petition of John Fotherley, referred to the consideration of the said Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or either of them, by his Majesty on 23rd December 1663.—Setting aside John Fotherly's claims for interest on moneys lent to and debts from Charles I., as claims that are not to be complied with, Lord Southampton recommends the King to pay the principal of the 500*l.* lent by the petitioner's father on a Privy Seal to the late King, "Though your Majestie," observes the Lord Treasurer, "bee not " bound to it, yet to other persons you have allowed the principall, and " I thinke it just the like grace bee to the petitioner." Further, in respect to the claim for the 319*l.* for moneys disbursed by the late Serjeant Whitfeild and the late Mr. Fotherly in the late King's service in Ireland, Lord Southampton remarks, "Serjeant Whitfield and " Mr. Fotherley were both emploied about London-derry busines into " Ireland, and by Privy Seal yet unpaid (but payable by your Majestie " noe further then you please) had 319*l.* allowed them for expence, I " thinke that summe was fitly allowed as disburst by them, and that " they did in that employment good service. Soe you Majestie may " have reason to allowe it, and its now all assigned to Mr. Fotherley. " And 155*l.* more was sent to your (*sic*) Majestie by the hands of " Mr. Proger and Dr. Wild, as Mr. Proger's and the Doctors " acquittances testify. Soe as 974*l.* is the extent of what I can " countenance, who by reason of their owne and their parents loyalty " would lessen nothing." In conclusion the Lord Treasurer observes that, though he is no friend to the way in which the petitioner seeks reparation, *i.e.*, the grant of the fourth of the Extra-parochiall Tithes reserved upon the grant to Lord FitzHarding and Sir Bernard

Gascoigne, he advises it, should his Majesty think fit to charge the same fourth of the said extra-parochial tithes "with it," to wit, the 974*l.*

HENRY BENNETT (afterwards Lord Arlington) to SIR BERNARD GASCOIGNE.

1664, September 22nd, Whitehall.—" . . . . . however the 400 crownes shall bee sent you by the hands of Mr. Clutterbook or Mr. Read of Legorne, to dispose of as you see cause; the Eunuch would bee wellcome if you send him, as also the coach, if you think it will bee better and easier as you describe then those wee make here. In the mean time, his Majesty desires to see the designe of it upon paper, which I pray send me by the next; if you send any wines, let them not bee of the finer sort, for those never come good hither, the red you sent last continues yet in its perfection, and his Majesty drinks often of it, and so doe all your humble servants with mee."

CHARLES THE SECOND'S FALCONERS.

[1664 ?] A list of his Majesties Faulkners now being, and their perticular salaryes payable at the Exchequer; the falconers being twenty-one in number. The most fortunate of the staff, George Russell, held two appointments, receiving 65*l.* "as serjant," and 91*l.* 5*s.* "as Faulkner." No one of the other falconers enjoyed two places; and their salaries ranged from 50*l.* to 30*l.*

CHARLES THE SECOND'S SHIPS.

166¾, February 3rd, [ ]. A list of his Majesty's Shipps now at sea, fitting out and in harbour, with the numbers of men and guns, together with the commanders and stations.

ORDER for SWIVLES and BELTS.

1665, February 6th, [ ]. Warrant, directed by the Duke of Albemarle to the Commissioners of his Majesties Ordnance.—Desiring the said Commissioners "to deliver unto Mr. Richard Townsend ten Carbines "with swivles and belts, viz., fower of each for the use of his Majesties "troope, three for Sir Francis Compton's and three of each for Sir "Henry Wroth's troope, in lieu of the like number carried away by tenn "troopers of those troopes ordered for his Majesties service in Jersey." Signed, Albemarle.

The DEER in the NORTH PARK of HAMPTON COURT.

1665, March 3rd, [ ]. Order, made by virtue of his Majesties Privy Seal of 18th of November 1665, and signed—T. Southampton and Ashley, for the payment to Edward Progers, esq., one of the groomes of his Majesties Bedchamber, of the sum of 400*l.*, "for keepinge the "deer of his Majesties parke called the North Parke at Hampton "Court since the thirteenth day of Marche 1662, with hay, beanes, and "pease, and alsoe for palinge in a peece of ground called the Meadow, and "for removinge the Deere penn &c."

The Duke of Monmouth's Pension.

1665, May 24th, Southampton House. True and certified copy of a Warrant, signed—T. Southampton, and directed from Southampton House to Sir Robert Long, baronet, Auditour of his Majesties Receipt of Exchequer; For the payment of a pension of 6,000*l.* per annum to the Duke of Monmouth.

Signal Victory over the Dutch.

1665, June 3rd. A narrative (on four leaves, of contemporary penmanship) of the Signall Victory, which it pleased God to bestow upon his Majesties Navy under the Command of his Royall Highness James Duke of York, against the fleet of the States of the United Netherlands. June 3, 1665.

The Duke of Albemarle's Regiment of Foot Guards.

1665, June 14th. Warrant, signed—Albemarle, and directed by the Duke of Albemarle to the Commissioners of his Majesties Ordnance.—Desiring the said Commissioners to deliver, out of his Majesties stores in the Tower of London, "ten barrels of powder with a double proportion of match," to Captain John Huitson, for the use of the said Duke's "regiment of his Majesties Foote-Guards."

Free Passage from Buckton to Oxford.

1665, December 29th. Letters certificatory of Health and for Free Passage, uuder the hand and seal of Nicholas Lord Knowles, Earl of Banbury.—Certifying that the bearer of the letters, Francis Sherrard esq, and the servant now being with him, are "free from any infection that may be prejudiciall to any persons and person" and have been residing with the said Earle in his house at Bucketon co. Northampton "by tymes, comminge and goeinge above four monethes," and desiring that the said Francis Sherrard may be permitted, together with his servant, "to passe quietly, without any interruption or molestacion" on his way to Oxford, and so far farther as he may think fit.

Key to Perplexing Passages of "Hudibras."

[1665 ?] A letter from Gervas Pigot to a correspondent, whose name does not appear on the paper. "Sir" says the writer, "I acknowledge "thankefully to have received from my lesse learned landlord your "more learned author and your key to it (made no doubt of no common "mettall), so safely opening the darkest part[s] of Hudibras, which are "harder otherwise to be understood then the Iron age was to be under-"gone. But now as difficult as he is, your Clavis is a perfect pick-lock "for him; and I received it as a golden key to a brasen chest."

Sir William Temple, the King's Resident at Brussels.

1666, August 15th, Southampton House. Letter, from the Earl Southampton to Sir Robert Long bart., Auditor of the Exchequer,

William Wardour esq., Clerk of the Pell, and the rest of the officers of the Exchequer, of Mandate to the said officers of the Exchequer to draw an order for the payment to Sir William Temple, bart., His Majesty's Resident at Brussells, of the sum of 600*l.* in respect of the allowance of one hundred pounds by the month, heretofore assigned unto the said Sir William Temple, as the King's Resident at Brussells. Signed—T. Southampton.

The Great Fire of London.

1666, September 18th, London. A letter from Henry Griffith of London to Henry Griffith of Benthall co. Salop, Giving a graphic account of the Great Fire, that is perhaps chiefly remarkable for the view it affords us of personal exertions made by Charles the Second and the Duke of York to check the conflagration. "Some," says the writer, "went to stealing, others to look on, but all stood to the mercy of an "enraged fire which did in three dayes almost destroy the metropholist "(*sic*) of this our Isle: had not God of his infinite mercy stayed the "fury thereof, which was done by his Majesty and the Duke of York, "handing the water in bucketts when they stood up to ancles in water "and playing the engines for many hours together, as they did at the "Temple and Cripplegate, which people seeing fell to worke with effort "having soe good fellow labourers."—At the foot of the long epistle, the writer styles himself the "true friend humble servant and poore kinsman" of the Henry Griffith, to whom the letter is addressed. In the superscription, it is directed that the letter should be left at "Mr. Seth Bigg's house, a draper in Shrewsbury."

Naval Victory by H.R.H. Duke of York.

1666, December 4th, . Rough draft (containing several erasures and insertions) of a Treasury Order and Warrant, addressed to Sir Allen Apsley, by virtue of his Majesty's letters of Privy Seal dated 18th May 1666, and requiring the said Sir Allen Apsley to pay 6,000*l.* for the use and service of H.R.H. the Duke of York, out of his Majesty's treasure remaining in the same Sir Allen's charge, on account of the sum of 120,902*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, "whiche the Lords and Commons in Parlia-"ment at the last Session held at Oxford (reflecting upon the great "victory obteyned by his Majesties dearest brother James Duke of "Yorke, High Admirall of England &c., against the Dutch and of the "danger he exposed his person to in defence of his Majestie and his "people) have humbly besought his Majestie to acept from them and "bestow upon his said dearest brother."

New Drawbridge and Gate for the Tower of London.

1667, March 20th, Tower. Warrant, signed,—Jo. Berkley and Tho. Chicheley, and directed to Colonell Legg, Lieutenant-Generall of his Majesties Ordnance and the Officers of the same.—Desiring them to take exact survey of a certain draw-bridge and gate, which Thomas Cass, the master-carpenter, has made on due instructions, and on finding the same bridge and gate to be of the right dimensions and proportions to make "an allowance by way of Imprest and upon accompt unto the "said John Cass of the summe of two hundred pounds in parte of "what he shall be allowed for making the said bridge and gate and

" setting up thereof," on the south side of the Tower of London, in accordance with a certain warrant, dated under the King's sign-manual on 24th March in the 18th year of his reign, "for the more convenient and less chargeable . . . . bringing in of powder" into the said Tower.

Duke of Albemarle to John Lord Barcley.

1667, April 15th, Cockpitt. Letter from the Duke of Albemarle to the Rt. Hon. John Lord Barcley and the other Commissioners of his Majesties Ordnance.—Desiring the said Commissioners to take order for delivering out of his Majesty's stores "thirty pikes, sixty muskets with collars of bandaliers with broad belts and thirteene firelocks, two halberts, one partisan and two drums" to Sir Robert Holmes, knt., and "the like numbers of muskets, collars of bandaliers, halberts, drums and one partisan" to Captain Robert Cooke, for the use of two new companies, which his Majesty has been pleased to add to the Duke's regiment of his Majesties Foot Guards, and which companies are to be commanded respectively by the aforesaid Sir Robert Holmes and Captain Robert Cooke.

Treaty of Peace between Spain and Great Britain.

1667, May 23. Copy of a secret article, signed and sealed on the said day by the Commissioners of the King of Spain and the Ambassador Extraordinary of His Britannic Majesty, in addition to all other things agreed upon and concluded between the aforesaid kings "in tractatu pacis et amicitiæ . . . hodie inito," by which additional and secret article it is agreed and stipulated that neither of the said contracting parties shall afford aid for warlike purposes to the enemies of the other.

Payment to S. Pepys, as Receiver for Tangier.

1667, July 13th. Order on the Exchequer, by virtue of a Privy Seal dated 18th April 1665, for paying "unto Samuell Pepys, esq., " Receivour of moneyes for the use of the Citty, Port and Garrison " of Tanger or his assignes the summe of fifty pounds upon the yeerely " summe of seaventy thousand pounds upon accompt for the pay of " his Majesties Garrison in the said citty, and for raysing a mole or " harbour there, &c."

Payment to Captain John Vouteere, R.N.

1667, July 26, *Diamond* Frigate. Certificate, signed by Sir Joseph Jordan, admiral, of Captain John Vouteere's gallantry in the command of H.M. fire-ship *Swann*.—"These are to certify that the bearer, " Captain John Vouteere was Commander of his Majesty's fireship " *Swann*, which fireshipp he did with very great courage and reso- " lution follow his orders, fastned aboard one of the enemies shipps " of warr, where he sett his said shipp on fire, and with great difficulty " gott of[f], haveing two men wounded and himselfe burnt in both " hands."—Also, on the same paper, a note of the eight bills, "made out the 12 and 14 September 1667," for gratuities of distinguished

service money paid to the said captain and seven seamen under his command in the brilliant affair, to wit, 60*l.* for Captain Vouteere and 10*l.* for each of the seven men.

Funeral of Sir John Adams.

166$\frac{7}{8}$, March. An account of the death and interment of Sir Thomas Adams, Lord Mayor of London 1645–6, "who departed this mortall "life at his house at Ironmongers Hall in Fenchurch Street upon "Monday the 24 of February in the year 1667, aged 81 years and "upwards, from which place he was taken on Tuesday the 10 of March "next following," when "his corps was solemnly conveyed with all "the ensignes of honour and cerimony appertaning to his degree unto "St. Catherine's Creed Church, accompanied by the Lord Mayor "and Aldermen, the Company of Drapers, and the Governours of "St. Thomas's Hospital, with severall Baronets, Knights, Esquires, "and other worthy persons of the said citty." The funeral sermon having been preached by Dean Hardy, the body was deposited in the vestry of the said church, whence it was removed on the following Thursday and conveyed to Sprowston, co. Norfolk, and there interred in the chancel of the church. The account of the funeral and interment is followed by particulars of Sir John Adams's wife and offspring.

Payment to the Duke of Albemarle, as a Gentleman of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

1668, April 24th, Whitehall Treasury Chamber. Warrant, in the form of a letter, signed—Albemarle, Ashley and T. Clifford, and directed to Sir Robert Long, bart., Auditor of the receipt of his Majesties Exchequer; Certifying that the sum of 1,000*l.* is due to his Grace George Duke of Albemarle, one of the gentlemen of his Majesties Bed Chamber, and requiring the said Sir Robert Long "to draw one or "more orders or passe debentures for payment of the said summe of one "thousand pounds unto the said Duke of Albemarle or his assignes for "one yeare of the said Annuity or Fee in full of what is growne due as "aforesaid, and cause the same to be registred upon and paid out of "such moneyes as shall be paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer by "the Farmours or collectors for the time being of his Majesties Duty of "Hearth money, next after what is appointed to be registered thereon, "for one yeares Annuity or Fee to William Lord Crofts one other of "the Gentlemen of his Majesties Bedchamber."—Also, attached to this letter by file, a certificate, dated "Custom House London the 17th of Aprill 1668," and signed by Jo. Wolstenholme and John Shaw, certifying that the sum of 1,000*l.* "was due to his Grace" of Albemarle "at Lady daie 1667, as one of the Gentlemen of his Majesties Bedchamber."

Lord Arlington as Postmaster General.

1668. [ ] Certificate, under the hands of two Lords of the Council and his Majesty's other Secretary of State, certifying that Lord Arlington, in the capacity of his Majesty's Postmaster General is entitled to the sum of 188*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for letters, packets, and dispatches

carried post in Ireland "without money paid for the same from the xxxi° day of December 1667 to the xxx° day in June 1668 inclusive. —Also, Lord Arlington's petition that the said sum be paid to him according to the tenour of a certain Privy Seal, dated on 5th October, of his Majesty 19th regnal year.

Controversy between the City of London and the Resident of the King of Sweden.

16$\frac{7}{71}$, March 14th, Court at Whitehall. The Petition to the King by the Lord Maior Commonalty and Citizens of London, showing "That "upon the Memoriall and complaint of the Resident of the King of "Sweden (being incited thereunto as since appears by the Merchants "Aliens and Forrieners tradeing in and about the Cittie and Liberties), "It pleased your Majestie in Councill to order Mr. Attorney Generall to "proceed by Quo Warranto against the Maior and Commonalty and "Cittizens of London and some of their Deputyes and Collectors for "Tryall of their right to certaine tolls commonly called the dutyes of "Waterballiage, pretended by the said Resident to be exactions and "innovations.

"That it was insisted on and moved by the petitioners and assented "to by your Majestie, That the testimony and evidence of Freemen "should be taken on the Citties behalfe at the Tryall of the said Cause, "they haveing been admitted at severall trialls (one whereof was at "the Kings Bench Barr upon serious and long debate) in as much as "few others have or could come to the knowledg of the said dutyes.

"That accordingly a Quo Warranto hath been exhibited and a Tryall "thereupon had last Hillary Terme was twelve months in your "Majesties Court of Exchequer, wherein a verdict hath been obtained "against the Cittie by reason (as they humbly conceive) that the Free-"men could not be admitted for witness on the Citties behalfe although "the Forrieners who are to pay the said Duty of Waterballiage were "admitted at the said Tryall to depose against the said Duty, whose "evidence (they being parties plainly concerned in interest) was alwaies "refused in former Tryalls." And Praying his Majesty, "for releife "and indempnity of the Cittie and their Ministers and Officers in this "case favourably to order" that his "Attorney Generall may enter a "Nolle Prosequi upon the Verdict on the said Quo Warranto," the Petitioners "noe waies doubting, but that they shalbe able to prove "that the dutyes which they prescribe to are and have been universally "received by all the Corporacions of Sea ports, who hold the like by "Fee Farme of His Majesty." The aforesaid petition being endorsed with an Order made on the above-given day by His Majesty in Council, signed—Arlington, referring the same petition to the Rt. Hon. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, knt. and bart., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, "to consider thereof and to cause a Nolle prosequi to be entred "upon the verdict of the said Quo Warranto mencioned in the Peticion, "that no further prosecution may be had therein if his Lordship shall "see cause upon his examinacion of the Cittyes Title to those dutyes." —Also, a letter dated on 26th May 1671, and directed by Sir Orlando Bridgeman C.S., to the King, certifying his said Majesty that he thinks it reasonable "that for the future settlement of the difference touching "the legality or illegality of the duty in question a new Tryall may bee "directed, wherein by consent the testimony of the Freemen of London "as well as Merchants who are to pay the said duty be admitted, &c."

Allowance to the Queen's "Esquirries."

1671, June 23rd. Acknowledgment by Sir Edward Kerr, knt., assignee of William Ashburneham, esq., Cofferer of his Majesties Household, of having received on the aforesaid day of Lawrence Squibb esq., one of the Tellors of his Majesties Receipt of the Exchequer, upon an order dated 7th July 1668, by virtue of his Majesties Letters of Privy Seal date on 30th June of his 17th regnal year, "the summe of two hundred poundes in part of an order of eight hundred pounds by way of imprest and upon accompt to bee" by the said Lawrence Squibb "issued and "paid unto Sir Edward Kerr, Sir Algernon May knt., Edward Harrall "and William Harwood, esqs., the foure esquirries, attending his "Majesties dearest Consort the Queen, upon the allowance of foure "hundred pounds per annum, after the rate of *cli.* by the yeere to each "of them respectively in lieu of their dietts. . . . ."

John Berkenhead to Henry Berhead, esq.

1671, July 3rd. Court at Windsor. Letter from Jo. Berkenhead to Henry Berhead, esq., at his chamber in the Inner Temple, announcing that the writer has "blocked up all the possible avenues against a mandamus for any but your friend Mr. Warley," by first speaking to King himself, then speaking to both the secretaries, and then speaking to the Duke of Bucks, "Lord Chancellor of Cambridge," and getting "a solemn promise from all that no letter shall be granted unless for "Warley, so as you need not scruple going on your statutible course of "election, for no manner of disturbance will come hence."

Sackville Whittle, one of the King's Surgeons.

1671, July 8th. Warrant (signed—Ashley) for making and passing debentures, or drawing one or more orders, for paying 40*l.* to Sackville Whittle, one of his Majesties Chirurgeons, "for one year in part of what is growing due to him upon the Letters Patent," granting "the yearely fee or sallary of fourty pounds" to the said Sackville Whittle."

Claim of Lord Arlington, as Postmaster General.

1671, September 22nd, Whitehall Treasury Chambers. Warrant, signed—Alf. Ashley and T. Clifford, and by them directed to Sir Robert Long, baronet, auditor of the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, requiring the same auditor, by virtue of certain letters of Privy Seal, dated 5th October, 19 Charles II., to draw one or more orders for payment of 2,467*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* unto Lord Arlington or his assigns, for the full satisfaction of claims made by the same Lord Arlington, his Majesty's Postmaster Generall, "for services done and damage by him "susteyned from tyme to tyme by carrying of Letters and Pacquets "without money being paid for them, over and above such as he is "obliged to carry"; the Right Honourable the Lord Newport, Sir George Carteret, knt. and bart., and Sir John Trevor, knt., three of his Majesty's Privy Council, having by a certificate dated 1st September 1671, certified in accordance with the directions and requirements of the aforesaid Privy Seal, "That they have examined "the demaunds of the said Lord Arlington and doe find by the

" affidavits of the severall Clerks Accomptants in the Outland Inland " Kentish and Irish offices, that the letters pacquets and despatches " which have been carryed Post by the said Lord Arlington without " money paid for the same from the last day of December One thousand " six hundred and seaventy to the first day of July One thousand six " hundred seaventy one amounteth in the whole to the summe of Two " thousand foure hundred sixty seaven pounds fourteene shillings and " five pence, which they conceive fit to be allowed and paid by his " Majesty to the said Lord Arlington."

William Prince of Orange to . . . .

1672, March 16, Gravehagen. Letter (Dutch) with the Prince's signature, acknowledging congratulations on his appointment by the unanimous consent of the United Provinces to the post of Captain and Admiral General of the Netherlands.

Charles the Second to his Attorney General.

1672, July 12th, Whitehall. Warrant, under the sign-manual, countersigned—Clifford, directed to the Attorney General, who is thereby required to prepare a bill for the King's "royal signature to passe our Great Seale of England," for the revocation of a grant of the office of surveyour of His Majesty's Navy made by Letters Patent, dated on November 25th, in the nineteenth year of the said King's reign, to Thomas Middleton, esq., who at present holds the said office, and for the grant of the same office, during pleasure, to John Tippets, esq., at present occupying the place of a Commissioner of the Navy, divers good causes and considerations having determined His Majesty to remove the aforesaid John Tippets "from " the place of a Commissioner to the office of Surveyour of the Navy," which last-named office the same John Tippets is "to have hold, " exercise, and enjoy . . . . by himselfe or his sufficient Deputy " or Deputies," during His Majesty's pleasure, "with the annuity or " yearely fee of foure hundred and ninety pounds by the yeare, payable " out of the Treasury of" the Navy, together with all the powers, profits, fees, and emoluments, heretofore and up to the present time pertaining to the said office.

The Same to the Same.

1672, August 16th, Whitehall. Letters under the sign-manual of Charles II., addressed to the Attorney-General, whereby the Attorney-General was instructed to " prepare a bill fitt for " the King's " royall signature and to pass " his "Great Seale of England containeing" His Majesty's "free and gratious pardon unto" Sir John Banks, baronet, "of all corrupt and usurious contracts and all unlawfull takeing of any " other or greater summes of money then the consideracion of six " pounds for the loane or forbearance of one hundred poundes for one " yeare and soe after that rate, whether such takeing were by way of " direct contract and bargaine or by way of gratuity or reward and " whether such taking were " of the said King or any of his "subjects " and also all crimes and offences whatsoever done or committed by the " said Sir John Banks against the statute made in the twelveth" and confirmed in the thirteenth year of " the same King's raigne *Entituled*

" *An Act for restrayneing the takeing of Excessive Usury* . . . .
" And also of all treasons felonies trespasses contempts misdemeanours
" crymes and offences whatsoever committed by the said Sir John
" Banks before the twentieth day of this instant August." It being stated in the opening clauses of the writing that the same Sir John Banks baronet has furnished His Majesty with several great sums of money, and that, in consideration of the many hazards and dangers undergone by the same baronet in providing the same sums of money, His Majesty has thought fit to pay unto the said Sir John Banks by way of reward "severall summes of money over and above the usual interest." " . . . which gratuity or reward soe by him taken may possibly by " some be conceaved to bee an unlawfull and usurious takeing." Countersigned " by his Majesty's commande—Arlington."

Ships in the King's Service.

1672, December 14th. A list of all his Majesties Ships and Merchant Ships in His Majesties service, with the severall numbers of men at this time allowed to them, and their present stations.

Catholics in Middlesex, Surrey, Kent and Essex.

1673, January 19th. Copy of an Order by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled. made in pursuance of his Majesties Proclamation, dated the 14th instant, "concerning the removall of " Papists ten miles from London, Westminster, and the Burrough of " Southwarke": Ordering "that the Justices of the Peace of and for " the cittyes of London and Westminster and Liberties thereof, and for " the severall counties of Midd., Surrey, Kent, and Essex . . . . " give order in their respective precincts, for collecting the names of " such householders, as by the said Proclamation they are required to " give his Majestye an account of, and cause the same to be presented " to the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, with all " possible speede."

Roll of the Peers of England.

167$\frac{3}{4}$, February 8th. Roll of the Peers of the Kingdome of England according to their Births, Creations and Officers. Endorsed by Sir Edward Walker, " Rolle of the Nobility as it was delivered by mee, E. W. G., to the Clerke of the Parliament, 8 Feb. 167$\frac{3}{4}$."

Merchant Ships impressed for a Voyage to the West Indies.

1673, February 11th, Whitehall. Warrant under the sign-manual of Charles the Second, countersigned—S. Pepys, and directed to the Prinicipal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, countormanding the orders by which the same Principal Officers and Commissioners were directed " to take up and imprest three merchant ships to be imployed as Men-of-Warr " in His Majesty's " service on a voyage to the West Indies " and requiring the same Principal Officers and Commissioners to discharge forthwith such merchant ships as they have already taken up in the execution of the same orders.

Catherine of Braganza's Lodgings.

1673, May 20th. An estimate of the charge (7,930*l.*) for Provisions to bee forthwith made for his Majesties Service, including the following items for the Queen's lodgings, to wit, "A rich sute of hangings for her Majestie, 350*l.*, severell necessaries about her Majesties Lodgings, 50*l.*, and this rather curious entry, "For four suites of clothes with lynnen "other necessaries for two children of the Chappell whose voices are "changed 50*l.*"

Resolution to Attack the Dutch Fleet.

1673, May 27th, *The Royal Charles.* Minute of a Resolution of a Councill of Flagg Officers on board the *Royal Charles*, running in these words, to wit: "At a Councill of the flagg Oficers on board the *Royal* "*Charles* the 27th May 1673, Resolved that to morrow, about 10 in the "morning, the flood being done, and faire weather, That we weigh and "atacque the Dutch fleete, now rideing in the Schoonwet, steereing with "an easey saile upon them, and in case they goe into Flushing, then to "anchor in ther places, and that [if] they stand of into sea, to stand out "with them. Present all the Flagge Officers French and English."

Commissioners of the Admiralty to H.H. Prince Rupert.

1673, August 20, Whitehall. Letter (signed Shaftesbury C, Anglesey, Arlington, G. Carteret) from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to H.H. Prince Rupert, running in these words, to wit, "May it please your Highnesse. Haveing not since our receipt of your Highnes's of the 2nd and 9th instant received any advice, how Wee might securely direct an answer thereto, till that by a letter shewn us this morning from Sir Thomas Allin, Wee are informed of your Highnes's intention of comeing with the Fleete to within 18 or 19 leagues West by North of Yarmouth, within purpose of staying there 4 or . . . . daies; Your Highnes will, wee hope, excuse our noe earlyer acknowledging the receipt of your said letters, and the satisfa . . . . you are pleased to give us in that of the 2nd, to the severall particu . . . . of ours of the 21st of July, by which (among other things) Wee have grounds of expecting, that the clamour of sicke men for want of cloathes will from hence forward be removed by the care that shalbe taken, as well in the supplying each sicke man's want thereof, with clothes to the vallue of a moneth's pay . . . . , causeing the clothes of every sicke man, to be carefully . . . . with him, at the tyme of his being put on shore. To your other of the 9th, Wee returne your Highnes our thanks for what you are pleased therein to give us, in answer to ours of the 30th of July, though Wee have much reason to wish that together with the *Constant Warwicke* your Highnes could have . . . . another frigot, towards the enabling us to make . . . . provision than we can yet doe, as well against the . . . . in generall (whereof wee have daily tydeings brought . . . . whole coast along, from the North round to the West . . . . from the Enemies capers (*sic*, ? chasers) infesting the same, as . . . . the Colliery in particular (40 or 50 saile of whose . . . . are this day informed have been lately chased on . . . . secureing the rich Fleete of East India and Barbadoes . . . . arrived at Kinsale and that daily expected

from . . . . whose season noe lesse calls for their being abroad by the latter end of this month, than the honour of his Majesty seemes concerned, in their haveing a sufficient convoy ready against that tyme to attend them. For answering which services, Wee doe with the approbation and direction of his Majesty earnestly desire, that your Highnesse be pleased to spare five or six of your smallest and best saileing frigots out of the Fleete, with which, together with those few wee now have in our disposall, wee shall endeavour to give his Majesty the best accompt wee can of the services abovemencioned; but without them, can entertaine no reasonable hopes of performing the same.—What wee have to add is the observing to your Highnesse, That, though your Highnesse's generall silence to us in reference to the wants of the Fleete, both as to stores and all things else (more then that the victualling of the Fleete will at whole allowance expire on the 24th instant) doth keepe us from any great apprehensions of the Fleete's being under any present distresses for either: Yet, considering the many accidents to which a Fleete is subject, Wee have taken care for the putting on board of victualling ships a supply for one entire moneth for the whole Fleete: The greatest part of which hath been shipped for many daies past, but without any capacity on our parte, to give your Highnesse the benefit of it, as not knowing, either whither or under what convoy, to direct it to you; Wee haveing not since your Highnesse's of the 9th instant received the least intimation from any hand, directed to our selves, either touching the Proceedings of the Fleete, before, in, or since the late engagement, or relateing to any particulars of the wants thereof, to the rendring us wholly unable to discharge our dutyes, in the execution of the Office of Lord High Admiral, either in the judgeing and makeing Report to his Majesty of what is done therein, or giveing any regular Orders concerning it, or the supplying of its wants. A Defect which Wee are very well assured your Highnes will not conceive fit for this Board to continue under. And doe therefore hope and desire that your . . . . wilbe pleased to see us for the tyme to come eased therein, by haveing all necessary frequent advice given us of the . . . . proceedings and designes of his Majesties Fleete under your command . . . . ”—A document so frayed at the margin, that many words have perished.

Robert Robinson to H.H. Prince Rupert.

1673, September 5th, *Monmouth* in the Downes. Letter, written by Robert Robinson, to “his Highness Prince Rupert, Admirall of his Majestyes Fleet, at the bouy of the Anore,” running in these words, to wit:—“May it please your Highness.—This morning our Skouts meet with the East India fleet and prizes betweene Dover and the Ness with the wind at S.W. very much wind, and this day wee came in heather with them, where we all anckored and sent a shoore for Pilotts; but could find only two to goe about, but we imediatly sent away for Dover, Margitt and other places for more. Wee doe judge that the two smallest prisses may goe over the stlatts (*sic*) and soe doe intend to send them away with the first oppertunity. One of the fleet was chased to the Westward of the Ness by man of warr (who could not fetch her up), but at last espying the whole fleet, hee maid all the sayle hee could and stood . . . . to the Eastward, and wee doe judge that hee is gone home to give intelligence, but leave your Highnesse to judge of the enemies intention on it; and whether it bee requisite for more men of Warr and fire-shipps to come to meete us; and they here say that the

reason of want of pilots is because here is severall laid aside, and wee are apt to belive that hath insinced severall others against the service, and it had binn good if the East India Company had taken such care as for to have had Pilotts from London and other places ready on the place against wee came in. The men of warr and prices (*sic*) complain very much for men and cannot tell what to doe, and the Burbados they gott away in the storme, and the East India men's protections being soe firme that wee dare not presume to meddle with them without a speciall order to that purpose, as to the two smallest prices wee shall bee guided by the wind, and with the advice of the Comanders . . . . ."

JOHN DARGARELL and ELIZABETH HINSUM.

1674, January 22nd. Order made on the said day by Sir Thomas Bowes, knt., and Samuell Reynolds, esq., Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex, for the relief of the parish of Boxted co. Essex, and "for the "keeping of a base male child begotten on the body of Elizabeth "Hinsum of the said parish, singlewoman, and borne in the said parish "on the last day of December last past." Ordering in the first place that John Dargarell, vicar of Boxted aforesaid and the reputed father of the said child, shall every week pay to the Churchwardens and Overseers for the Poor of the said parish "the summe of two shillings untill the said bastard child shall attaine to the age of seaven yeares." Ordering in the second place, that, when the said bastard child shall attain to the age of seaven years, the said John Dargarell shall pay into the hands of the Churchwardens and Overseers for the poor of the said parish the sum of 5*l*. "towards the putting out of the said child apprentice." Ordering in the third place that the said John Dargarell shall forthwith give security to performe the aforesaid orders. And lastly ordering "the said Elizabeth Hinsum bee forthwith conveyed to "the House of Correction at Chelmisford, there to remayne for one "whole year."

POWER OF ATTORNEY by the EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1674, December 9th. Letter of Attorney, signed and sealed by John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, in the presence of O. Perpignian and Richard Evans, witness; Appointing Richard Blancourt to bee the said Earl's lawful attorney to receive of the Officers of the Receipt of the Exchequer the sum of 1,000*l*.

SIR HENRY COVENTRY to SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE.

1674, February 12th, Whitehall. Letter from Sir Henry Coventry to Sir Richard Bulstrode, "Agent pour le Roy de la Grande Bretagne," at Brussells,—"The preparations on the French side," says the writer, "are very greate, that King having ordered 2,500 waggons, and it is "beleeved will beseige some place of importance before the Confederate "Army bee in a condition to oppose him."

EDWARD COLEMAN to PÈRE LA CHAISE.

1675, September 29th [ ]. Original letter, occupying sixteen folio pages and signed "Coleman," from Coleman the Con-

spirator to Père la Chaise, setting forth the chief particulars of the secret negociations carried on between the Duke of York (through Coleman) and Louis XIV. (through Monsr Rouvigny) in 1673 and 1674. Noticed with quotations by Oldmixon, this prolix epistle was the thirteenth of the letters read in court on Coleman's trial for being concerned in the so-called Popish Plot, which resulted in his conviction and execution. After dealing with former negociations and speaking of the present case and purpose of the Duke of York's friends, the writer says, "In order "to this wee have 2 greate designes to attempt the next Sessions, first "that which wee were about before *vizt.* to put the Parliament upon "makeing itt their humble request to the King, that the Fleete may bee "putt into H.H. care, and 2ndly to gett an act for generall liberty of "Conscience. If wee carry these two or either of them, wee shall in "effect doe what wee list afterwards, and truely wee do not think wee "undertake these greate poynts very unreasonably, but that wee have "good cards for our game, not but that wee expect greate opposition, "and have reason to begg all the assistance we can possibly gett, and "therefore if his most Christian Majesty would stand by us a little in "this conjuncture, and help us with such a sum of 20,000*l.* sterling, "which is noe greate matter to venture upon such an undertakeing as "this, I would bee contented to bee sacrificed to the utmost malice of "my enemies, if I did not succeed. I have proposed this several times "to Monsr Rouvigny, who seemes alwaies of my opinion, and has "often told mee that he had writt into France upon this subject, and "has desired mee to doe the like, but I know nott whether hee will bee "as zealous in this poynt as a Catholick would bee, because our pre-"vailing in these things will give the greatest blow to the Protestant "Religion here, that ever itt received since itt's birth, which perhaps "hee would not bee very glad to see, especially when hee beleives, that "there is another way of doing his master's business well enough "without itt, which is by a dissolution of the Parliament, upon which "I know hee mightily depends, and concludes if that comes to bee "dissolved, itt will bee as much as hee need care for, ..." By the use of some strong acid the date of the place, from which this letter was written, has been obliterated.

A Political Speech and Meeting in Gloucestershire.

[1676?], January 1st. Sketch of a political speech, with this descriptive heading, "Reasons offered by a Person of Honour att a "Meeting of the Gentlemen of Glostershire against the addressing the "King for the Sitting of the Parliament, January 1, 26;" Opening with these words, to wit, "If it be the undoubted prerogative of the King "to call, adjourne, prorogue and dissolve parliaments att his will and "pleasure, it is a high impudence in any subject or assembly of men to "take upon them to advise him unasked, how and when to execute this "power; for it concludes that the advisers or petitioners doe believe "that he is ether soe weake, as not to be able to judge when and how "it is fitt for him to doe it, or soe ill a King that he will not doe it "when he knowes its for the advantage of himselfe and Kingdom." In the body of the speech the Person of Honour says, "I confesse it is "one of the worst things imaginable to remember injuries, but its an "unpardonable folly to forget the rocke we have once shipwracked on, "and not to avoyd it when its fully in our power soe to doe: 'Tis "highly worthy our note, what sort of men they are, who first set this "buisness on foot; not to reflect on things they have done, but only to

" avoyd being led into a second mischief. Of the 17 lords, by whose " order and in whose names the addresse was presented to the King, " there is not one who ether to himselfe or his father can lay claime to " any honourable service performed ether to the King or to his father " during the time of the late rebellion ; but on the contrary I find " severall of their names subscribed to the Covenant, and have heard of " most of the rest under the names of Gentlemen of horse, Colonells " or Commanders in the late rebellious armies, or constant sitters in the " Rump, Committees of Saftye and junctors (?) against the King, and " if the late wars were begun with actions, and by these very men and " there fathers, it cannot but be adviseable by all loyall gentlemen, what " may be the end of those petitioners . . . ."

Trade of Ireland.

1676, March 26th, Dublin. A Report from the Councill of Trade in Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant and Councill, which was drawn by Sir William Petty. Draft Report with an Amendment in Sir William's handwriting, and with this endorsement :—" Dublin, 24 March 1676 : " The Trade of Ireland, then stated by Sir William Petty. Had from Sir " Peter Pett, March 1689." Found by Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin amongst the " S. Pepys Papers " which came to his hands in 1889.

Sir William Temple to Sir Richard Bulstrode.

1678, July 26th, La Hague. " Sir, I received lately the favour of yours of the 17th and am obliged to you for the part you are pleasd to take in my safe arrival heere, and for your good wishes uppon the successe of my errand. I have had the good fortune in this little time to dispatch the busynesse with which His Majesty was pleased to charge me, soe as to have yesterday signed and this morning dispatched away by Mr. Meredith in one of the King's yaughts a treaty between his Majesty and this state, by which hee is engaged to enter into a share of the warr, in case France continues to refuse the evacuation of the towns in Brabant, according to those conditions of peace already accepted by this State both for themselves and Spayne. I will judge of nothing of the effect of all this, which depends uppon the starrs, but will only say it has been concluded with great unanimity of the townes as well as provinces heere, that it has passt extremely to the satisfaction as well as credit to the Prince of Orange [who] will, I doubt not, make another figure in the world upon itt then he has done for some months passd. What good use the Spanyards may make of all this towards their own preservation or that of Flanders may still depend in a great measure uppon themselves, but if this will not doe it, they must content themselves to expect theire old miracles still . . . .

Raphael Follyard, the King's Barber.

1676, July 29th. Letter of Appointment, dated by Raphael Follyard, esq., his Majesty's barber with a yearly fee of 200*l.* for discharging the duties of the said office, and also a yearly allowance of 141*l.* for providing linen and lace requisite for the performance of the same duties. Appointing and authorising Thomas Lisle, esq., to receive of the Officers of the Receipt of his Majesties Exchequer the sum of 100*l.* for the half year's moiety of the same fee of 200*l.*, due at Midsummer 1676,

and also the sum of 141*l.* "for one yeares advance of the said court-barber's yearly allowance for linnen and lace."

Sir Henry Coventry to Sir Richard Bulstrode.

1678, August 16th, Whitehall. Letter from Sir Henry Coventry to Sir Richard Bulstrode, "Resident du Roy de la Grande Bretagne" at Brussell *sic.*—Directing Sir Richard in his Majesty's name to "sollicite "the Duke De Villa Hermosa that those regiments of the Kings that are "quartered in Flanders should enjoy all the same priviledges and "advantages that those of the States of Holland do or have enjoyed "particularly as to lodging and forrage for the officers horses."

Payment made to Lawrence Hyde's Assignee.

1678, August 22nd. Receipt for 867*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, paid unto Thomas Jackson, assignee of Lawrence Hyde, esq., one of His Majesty's Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of the Peace of Nimegen (*sic*) by Sir Thomas Vernon, bart, one of four Tellers of His Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer, on an order of 9th August 1678, by virtue of a Privy Seal, dated 11th July 1677, for the payment of the said sum of 867*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* to the said Lawrence Hyde, "for his extra-"ordinary expenses in the said Embassy, according to a bill of "perticulers thereof signed by himselfe and allowed by the Rt. Hon. "Sir Joseph Williamson, knt." Secretary of State. Signed—Tho. Jackson.

Elizabeth Courtney's Conditional Pardon.

1679, January 23rd, London. Recognizance, taken before Sir George Jeffreys, knt., Recorder of the city of London &c., of James Warlington of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, co. Midd., victualler, and John Newton of Bishopsgate Street, London, stationer, in the sum of one hundred pounds each.—"The condicion of this recognizance" being "such that, if "Elizabeth Courtney, a convict in Newgate who lately pleaded his "Majesties most gratious pardon bearing date the 13th day of this "instant January doe transport herselfe according to the condicion of "the same pardon, then this Recognizance to be voyd and of none "effecte or else to remaine in full force and vertue." Signed—Geo. Jeffreys Record^r^.

Henry Savile to . . . .

1679, June 13th, Paris. Letter from Henry Savile to . . . . . Observing that all his intelligence from Flanders comes to him from the correspondent to whom he is writing, Henry Savile says:—"Wee can "onely entertaine you with the repetition of the entertainment Mons^r^ "de las Balbaos gave us on Sunday where with nine coaches and six "horses, two and thirty mules, as many pages and innumerable footmen, "hee showed the Parisians how much more splendid the Spanyards are "in theire Embassyes, then strong in their garrisons, or numerous in "theire Armyes; most of his liveryes, though very fine, seemed to have "been worne before, and it is reported they have seen Nimeguen and "Vienna before Paris, and many of the . . . . of his mules

" having the Golden Fleece about his armes are reported to have " belonged to old Spinola. Thus the Monsieurs made themselves merry " with a spectacle prepared to make them wonder . . . . . " The Comtesse de Soissons has been upon her knees to his Majesty to " prevent the marriage of her sonn the Comte with Mademoiselle de " Bauvais, one of the maydes of honour to Madame, with whom hee is " most desperately in love, and his Majesty has accordingly forbid all " priests, curats, &c. to marry them."

Lodgers in London and Westminster.

1680, October 1st. Copy of the Order by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, issued " upon Report made by the " Earle of Shaftesbury from the Lords' Committees for examineing " matters relateing to the late horride plott and conspiracy, how farr " their Lordshipps have proceeded, in takeing an account of Lodgers " and Inmates in and about the Cittye of London and Westminster and " the parts adjacent:" Ordering, " that the Justices of Peace, within " their respective jurisdiccions doe take care and give order, that all " housekeepers doe forthwith give an account to the constables of the " severall parishes and precincts, wherein they live, of what lodgers " and inmates are in their houses, and that constables doe give in the " said accounts to the said Justices, who are hereby appointed to meete " every other day for some time, at convenient places for that purpose, " and to take the said accounts upon oath."

Catherine of Braganza's Organist in Ordinary.

1680, November 18th, Whitehall. A certificate, signed by the Earl of Feversham as " Lord Chamberlaine to the Queene," and running thus:— " These are to certifie that the bearer hereof, John Baptista Vraghy, is " servant to the Queen in the place and quality of Organist in Ordinary " to her Majesties Chappell and beeing (?) Italian is allowed of and " continued in her Majesties service. Given under my hand at White- " hall this 18th day of November 1680, Feversham."

The Defence of Lord Aston.

[1680] Rough draft of a speech, prepared for Walter, third Baron Aston's defence against an indictment, charging him with high treason in being concerned in the Popish Plot. " Gentlemen. I stand here indicted of an offence of the highest nature for conspiring the death of his sacred Maiestie whom I beseech God long to continue a Gracious Prince under whose government we have lived happily and it were the greatest madnesse in the world for those of our perswasion to attempt the taking away soe indulgent a Prince to throw our selves upon peradventure and truely for my owne part I had lesse reason to expect any hardship from the Crowne then many others, my father and grand-father haveing spent the greatest part of their estates in service of his Majesties royall father and granfather.

" Gentlemen, some if not most of you have knowne me from my child-hood. Did you ever know me factious, a busy body, a harkener after usiors (?) or a frequenter of the company so inclyned, haveing allwayes made it my business to look after my owne concernes?

"Gentlemen, you know there was a tyme, when his Sacred Majestie was cast into the hands of those of our perswasion, and when they might have made merchandize of him, as others did of his Royall Father, but they contrarily venture[d] their lives and fortunes according to their dutyes to secure him. They tell you of great armyes and massacres, alasse whence should they come? You know how inconsiderable our partie is even in Staff [? Staffordshire] thats said to abound not one of a 100.

"But suppose that 50,000 men should drop out of the sky, wheres the horse, ammunition and armes for them? Has the most diligente inquisicion found any amongst us?

"Gentlemen, the principall if not the onely witnesse in effect against me is Mr. Dugdale, brought up to what he is in my family, and if he ever was master of an estate he must get it there, but whatsoever it was he had by his debaucheryes spent and wasted it as [he] was got into prison for such debts he was not likely hastily to pay.

"This, gentlemen, as you have heard [ ] to persons of quality who used all honest arguments to make him to discover what he knew of the Plot, made great asseverations, as you have heard, that he knew nothing of it.

"But Mr. Southall (?) of what principalles you have in part heard and cannot choose but know used other arguments as like to him to gaine his libertie, to acquit himself against me and his creditors and to gaine preferment were plausible to a person under his circumstances.

"Hee tells you I was at severall consults for carrying on the Plot and subscribed a great summe towards the design.

"Truly, gentlemen, it is very unlikely I should trust this gentlemen (*sic*) with so great a secret that soe neerely concerned my life and fortune that I had found so false to me in those small concernes I entrusted him, in that I designed before there was any discourse of a Plot to turne of and really did turn him of long after the plot was talkt of, nay, after the plot was publicly discoursed of, if I would have ownd him for my servant he had beene set at libertie and likely would not have ben here to accuse me, but he then as you have heard threat[ened] reveng which he has now paid me in bringing me to this barre for that whereof I prayse God I never was guilty in thought word or deed.

"And you have heard what corrupt practises he has used to prop up and give his evidence credit.

"Now what credit you can give to a witnesse under theese circumstances I leave to your judgemente, who cannot be ignorant liveing in Staffordshire of what reputacion he is in the country.

"It is strang soe great a plot as this is supposed to be should be carried on soe far and noe footsteps of it appeare, none of the comissions nor of the 100 letters Mr. Dugdale has receaved produced, but downeright swearing without probabilities.

"For the letter suposed to be writ by my Lord Stafford to me, I will not question that such a paper was found in my closet, I heare gentlemen of unquestionable reputacion affirme it, but it is hard to give any answere to it not being produced.

"For if the letter werr produced it would appeare whether it were my Lord Staffords hand and seale to it, and whether it had the post-marke.

"But that I say to it is that I am very well assured if that honorable person had the libertie to have appeared here as a witnesse, he would have sworne he never writ any such letter, and Ile sweare I never received any such from him on my salvation.

"But for the probability of it, doe you thinke my Lord Stafford soe indiscreet to send such a letter by the comon post after soe horyd a plot was soe publicly talke[d] on, and we could expect nothing but all

our letters would be searcht, or that I should have soe little discretion to perch (?) such a letter up in my window to be made use of as an evidence against me.

"Gentlemen, you cannot be ignorant how many forged letters have beene scattered abroade to amaze the people and blast us.

"And it is noe hard matter to imagine how that letter came there. [Though] Mr. Southall had searcht my closet over and over againe and tumbled all my papers, he found it not till he brought these worthy gentlemen to search.

"For my Lord Staffords coming to my house, the occasion is very well knowne amongst frendes though I did not acquaint Mr. Dugdale with it. I am a widdower and my Lord Stafford has a daughter thats a widow; a marriage was motioned betweene us, and my Lord Stafford comeing into those parts was pleased to come to Tixall to discourse that busines which theise troubles have obstructed.

"Gentlemen, for the subscribeing money to carry on the designe, that's as unlikely as Mr. Dugdales advancing 400*li* 2 years since upon the designe. It is well knowne that I was in debt, had a great charge [on] Tixall, my mothers joynture standen in my fathers possession clogged with great debts and accomptes.

"My Lordes, I humbly thanke you for your patience with me and begge your Lordships pardon for spending so much of your tyme. Your Lordships knowe how great this concerne is to me, and though there be emynent counsell against me, yet I am allowed none, but am told that your Lordships are my counsell, and I have heard that a man cannot be convicted of treason by the evidence of one single witness, though of unquestionable reputacion, wherein I humbly appeale to your Lordships and shall leave myselfe and cause to your Lordships direccion and these gentlemen."

Proposals for Excluding the Duke of York.

[1680?]. The heads of the Expedient proposed to the Parliament at Oxford in lieu of the former Bill for excluding the Duke of York; comprising thirteen proposals, to wit:—(1) For the banishment of the Duke of York for life, five hundred miles from England, Scotland and Ireland, and their territories. (2) For vesting (on the present King's death) the whole government of the country in a Regent during the life of the Duke of York. (3) For appointing the Princess of Orange the Regent, and, in case of her death (without issue or with issue under age), for making the Lady Anne the Regent. (4) For determining the said Regency on the coming of age of a son of the Duke of York, who should have been educated as and should be a Protestant. (5) For giving power to the Regent to nominate a Privy Council of persons, whom the Parliament may deem fit for "directing the drawing up of this intended Act." (6) For a making it a capital offence for any person to take up arms in the Duke of York's behalf, albeit the government be carried on by the Regent "in the name and style of James the Second &c." (7) For sending Commissioners "to the Prince and "Princess of Orange, to take their oaths that they will take upon "them the execution of this Act." (8) For requiring "all officers civil and military" to "forthwith take oaths to observe this Act." (9) For moving his present Majesty to call a parliament in Scotland, "in order to the passing the like Act there" and cause "the like to be done in Ireland if thought necessary." (10) For vesting the sovereignty entirely in the Regent, in case the Duke of York should "come into any of

these Kingdomes" during the Regency of either of the aforesaid Princesses. (11) For banishing "all considerable Papists by name." (12) For defeating the same Papists' "fraudulent conveyances." (13) For causing the same Papists' children to "be educated in the Protestant Religion."—If this scheme was not directly inspired by Burnet, it at least had his approval.

THE EARL OF SUNDERLAND'S PARDON.

1681, February . Docquet for a pardon to Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, running thus:—"Feb. 168$\frac{9}{1}$. A Pardon unto Robert Earle of Sunderland of all Treasons, Misprisions of Treason, Rebellions, Murders, Rapes, Manslaughter, Felonys, Oppressions, Bribery and other crimes and offences whatsoever committed before 30th day of January last, and of all pains, penalties and forfeitures by reason thereof, with Non Obstantes of the Statutes made in the 13th year of K. Richard secona, and the 10th and 14th years of K. Edward third."

ESTIMATED CHARGES for a NOBLEMAN'S HOUSEHOLD.

1681, October 2nd. Computation of charges per the weeke for a nobleman that may keep about 20 in family and to by (*sic*) all thing[s] at the market. According to this computation, the yearly house-keeping expenses (including charges for hay, straw, oats and shoeing for ten horses at 30*s.* a week) could with economy, quite free from parsimony be kept down 623*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The charges for "servants wages and repair of the horses" are put at 97*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* a year Nothing is assigned in the estimate for house-rent, rates, or taxes Endorsed "Kinsell, October 1681: William Brown's and Patty John's Computation of housekeeping from a weeke to a yeare."

PAYMENTS to WILLIAM BRIGGS and WORTLEY WHORWOOD.

1681, October 24th, Whitehall Treasury Chambers. Order, signed—Hen. Guy, and addressed to Sir Robert Howard, knt., Auditor of the Receipt af his Majesty's Exchequer, informing the same Sir Robert Howard that he is directed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to pay, out of the money to be paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer by the Commissioners appointed to grant Lycenses to retayle wines, 60*l.* to William Briggs gentleman, the sum due to him on the 15th instant, for interest of 1,000*l.* lent by him on 14th October 1680, and another 60*l.* to Wortley Whorwood, the sum due to him on the 20th instant for the interest of 1,000*l.* which he lent on 19th October 1680.

CATHOLIC TRADESMEN in MIDDLESEX and WESTMINSTER.

1681, November 11th, Whitehall. Order in Council,—Ordering that the Justices of Peace of Middlesex and Westminster "doe give "an account as soon as conveniently may be to this Board of their "proceedings in pursuance of an Order of Councell, theretofore "transmitted to them, together with a list of severall Papists who "inhabite and keep shops and exercise trades hereabouts contrary to "the Law."—Also, a clerical copy of the same Order.

PAYMENTS for 'HEALING GOLD.'

1681, December 22nd, Treasury Chambers. Warrant, signed—Henry Guy, and addressed to the Hon. Sir Robert Howard, knt., Auditour of his Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer: For issuing divers sums out of the Exchequer, including a sum of 500*l.* to the Keeper of the Privy Purse, "for healing gold."—Also, a similar warrant, dated from the Treasury Chambers on 10th February 1681, for paying out of the Exchequer divers sums of money, including a sum of 700*l.* to the keeper of the Privy Purse, "for healing gold."

RICHARD OSBORNE to the EARL OF DANBY.

[1681] . Undated letter from Richard Osborne to Rt. Hon. the Earl of Danby.—Announcing, with expression of regret for the disappointing nature of the intelligence, that the writer has, in accordance with his Lordship's commands, spoken "to the partie" but cannot discover that his Lordship would "receive any advantage by coming up." The writer adds, "I was told his brothers were of opinion your honnour could nott be bailed."

CATHOLIC FOREIGNERS and MERCHANTS in LONDON.

1682, January 19th, Whitehall. Copy of an Order of Council, dated at Whitehall on the said day, in respect to the petitions of Frances Gualtier, Gerard Pigion, James Delabady, John Poictvine, John Cooques, Giles Bignell, Michael Fruytiers, Adrian Vannier, Peter Merchant. John Bernard, and Martin Durden, all foreigners and merchants, respecting certain indictments and proceedings prosecuted against them for Recusancy, "notwithstanding they resided here upon account of the trade only." Ordering, amongst other things, that orders shall be issued out of the Courts in Westminster Hall "to the Clerkes of the "Peace or of the Sessions in London, Middlesex, and Westminster, "forbidding them for the future to file or estreate any indictments "against" the said petitioners, in respect of their recusancy.

ELIZABETH SPENCE an EMIGRANT to VIRGINIA.

1683, July 2nd, Middlesex. Indenture of the agreement, made on the said date between Elizabeth Spence aged 21 years of the one party and William Orton of the other party, whereby the said Elizabeth Spence promised "from the day of the date hereof, until her first and next "arrival in Virginia and after for and during the term of four years, to "serve in such service and imployment, as he the said William Orton "or his assigns shall there imploy her according to the custom of the "country in the like kind," and the same William Orton undertook and covenanted "to pay for her passing, and to find and allow her meat, "drink, apparel and lodging with other necessaries during the said "term and at the end of the said term to pay unto her according to "the custom of the country." Sealed and delivered in the presence of John Ingham; and examined before Abraham Bayly, Justice of the Peace for Middlesex.—Also, two other Indentures (printed forms with spaces filled in with the pen), dated in the same year 1683, for the transportation of emigrants to plantations, who in consideration of a

free passage *to*, undertake to serve as bond-servants for four years in their respective colonies.

Warrant to Search Houses for Arms.

1683, July 16th. Warrant addressed by Sir J. Reresby and R. Knight (?) Deputy-Lieutenants of the West Riding of Yorkshire to all and singular the Chief Constables and Petty Constables and the Commission Officers of the Militia of the said Riding and more especially to Lieutenant Waterhouse, to enter the several houses of Captain Hatfield and Mr. Bartes (or Barter), both of Hatfield, to search the same houses for arms, and seize all arms found therein, and keep all the same arms, until further order shall be given respecting the same.

Inventory of Goods, Chattels, and Credits.

1683. Vellum Roll, 25 feet in length, of "a true and perfect inventory of all and singuler the goods chattells and creditts of Robert "Short late of Bishopstrow in the county of Wilts, deceased, taken "vallued and appraised the sixth day of Marche in the year of the "Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles the Second . . . . the "five and thirtyth, Annoque Domini one thousand six hundredd eighty "and three by Jeremy Cray and Clement Ball"; the total of the assets of the said Robert Short deceased, late a manufacturer of woollen cloth, being 1662*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.*

Letters and Papers touching Lord Chancellor King.

1683—1734. Packet of letters written by divers persons to Peter King (Lord Chancellor), with papers touching the private affairs of the celebrated lawyer. Writings of no great moment, but of some biographical interest.

Arrears of Payments due to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.

1684, March 31st. Arrears due to Mr. Secretary Jenkins. Being an account of moneys, amounting in all to 4,779*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, due to Sir Leoline Jenkins on the above given date, and accruing from some not specified time of 1682.

The Countess of Plymouth's Waterman.

1684, September 29th to November 28th, . . Bill of William Howell the Waterman to the Rt. Hon. Countes[s] of Plimmoth for payments made and services rendered on or between the said days for the same Countess; containing the following items:—

			s.	*d.*
October	10th.	For bringing a case of Pictures from London and goeing with them to Wimbleton -	2	6
„	11th.	For carrying the cheere and the case from Putney to London - - - -	2	0
„	14th.	For carying a letter that I had of Mr. Blayden for my Lady to Wimbleton - - -	1	6
„	15th.	For bringing a letter to the Saho for my Lady	0	6
„	17th.	For the letter at the Post House - -	0	3

			s.	d.
October	23rd.	For goeing to the Savoy with a letter to the Post House and to Mr. Blayden for things and carrying them to Wimbleton - -	1	6
„	30th.	For carying a letter from Putney to Wimbleton - - - -	0	6
„	„	Paid the Peny Post for the letter - -	0	1
November	3rd.	For carrying a letter to the Saho for my Lady	0	6
„	7th.	For carrying a botle of water for my Lady to the Saho - - - -	0	6
„	8th.	For goeing to Wimbleton with a letter for my Lady's servants to come to London -	0	6
„	10th.	For carry [ing] Mrs. Achillo and my Lady's servants and linen and other things to London - - - - -	0	3
„	„	For goeing to James Street and bringing a tubb of sope to Putney - - - -	0	6

From these and other like entries of the accounts in which Soho is spelt Saho, and Wimbledon is spelt Wimbleton, it appears the Countess employed John Howell, the waterman, to carry letters, messages, articles of domestic furniture, linen and other household goods, to and fro between her house in Soho and her country house at Wimbledon.—Though printed tracts and broadsides scarcely come within the scope of the inquiries of H.M. Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, it may be here observed, in connection of William Howell's charges for carrying letters and his payment of a penny to the short-lived Penny Post, that Mr. Hodgkin preserves amongst his documents touching postal matters some rather entertaining journals and broadsides, relating to the arrangements of the Government's Post Office and Docwra's Penny Post, *e.g.*: (1) "A "Brief Director For Those That would send their Letters to any parts "of England, Scotland or Ireland," small 4to, *circ.* 1680; (2) "A Penny "Well Bestowed, Or a Brief Account of The *New Design* contrived "for the great Increase of *Trade*, and Ease of Correspondence, to the "Great Advantage of the Inhabitants of all sorts, by Conveying of "Letters or Pacquets under a Pound Weight, to and from all parts "within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; and the Out Parishes "within the *Weekly Bills* of *Mortality*, For One Penny"; a broadside covered with text on both sides, closing with this colophon, "London, Printed for the *Undertakers*, by *Thomas James* at the "*Printing Press in Mincing-Lane April* M,DC.LXXX."; (3) "Heraclitus Ridens: At *A Dialogue between Jest and Earnest, concerning the Times.* Tuesday, March 1, 1681," consisting of a single essay in original writing, entitled "*Jest* Reading a Billet *per* Penny Post"; (4) "The London Gazette Number 1856. Published by "Authority. From Thursday August 30 to Monday September 3, "1683," opening with His Majesty's Proclamation, dated at Windsor the 25th of August 1683, "For enforcing the due Execution of the Act of "Parliament, Entituled *An Act for settling the Profits of the Post "Office on His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and His Heirs "Males, and for Prevention of Treasonable Correspondencies*, and "other Inconveniences arising by the Infringement of the said Act"; and (5) "the London Gazette Numb. 2522, From Thursday January 9 "to Monday January 13, 1689," containing an announcement touching the "*divers abuses*" that "*have been committed by persons who have "hitherto taken in Letters to be carried to the General Post-House "within the Limits of* East-Smithfield, Wapping, Ratcliff-Cross *and* "Limus."

PROJECT and SCHEME for a MONT or BANK of ENGLAND.

Temp. Charles II. Five several dateless papers relating to a noteworthy project for relieving the national revenue of its burdensome debts by raising two millions sterling by "a Mont," on the model of "the Monts" of divers of the Italian States, to wit, by borrowing the said 2,000,000*l.* in twenty thousand sums of 100*l.* of individuals, foreigners as well as natives, at a yearly interest of 6 per cent. to be paid in equal quarterly payments:—(*a*) Paper setting forth the particulars of "the Proposition, which hath been made "to the King of England for the finding of money to discharge "the debt of a million and an halfe which now lyes upon that "kingdome, that it was necessary to erect a Baneke or Mount, assigning to it such a fond of secure Revenue that should not onely be "sufficient to pay the interest at six in the hundred, but might also "by the encrease in time discharge even the principall." (*b*) Note on the balance of the annual national revenue and its accumulation of debts. (*c*) Paper entituled "Priviledges for the Credits," setting forth certain special privileges to be accorded to lenders, in order to induce individuals the more readily to commit their money to the proposed Bank or Mont. (*d*) Memorandum of considerations, to be used in his speech to the House by the Member of Parliament appointed to commend the project to the consideration of the legislature. And (*e*) A draft of a parliamentary bill for authorising the establishment for the proposed bank. By this bill for parliamentary enactment it was proposed that the "fonds of the Mount for the constant and due payment of the interest, to be paid quarterly" and for "a convenient way to repay "and extinguish the principalls, when the Protectors of the said Mount "shall thinke fitt," should consist of the revenue of (*a*) the ecclesiastical first fruits and tenths, estimated at 20,000*l.* a year, to be assigned by His Majesty for the contemplated purpose to the Protectors and Governors of the bank; and (*b*) the revenue of the new imposition on wines and certain dues on the selling of coals, likely to yield together at least 400,000*l.* sterling a year, to be assigned for the same purpose by Parliament to the same protectors and overseers. It was proposed by the same bill "that this mount be called by the name of the Kingdom of "England and shall be divided into 20 thousand places, each of them, to "the value of 100 pounds sterling." Of the special privileges to be accorded to lenders the most noteworthy were (*a*) their exemption, in respect to capital committed by them to the mount from forfeiture for treason or other felony, (*b*) their exemption from the law giving to the King the care of the estates of lunatics, and (*c*) the provision that "all "places of the Mount shall noe waye be lyable to any debts after con-"tracted by the buyers, but to such as by the owners shall be specially "declared, after the buying of such places of the Mount, and in the "same time registered in the books of the Office."

PROCLAMATION by JOHN, MARQUESS OF ATHOLL.

1685, June 3rd, Inveraray. "John Marquess of Atholl, Earle of Tulliberdin, Viscount of Ballgwither and Lord Liutennent of Argyl and Tarbert. Whereas we are informed that many of the Comons of these two shyrs of Argyl and Tarbert have been forced and prest by the rebells to joyn with them, therefore by virtew of our comissione of Liutennantrie, we do heirby grant protectione for ther lyves goods and geer to all such commons provyding alwayes that they come in

and lay down arms and compeer before us or before the Governour of Inveraray or any other governore or governors of garisones, to be by us appoynted, who are to give protectiones to sich persones, they alwayes taking the benefit of this Indemnitie and the oath of alleadgance betwixt [ ] and the twentie day of this moneth of June and to the effect that theye may not pretend ignorance, We heirby recomend to the ministers of the recited (?) parochins of these two shyres schoolmasters or readers in there absence or any other loyall person within the samen, who can read, to make public intimacion heirof one the nixt Lords Day efter these come to ther hands efter divyne service, and that they return certificates thereof under ther hands to our Shirref Deput qhem also we impower to give the oath of alleadgance to such persones as doe observe and seek the benefitt heirof. Given under of hand at Inveraray the 3rd day of June 1685 for the parochin of Teallimkill in Mull.—Atholl."

Richard Viscount Preston to Lord . . . . .

1685, July 29th, London. Letter from Richard Graham, first Viscount Preston, to Lord . . . . : Recommending Mr. Breary to Lord . . . .'s consideration as an applicant for the living of Moore-Monketon co. Yorks., a benefice of no considerable value, that had fallen into his lordship's disposal through the death of the last incumbent, Viscount Preston speaks of Mr. Breary as "a person "very well-qualified, and descended from a very good and loyal family, "which in the late times of trouble hath suffered much for the "Crowne."

Death of Charles the Second.

[1685] A true relation of the late King Charles II.'s death. Closely written by an adherent of the Catholic Church, this brief account of the King's last hours speaks chiefly of the circumstances under which his Majesty *in extremis* received the sacraments of the church. The memoir was probably distributed soon after the King's death in the interest of the party that aimed at recovering England to the Roman faith.

Duke of Beaufort, a Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber.

1686, April 19th. . Letter of appointment, under the hand and seal of Henry Somerset, first Duke of Beaufort, directed to the officers of his Majestyes Exchequer. Appointing and authorising the writer's servant, Charles Price, to receive from the same officers of the Exchequer, "all such moneys as are payable" to the same writer "by his Majestyes Establishment and allowance made for the gentleman of his Bedchamber."

Earl of Chesterfield to Lord . . . .

1687, February 3rd, Bretby. Letter from the second Earl of Chesterfield to Lord . . . , touching a threatening letter which has been sent to the writer's correspondent. "I remember that in the "account we had of the revolutions in Portingal, when the late King of

" that country was deposed, wee heard that many such notes were sent " to great men, and that soon after the change happened, but God " divert any such thing heere, and grant that the proverb may continue " true, which sayes that threatened persons doe live long."

Orders for buying Oats for their Majesties' Horses.

1689, January 8th, Head-quarters at Lisborne. Paper of "Instructions to be observed by Godphrey Richards, Purveyour of their " Majesties Train," directing the said purveyor to repair to England and particularly to Lancaster and the adjacent parts, and there to buy at the cheapest rates, and in places most convenient for shipment to Belfast, "such and so great a quantity of good cleane dry and " wholesome oates as may be a convenient supply in the season for " the horses of their Majesties Train," and further, in case such oats "may not be had in and about Lancashire for and at a reasonable price," directing the same purveyor "to use all expedicion in repairing " to Milford Haven and the cuntrey adjacent their (*sic*) to buy the said " quantity of the said grain" with the "utmost care skill and dilligence." The paper is signed "Schonberg," but it was not written by the Duke's hand.

Arms belonging to Captain Pound and Captain Ely.

1689, January 16th. Schedules of the arms belonging to Captain Pound and Captain Ely, that were seized and taken to Hicks Hall, under a warrant from the Justices of Peace for Middlesex. On 7th June 1690, it was ordered by the same Justices of the Peace, that the arms belonging to Captain Ely should be restored to him by the Clerk of the Peace, evidence having been given by Mr. Buck that Captain Ely had taken "the oaths."

Warrant for Payments out of the Exchequer.

1688–9, March 12th. Treasury Chambers. Warrant signed—Henry Guy, and addressed to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Howard knt., Auditor of the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, for issuing 20,000*l.* to the Treasurer of the Navy "to pay off turn'd over men," and also for paying the following sums, to wit, (1) To the Treasurer of the Ordnance 1,000*l.* (2) To the same Treasurer for stores 2,000*l.* (3) To Monsr. William Bentincke, for his Majesties Privy Purse, 1,500*l.* (4) To myself for his Majesties Secret Service,. 1,000*l.* (5) To the Earl of Ranelagh, vizt., (*a*) To cleare the forces going for Holland and Ireland to 1st March, 9,862*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* (*b*) For subsistence for a fortnight to those going for Holland, 4,649*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* (*c*) For two regiments of horse ordered to the North, 2,880*l.*, and (*d*) For the Dutch troops, 7,500*l.*

The Earl of Peterborough to Hon. Baptist Noel.

1688, March 26th, Drayton. Letter from the Earl of Peterborough, Lord Lieutenant of Rutland to the Hon. Baptist Noel, esq., at his house at North Luffenham, a letter of secretarial penmanship, signed—Peterborow, asking three questions of the addressee, (1) Whether he would be for

taking off the penal laws and the Test, in case he should be chosen Knight of the shire for Rutland or Burgess of the town in the next Parliament; (2) Whether he would aid in bringing about the election of such members, "as shalbee for takeing off the Penall Laws and Test," (3) Whether he would "support the King's Declaracion for Liberty "of Consience, by liveing freindly with those of all perswasions as "subjects of the same Prince, and as good Christians ought to doe." Stating in its opening clause that these questions are put at the instance of his Majesty, who has commanded the writer to put such questions to all such within the county of Rutland as are in the Commission of the Peace, or officers in any sort in the Milisha (*sic*), the letter concludes with an invitation for Mr. Noel to visit the Earl "at Drayton on Munday the second of April at dinner," it being added that in case he cannot conveniently come to Drayton himself Mr. Noel will answer the questions in "wrighting."

ORDER for CHANGING BANNERS, &c., in the CHAPEL ROYAL at WINDSOR.

1689, April 18th, Windsor. Mandate, given under the sign-manual of William III. and the signet of the most Noble Order of the Garter, directed to Sir Thomas St. George, Knt. Garter, Principal King of Arms. For removing the Banner and other achievements of the late King James II. from the Chapel Royall of Windsor and replacing them with the Banner and achievements of his present Majesty, and for setting up in the same chapel the achievements of Duke Frederick Marschall De Schomberg and the achievements of William Earl of Devonshire, lately elected Knights Companions of the said Most Noble Order, and for changing the assignment of stalls and placing of achievements in the same chapel, "in the same manner as is sett downe in the sceame hereunto annexed." Subscribed by G. Sarum, Chancellour of the Order.

BISHOP OF ELY to JOHN LONGLAND.

1689, May 3rd. Acquittance and release by Francis, Lord Bishop of Ely to John Longland of London, citizen and haberdasher, in respect of a sum of 500*l.* paid by the same John Longland to the said prelate.

JOHN BLANCHO *alias* White, and RICHARD DRAYCOTT.

1689. October 18th. Paper touching John Blancho *alias* White, reputed Priest or Jesuit, charged by Richard Draycott "for being a Priest or Jesuit," and for "having seduced" the said Richard Draycott's wife Mary "to the Romish faithe:" Containing (1) a list of the "Books taken with John Blancho *alias* White, Priest or Jesuit," and (2) Memoranda of the evidence taken from witnesses against or for John Blancho *alias* White, before John Ward J.P., who committed the said reputed Priest or Jesuit, (who appears from the memoranda to have spoken saucily to the committing magistrate, and even to have threatened to complain against him "to the Spanish Ambassador"), to Bridewell, and at the same time bound the aforesaid Richard Draycott and Mary Draycott to give evidence against the prisoner.—Also, in another paper, (1) Another list of the books of the same John Blancho *alias* White; (2) The certificate, signed by Stephen Buck on 1 April 1690, certifying that the same books, if the list of them be true and accurate, may be "re-delivered to Mr. Blancho," and (3) The acknowledgment (signed—"John Blancho," and dated 8th

April 1690) of the restoration of certain of the same books to their owner.

Warrant for Payments to Sir Francis Child, knt.

1689, November 16th, Whitehall Treasury Chambers. Treasury Warrant (signed—Monmouth, Delamer, Godolphin and R. Hampden) addressed to Sir Robert Howard, knt., Auditor of their Majesties Receipt of Exchequer: For the payment to Sir Francis Child, knt., their Majesties jeweller, of 6,010*l.*, vizt., for a diamond ring of the value of 300*l.*, given to the envoy from the Lantgrave of Hesse Cassell, also a diamond ring of the value of 150*l.*, given to the Envoy from the Cantons of Switzerland, and a diamond ring worth 150*l.*, given to the envoy from the Prince Oestfreeze, also five jewels of diamonds with their Majesties pictures, each of the value of 1,000*l.* given to the five ambassadors from the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and a diamond ring, worth 110*l.*, given to the Secretary of that Embassy, and a jewel of diamonds, worth 300*l.*, given to Count Oxesterne the Envoy from Sweden.

Admiral Russel to . . . .

1689–90, February 16th, On board their Majesties ship *Duke* at St. Hellen's. Letter from Admiral Russell to . . . . . "in the "behalfe of the King's Anchor Smith at Portsmouth, who, for want of "payments from the King, is in all likelyhood to be undone."

Extraordinary Payments by Lord Lucas, Governor of the Tower of London.

1690 and 1691, Tower of London. Account, amounting in all to 180*l.* 5*s.*, of "money layd out by the Lord Lucas, Governour of the Tower, from August 1690 to August 1691;" Comprising amongst its eight particulars the following items, to wit, "(*a*) Laid out upon the "Officers and boyes that went the perambulation of the Tower Royalty, "5*l.*; (*b*) Layd out for bone fires severall nights, 6*l.*; (*c*) Layd out for "coaches for carrying the Earles of Salisbury and Peterborough twice "to the House of Lords, 1*l.* 10*s.*; (*d*) Layd out for coaches for carrying "the Lord Preston to Kinsington (*sic*) by the Kings order, 1*l.* 5*s.*; (*e*) "Layd out for coaches for carrying the Lord Preston, Mr. Ashton and "Mr. Elliot to the ould Baly, 1*l.*; (*f*) Layd out for diet lodging and "other nesecaryes for the Earle of Clancarty, the Lord Cahir, Colonell "McEllegot, Colonell Owen McCarty, Major McCarty and Captain "Murfey from the 16th of May 1691 excluseve unto the 15th of August "following, incluseve, being 13 weekes, 2*l.* per weeke each, 156*l.*"—At the bill's foot, appears the certificate, signed—Ranelagh, certifying that "none of the Payments or Disbursements in the above Accompt are "comprehended or allowed in the establishment for their Majesties "Guarrison of the Tower of London."

The Earl of Danby Assaulted by "Press-Masters."

1690, January 29th. Information of Dionisius Andrews, taken on oath before Hugh Chamberlen, J.P. for Middlesex, touching a rather

singular street riot:—"This Informant saith that on tuesday night last about twelve or one of the clock, he was goeing with Lord Danby in his coach to St. James's, and about Exceter Change, this Informant heard clashing of swords and crying out 'Murder' behind the coach, upon which his Lordshipp went out of the coach and drew his sword and told those that assalted the coach he was the Earl of Danby; this Informant followed his Lordshipp out of the coach and likewise drew his sword and askt who was there, and they answered, 'We are preatemasters,' and immedistely with theire weapons assalted his Lordshipp and this Informant, and the watch comeing in, this deponent cryd out to them to secure the presse masters, which this Informant cannot tell whither (*sic*) they did or no, but this Informant saith he did seize one of the reputed presse-masters, and delivered him to the custody of some of the watch, the constable being then present."

Lords of the Council to John Earl of Bridgewater.

1690, February 10th, Council Chamber in Whitehall. Letter from Lords of the Council to John Earl of Bridgewater, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bucks.—Writing upon information, that many seamen and watermen, fit for service in their Majesties fleet, have withdrawn from their usual habitations into the "Inland Countrys," in order to avoid impressment into the said service, the Lords of the Council require the Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Bucks, to cause diligent search and inquiry to be made within the same shire "for all such stragling seamen, watermen and other loose and unknowne "persons, who may be justly suspected to be seamen and watermen, "and such of them as are of able bodys fit to serve their Majesties at "sea, to cause to be forthwith imprested, and when you have gotten "together a considerable number, that you cause them to be sent under "sufficient guard, with an honest and carefull conductor, either to their "Majesties said Principall Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, or "to such of the persons appointed . . . . . And in case you "shall find any of them to be persons, who have deserted their "Majesties Fleet that you cause them to be apprehended and sent to "the next goals, that they may be brought to condigne punishment for "such their offence."

Roistering Jacobites at "The Green Dragon."

1690, September 25th. Information, taken upon oath, of Foulcke Shelton against Simon Linch and Captain South, who according to the information on Wednesday last, the 24th inst., between 10 and 11 p.m. at the house of one Samuell Jefferson, to wit, The Greene Dragon Taverne in Gray's Inne Lane, declared in the informer's hearing "that "King William was the son of a whore, and a rogue, and took his "father's right from him"; it being also charged against the same Simon Linch and Captain South by the same informer, that they on the same occasion drank the health of the late King James, and the late Queen Mary, and at the same time drank to the health of "the late pretended Prince of Wales," declaring him the lawfully begotten "son of the same late King James."—Though his name is spelt "Foulcke Shelton" at the head of the document, the informer wrote his name "Foulke Shelden" at the foot of his deposition.

LORDS of the COUNCIL to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF MIDDLESEX.

1690, November 6th, Council Chamber in Whitehall. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, requiring his Lordship to signify to the justices of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster his Majesties pleasure that they require and command all headboroughs, constables and tythingmen, &c., within the said county and city, &c., to aid the Commissioners and officers of their Majesties Customes "in taking exact lysts of the names and sirnames "together with the ages and places of abode of all Mariners and sea-"faring men inhabiting in or belonging to their respective districts."

TRAVELLERS COMPREHENDED in the CAPITULATION of LIMERICK.

1691, October 7th, Limerick.—Pass, signed by Lord Lucan, for "Major Patrick Alen with his wife and family together with thir goods, "buncart (*sic*), horses and arms, to pass out of the gates of this garison "without any lett hindrance or molestacion. In order to his goeing to "his home in Leinster to enjoy his estate pursuant to the late Cappittula-"tion and artikles made here in Lymbrick dat this seventh day of October "1691,—Lucan."—Also, on the same paper as this Pass, an unsigned and undated letter of recommendation, running in these words, "My Lord, The bearers Patrick Alen and Mr. Thomas Warren, both comprehended in the Capitulacion of Lymerick, the first a Major of foot in Sir Maurice Eustace's Regiment actually within the said garison of Lymerick att the tyme of the Capitulacions, and the second a resident then and there desire I should recommend them to your Lordshipps, and pray they may be forthwith putt in possession of theire respective estates reall and personall, and made partakers of all other advantages due to them by the said Capitulacion."

REMISSION of PUNISHMENT to an UTTERER of FALSE NEWS.

1691, December 8th, Kensington. Warrant, under the sign-manual of William III., subscribed Nottingham, and directed to the Recorder of London and to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, for the remission of the punishment of the Pillory to Matthias Browne, gentleman, who was indicted at the last Sessions held at the Old Bayley "for "uttering or dispersing a false rumour or report of the taking of the Citty "of Lymerick in Ireland, which was not taken at the time when he spread "that report, and who, on being then and there found guilty upon his "confession of the indictment, was fined four nobles and sentenced to "stand in the pillory."

THOMAS FRANKS CONVICTED of MISDEMEANOURS at the OLD BAILEY.

1692, May 12th. Warrant, signed—J. Somers, and addressed to Sir Samuel Astry, knt., their Majesties Coroner and Attorney in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster. For entering record of the Acknowledgment of Satisfaction upon the Record of the Judgment against Thomas Franks, by which the said Thomas Franks, on his conviction of several grand misdemeanours at the Sessions held at the Old Baily in December last, was "sentenced to stand twice in the Pillory, and to pay a fine of two hundred pounds," which sentence "as to standing in the Pillory hath been complyed with."

BRAWL in a TAVERN, FOLLOWED by a FATAL DUEL in MONTAGUE FIELDS.

1692, June 21st. The Examination, taken before Chief Justice Holt, of Nathaniell Williams, gentleman, respecting a brawl in the kitchen of the Horshoe Taverne in Drury Lane between the said Examinant and one Mr. Heard, and the consequent duel in the open space behind Montague House, in which affray Mr. Heard received from the same Examinant's sword a wound of which he died under circumstances that caused a Coroners jury to find the Examinant guilty of the murder of the aforesaid Mr. Heard. After telling how in a discourse about fencing he was challenged by Mr. Heard to fence with him for fifty or a hundred pounds, and how he had incensed the challenger by declining to fence with him for money, and also by saying in reply to an insolent question that, though he had money enough for his necessary occasions, he had "none for idle wagers," the Examinant narrated how he accompanied Mr. Heard in the same coach to the vicinity of Montague House, and how, on leaving the coach, they went together to the spot in Montague Fields, that was the scene of the fatal affray with swords. Of course, in his *ex parte* statement Mr. Nathaniell Williams represents that in every stage of the wretched affair he was overborne by an insolent swaggerer, against whom he neither "made a pass" nor harboured any malice.

WARRANT for BUILDING a LONG BOAT.

1693, October 27th, Navy Office. Warrant, addressed by the Principall Officers of their Majesties Navy to the Master Shipwright and Storekeeper of their Majesties yard at Woolwich, requiring him to cause a longboate, 36 feet long, to be built in the said yard as soon as may be, and to be sent to Chatham for the use of their Majesties ship the *Royall Sovereign*. Signed by Phineas Pett and Cloudesley Shovell and three other Commissioners.

WARRANT for IMPRESSING MUSICIANS for MILITARY SERVICE.

1693–4, March 22nd. Warrant, under the hand and seal of John Mawgridge, esq., his Majesty's Drum Major Generall, "to presse or "cause to be impressed from time to time such numbers of Drums "Fifes and Hoboyes as shall be necessary for his Majesties service "either by sea or land;" whereby Captain William Prince, of their Majesties first Marcen Regiment, commanded by the Rt. Hon. the Earle of Danbey, is appointed the lawfull deputy of the aforesaid Drum Major Generall, "to impress two Drums and two Hoitboys (*sic*) for the service of his company in the aforesaid regiment;" the said Captain being, however, expressly forbidden by the warrant "to "impress the listed Drums to the Trained Bands, as by a special Order "from his Majestie one Drum is allowed to each Company thereof "this time of Warr."

DEBTS of the SPANISH AMBASSADOR at the COURT of LONDON.

1694, May 5th, London. Copy of the book (four leaves) of the debts of His Excellency Don Pedro Ronquillo, Count of Gramodo, Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of London, amounting in all to

19,608*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, scheduled by the underwritten Capellan Major of His Majesty, Don Jaspar de Lerny, and concluding with these words: "there-" fore all the foregoing sums (with submission to errors) it appears " amounts to Nineteen Thousand six Hundred and Eight Pounds and two " Pence. The account I do witnesse and seal for the satisfaction of " the Humble Petitioners (the Creditors), it being their intention that " those persons imployed of this Commission or part thereof do commit " the money into my hand or others that are without danger, so that " they may receive their pretensions, and to take notice that in this " account nothing is comprehended which relates to the Chappel the " Secretary nor the Family. Done in London 5 May 1694."—Signed and sealed by Don Jaspar de Lerny.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, Elector of Saxony, to WILLIAM III.

1694, June 27th, Dresden. Latin letter of a formal and florid composition, addressed to the King of Great Britain on the restoration of the Garter which had been conferred by the King on the writer's brother, the late Elector, under circumstances that are set forth by Lord Macaulay.

APPOINTMENT of HENRY STANYFORD to an OFFICE at PORTSMOUTH.

1694, October 15th, Office of Ordnance. Warrant, certificatory and mandatory, by Henry Sydney, Earl of Romney, to Sir Henry Goodricke, knt. and bart., Lieutenant Generall of the Ordnance and to the Principall Officers thereof; certifying that the writer has nominated and appointed Henry Stanyford (*sic*) to be carriage-maker, block-maker and carpenter at their Majesties Guarrison of Portsmouth, in succession to his father Ambrose Stannyford (*sic*) deceased, late the holder of the same place, " so long as he shall behave himselfe loyally, faithfully and diligently in their Majesties service, and requiring the aforesaid addressees of the letter "to make unto" the same Henry Stanyford "such prices and allowances as to" them "shall seem just and reasonable."—Signed, Romney.

PETITION of the PATENTEES of the NEW WATERWORKS.

1694, The Petition of Craven Howard, Hugh Marchant, John Harrington, Huntley Bigg and thirty-one other persons, to their Majesties Justices and Commissioners of Sewers for Westminster and part of Middlesex; Praying the same Justices and Commissioners to grant the petitioners an Order for breaking open a certain Sewer in St. Martin's Lane and Harthorne Lane, and for laying of truncks and pipes in the bottom of the same sewer, for conveying the sewer water and other water to and from the "Overshott Mills for raiseing of " Thames Water for the better supplying of the Liberty of Westminster " and places adjacent with Thames Water," in accordance with a concession made to the above-named four petitioners by Letters Patents, dated 8th May, 6 William and Mary. Endorsed "Peticion of the Patentees for the new Invented Waterworks, 1694."—Also, two several undated Petitions by the aforesaid Hugh Marchant to the same Justices and Commissioners of Sewers, touching the same Waterworks.

BISHOP of COVENTRY and LICHFIELD to JOHN EVELYN.

1694–5, February 7th. Letter from William Lloyd, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to John Evelyn, esq. Writing in the interest of a friend, who wishes to buy engravings, &c., of Antiquities, the Bishop says, "I "have now before me a letter from a very pious and learned gentleman "in Northwales, who desires mee to direct him where any cuts of "Antiquities or such like things are to be sold, that are proper for the "filling up of some empty spaces in his Library, which is not great, but, "very elegant for the bisness." Being "a stranger to such things because he has not time nor money to spare for them," the bishop seeks the needful information from John Evelyn. Sent through the post under the Bishop's frank, "Free W. Cov. and Lich.," the letter is to be left "with the Postmaster at Darking (*sic*) in Surrey.

JOHN HARE to FRANCIS THORESBY.

1695, March 13th, . Letter, setting forth many particulars of the history of the manor of Geywood *alias* Gaywood *alias* Gauvude co. Norfolk, from John Hare, Pursuivant at Arms, to Francis Thoresby esq.; the letter being addressed "For Francis Thorisby esq., to be left "with Mr. William Thorisby at Mr. Man's, a Woolen Draper, at the "Blackamores Head, over against the Newe Exchange in the Strand, "London." Endorsed "Mar. 13, 95. My Cos. Hare's letter as to our Pedigree. . . . Gaywood."

COMMITTAL of ROBERT BLACKBURNE to NEWGATE GAOL.

1696, April 2nd, Whitehall. True copy (examined and certified) of the Warrant, directed by the Duke of Shrewsbury to the Keeper of Newgate Gaol, requiring him to receive into his custody Robert Blackburne, committed for High Treason, and running in these words. "These are in his Majestie's name to authorize and require you to "receive into your custody the body of Robert Blackburne herewith "sent you for high Treason in conspireing the assassination and murder "of the King. And you are to keep him safe untill he shall be "delivered by due course of Law and for so doing this shall be your "Warrant. Given at the Court at Whitehall the 2nd day of April "1696.—Shrewsbury."

REWARDS for the APPREHENSION of CHARNOCK, the CONSPIRATOR.

1696. May 18th, Dieren.—Warrant, under the sign-manual of William III., directed to the Commissioners of the Treasury and running in these words: "William R.

"Our Will and Pleasure is that by vertue of our Generall Letters of Privy Seal bearing date the 19th day of April 1689 you issue and pay or cause to be issued and payd, out of any Our Treasure being and remaining in the Receipt of Our Exchequer not appropriated to particular uses, the summe of One Thousand Pounds, to the severall persons, and in the proportions undermencioned as of our free guift and royall bounty to them without account, that is to say, to Colonell Pearce—two hundred and fifty pounds, to Colonell Thompson—one hundred and eighty pounds, to Colonell Blood one hundred

and eighty pounds, to Captain Pitman one hundred and eighty pounds, and to Captain Le Wright sixty pounds in reward for their respective services in seizing and apprehending. . . . . Charnock one of the conspiratours to assassinate Our Royall Person, and to Captain Pitman, Captain Carleton and Lieutenant Swan (who by the order of Our Cabinet Councill had the custody or keeping of . . . . Fisher, ... Harris, and . . . . La Rue) the summe of fifty pounds apeice, in reward for their service therein. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court att Dieren the eighteenth of May 1696 Old Stile in the eighth year of our Reigne."

Robert Blackburne, Prisoner in Newgate Gaol.

[1696, September, Newgate Gaol]. The petition of Robert Blackburne to Sir John Houblon, knt., Lord Mayor of London and others, his Majesty's judges and justices of the peace att the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey: "The humble Peticion of Robert Blackburne humbly sheweth That about five months past your Peticioner was committed close prisoner to Newgate for High Treason in conspireing the assassination and murder of the King where he now remaines as by a coppy of his Committment annexed hereunto may appeare: Your Peticioner therefore most humbly prays that he may either take his tryall for the said fact this Sessions or otherwise that he may be admitted to Bayle either of which your Honours shall thinke fitt, and your Peticioner as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c."

Serjeant Maynard's Account of Proceedings in an Appeal of Murder.

1696, September 4th. The case or rather history of a case that happened in the fourth year of King Charles the First, which was taken from a manuscript by Serjeant Maynard who in the manuscript saith, "I write the Evidence which was given, which I and many others did "hear and I write it according to what was deposed att the bar in the "King's Bar"; being the true copy, in the form of a pamphlet, made by Thomas Hunt, on the above-given date, of Serjeant Maynard's original manuscript account of the proceedings in the Court of King's Bench on the occasion of the appeal of murder, Easter term, 4 Charles I., in the case of Johan Norkot. At the time when Thomas Hunt made this copy of Serjeant Maynard's narrative, the original MS. "under Serjeant Maynard's own hand" was in the possession of Mr. Richard Minshall of the Inner Temple.

Peer's Votes on the Bill of Attainder against Sir John Fenwick.

1696, December 23rd, House of Lords. Contemporary paper of the reasons that determined certain of the peers to dissent from the Bill of Attainder against Sir John Fenwick, bart., running in the following words, to wit, "Die Mercurii 23_0 Dec. 1696^0, Leave being asked and given for any Lord to dissent, if the Question was carried in the affirmative, Wee whos names are here underwritten do dissent for the reasons following (vizt.):

"1. Because Bills of Attainder against persons in prison, and who are therefore lyable to be tryed by Law, are of dangerous consequence

to the lives of the subjects, and, as we conceive, may tend to the subversion of the lawes of this kingdom.

"2. Because the evidence of Grand-Jury-men of what was sworne before them against Sir John Fenwick, as also the evidence of the Petty-Jury-men of what was sworn at the Tryal of other men were admitted here; Both which are against the Rules of the Law, besides that they disagree in their testimonie.

"3. Because the Informacion of Goodman in writting was received, which is not by Law to be admitted, and the prisoner for want of his appearing face to face, as is required by Law, could not have the advantage of cross-examining of him.

"4. And it did not appear by any evidence, that Sir John Fenwick or any other person employed by him, had any way perswaded Goodman to with-draw himself; and it would be of very dangerous consequence, That any person so accused should be condemned; for by this meanes a witnesse, who shall be found insufficient to convict a man, shall have more power to hurt him by his absence than he would have, if he were produced *vivâ voce* against him.

"5. And if Goodman had appeared against him, yet he was so infamous in the whole course of his life, and particularly for the most horrid blasphemy that was proved against him, that no evidence from him could or ought to have any credit, especially in a case of blood.

"6. So that in the case there was but one witness (vizt. Porter), and hee, as wee conceive, a very doubtfull one.

"7. Lastly, Because Sir John Fenwick is so inconsiderable a man as to the endangering the peace of the Government, that there was no necessity of proceeding against him in this extraordinary manner."

These reasons, which may have been taken from the Lords' Journals, or may have been transcribed into those Journals from the present MS., occupy one side of a closely-written leaf of drafting paper, the other side of the leaf being covered by the Division Lists of the Lords who voted on the reading of the Bill. From these lists it appears that whilst the majority, numbering in all 67, consisted of 8 dukes, 24 earls, 12 bishops, and 23 barons; the minority consisting of 6 dukes, 2 marquesses, 22 earls, 3 viscounts, 9 bishops, and 19 barons, numbered in all 61 peers. Speaking of this division and the reasons for dissent, Lord Macaulay says, "The third reading was carried by only sixty-eight-votes to sixty-one. "Fifty-three Lords recorded their dissent, and forty-one subscribed a "protest, in which the arguments of the bill were ably summed." According to the contemporary draftsman, the majority for the Bill was smaller by one than the historian represents.

Zachary Simcoe, Prisoner in Newgate Gaol.

[1696], Newgate Gaol. Petition of Zachary Simcoe to Sir John Houblon, knt., Lord Mayor of London, and others, their (*sic.*) Majesties' justices now sitting at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey: Setting forth that the petitioner was committed to Newgate Gaol by a warrant from the Duke of Shrewsbury, dated on 18th of March last past, on a charge of "High Treason in compassing and imagining the death of the King," and that he was afterwards, to wit, on the 18th of last June, charged by a warrant from the Lords of the Privy Council on "suspicion of Treason and Treasonable Practices," and that he is a shopkeeper of the city of London, who "hath been much detrimented "by this long confinement, and must inevitably turne to his utter ruine "if not enlarged"; and praying that the petitioner may be tried at

this sessions or be admitted to bail, "according to the provision made in a late Act of Parliament for the liberty of the subject."

Edmond Lee, Prisoner in Newgate Gaol.

[1696] , Newgate Gaol. The Petition of Edmond Lee to Sir John Houblon, knt., Lord Mayor of London and others His Majesties Justices now sitting at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey, "Sheweth that your Peticioner was committed to the Goale of Newgate by warrant from Sir Henry Dutton Colt, bart., dated 28 Feb. last, charged to bee one of the persons that was to assassinate the King, That your Peticioner is a very poore man haveing laine on the comon side of the said goale and must inevitably perish if not released. He humbly prayeth to be putt upon his tryall for the crime whereof he stands accused or that he may bee admitted to baile as the Law in that case directs, and that this prayer may be recorded."

John Mason, Prisoner in Newgate Gaol.

[1696] , Newgate Gaol. The Petition of John Mason to Sir John Houblon, knt., Lord Mayor of London and others the Justices now sitting at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey, humbly "sheweth that your Peticioner was committed to the Goale of Newgate the 25 of February last by warrant from the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Councell for treason and treasonable practices, having laine in a staveing (*sic*) condicion ever since his comitment, haveing no mony or friends to assist him,—Humbly prayeth that he may bee tryed this present sessions for what he stands charged with or that he may bee admitted to Baile as the Law in that case directs, &c."

Persons Suspected of Disaffection to the Government.

[1696?] Lists of divers Inhabitants of divers of the suburban parishes of Middlesex, suspected of disaffection towards the government. Endorsed "Returnes of the Justices of the persons that took the oathes, those that refused, and alsoe those who neglected to appear." In the list of those who "were legally summoned but did not appear" are the names, &c., of the following individuals—(1) Sir Roger Le Strange, of Holborne, knt., (2) John Mawson, of the Rolls Liberty, esq., (3) Henry Savile, of Chelsey, esq., King James's Colonel, (4) Charles Noes, of Fulham, esq., (5) Peter Ricaut, of Fulham, esq., (6) John Gilden, gentleman, at Mr. Bevans in Plumptree Street, (7) Walter Hastings, of King Street Bloomsbury, gentleman, (8) Allen Watts, M.D., of Weld Street, (9) Colonel Hussey, at Mr. Legrands in Weld Street, (10) Dr. Labon, one of the late King James's Bishops, (11) William Baskervile, gentleman, at Thomas Jolly's in Drury Lane, (12) Sir Henry Bedingfeild, knt., at Mrs. Lawrences in King Street, Bloomsbury, (13) Sir Charles Inglesby, near Turnestile, Serjeant-at-law, (14) Francis Radcliffe, esq., brother of the Earl of Derwentwater, in Great Russell Street, (15) Thomas Waggstaffe, D.D., of Cripplegate, (16) Giles Heneage, in Bloomsbury Square, esq.

Sir Paul Rycaut's Bill of Disbursements.

1696–7, January 5th, Hamburgh. Petition of Sir Paul Rycaut, Resident of His Majestie of Great Britain with the Hans Townes of Lower Saxonie, for the allowance of under-written sums amounting in all to 152*l.* 7*s.*, expended by him upon several occasions between 1st July 1696 and 1st January 169⅞; three of the six items of the bill being (*a*) 52*l.* 7*s.* "for entertainements to forreigne Ministers during the Treatie between Denmark and Holsteyn, and to English travelling gentlemen and captains of warre," (*b*) 10*l.* 9*s.* "to English seamen, French Protestants, Switzers, and English and Irish deserters from the French Armies on the Rhine," and (*c*) 11*l.* 10*s.* for "New years gifts to the Officers of this citty according to the usuall custom." Bill allowed and signed—Will. Trumbull, 31st January, 169⅞, Whitehall.

Warrant Directed to the Officers of Woolwich Yard.

1697, May 14th, Navy Office. Warrant, directed to the respective Officers of his Majesty's Yard at Woolwich by the Principall Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy. Directing the same Officers of the Woolwich Yard to act with all possible promptitude in cleaning and refitting such of his Majesty's Ships or Vessells as shall be sent into Woolwich by order of Sir George Rooke, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Fleet, "to be cleaned and refitted."

Order for the Suppression of Licentious Meetings.

1698, November 24th, Council Chamber at Whitehall. Order of their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council, signed by John Povey and sent to the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster. Setting forth that their said Excellencies have "received information of divers loose and licentious meetings intended to be had at public houses, under a pretence of danceing and masquerades," And requiring the aforesaid Justices of the Peace to "use their utmost endeavours to "suppress the said meetings and all other meetings of like nature, "tending to the dishonour of the Christian Religion and of his Majesty's "Government."

Order for Payment to William Lord Paget.

1698, February 23. Order, taken by virtue of His Majesty's General Letters of Privy Seal, dated 19th April 1689, and in pursuance of a warrant under His Majesty's sign-manual, dated the 15th instant, for the payment out of His Majesty's treasure of 2,000*l.* to William Lord Pagett, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Grand Seignior, which 2,000*l.*, with 3,000*l.* paid pursuant to His Majesty's warrant of 14th October last, "is in full satisfaction of bills drawn by the said "Lord Pagett from Adrianople on the 10th day of June 1698, amounting "to five thousand pounds on account of his equipage and other necessary "expenses occasioned by his mediacion of the Peace between the "Emperor of Germany and the said Grand Seignior."

PETITION against STEALERS and DESPOILERS of HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

1698, December . Petition of George Bates, William Mosse, and Mathew Morgan to the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Child, knt., Lord Mayor of London, and the rest of Honorable Bench of Justices sitting in the Old Bayly, London:—Complaining of the ill practices of William Barkley, *alias* Spott, ... Fowler, William Fry, and several others who have done serious injury to the petitioners "by taking their coaches "and horses from them by force, and driving them into some secret "places, and there cutting their coaches in peices for the vallue of the "lynings in them:" And praying "that Thomas Hickson, who now "peaches, may be forced to make some further discovery, he well "knowing a greate many more of Gange," &c.

INFORMATION against MR. CUMMERFORD, CATHOLIC PRIEST.

1700, April 20th. Information taken on the oath of Michael Harrold, of Hills Alley in Long Acre, co. Midd., barber, against one Mr. Cummerford:—Deposing that the said Mr. Cummerford had acknowledged himself a Romish priest, that the informant saw the same Mr. Cummerford "performe the function of Romish priest about a fortnight since at a Popish Chapple in Lincolnes Inn Fields," and also "that on Thursday "last past the said Mr. Cummerford came to this informant's lodgings "in Hill's Alley aforesaid, and did then and there read Masse, and "used severall arguments to seduce and draw him to the Romish "religion."

The STATE of the KING'S SHIPS.

1700, May 3rd. Navy Office. An account of the readiness for the Sea of all his Majesties Shipps and Vessells under Repair and present Dispatch, and of those Building. With the Names of such as lye up in Harbour. The Account (on two leaves) under this descriptive heading closes with the official signatures of Dan. Furzer, J. Sotherne, and D. Lyddell. Endorsed, "N Office—3d May, 1700, The Weekly Progress" &c.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY on HOUNSLOW HEATH.

1700, June 1st. The Informacion of Simon Harcourt of the Inner Temple, esq., taken upon oath before Chief Justice Holt, touching a highway robbery:—"This Informant deposeth that on thursday the 30th day May last past betweene one and two of the clock in the afternoone, he this Informant was travelling on the high way upon the heath next Hounslow, in the countie of Middlesex, and [was] assaulted in his coach by two persons unknowne upon white horses, who feloniously took from him a silver watch in a silver case, made by Mr. Knibb, and four or five and thirty guinneas and a halfe, and ten or twelve Lewis D'Ors in a green silke knitt purse, and presently after the said robbery he gave notice thereof at Honslow (*sic*) at the Red Lyon there, and described the robbers and theire horses, and the watch and the summe of money that was taken away. And this Informant further deposeth that on the 31th of May last in the morning, one James Richardson came to this Informant, and told him that the persons

that robbed him were taken, whereupon this Informant went to Mr. Cox, a Justice of the Peace, and had the two persons which were taken upon suspition for the said robbery and the money and other goods that were taken upon them to be brought before the said Cox, amongst which goods this Informant found the watch above-mentioned, and the greene purse and gould of which he was robbed the day before, which said watch, purse, and gold was left in the said Mr. Cox his custody." Signed J. Holt and Simon Harcourt.

Death of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.

1700, July 31st, Windsor. Letter written and signed by G. Sayer, giving an account of the last illness and death of the Duke of Gloucester. Setting forth particulars of the patient's treatment by Dr. Hannes, Dr. Gibbon, and Dr. Radcliffe, the writer also gives particulars of the post-mortem examination made by the three surgeons, who came to the conclusion that the Duke "dyed of malignant feavour." In conclusion, Mr. Sayer says, "An express is gone into Holland toe give his Majesty "an account. The affliction ther Royall Highnesses are in is not to "be express[ed], and soe is the hole Court."

Order to discontinue the Impressment of Seamen on or about the Thames.

1702, June 28, Council Chamber at St. James. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, requiring His Grace "to give necessary directions for "discontinuing the Presse within his Lieutenancy on and about the "River of Thames," H.R.H. Prince George of Denmark, the Lord High Admiral, having by his Memorial, this day presented at the Board, advised her Majesty to be pleased "to admitt, of discontinuing "the Presse on and about the River of Thames on this side of Tilbury, "because many persons, who employ themselves on necessary services, "are very much interrupted thereby, and that few men have been "lately or probably can be obtained for the fleet by continuing the "Presse so high up the River."

State of Gaols of London and Westminster *temp.* Anne and George I.

1702, August 1st to 1719, January 8th. Papers touching the abominable condition of certain of the Gaols of London and Westminster, and the cruel maltreatment of prisoners within the same gaols *temp.* Anne and George I. to wit—

(1.) The Report of Samuel Blackerby, John Pery, Joseph Short, Thomas Hall, and Morgan Ryan, esquires, five of her Majesties Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, made on 1st August 1702, upon the state of Newgate Gaol and the treatment of prisoners therein. "We do finde," say the reporters, "that the prisoners in the Common Side of the "Prison of Newgate pretend to demand money of every new prisoner, "that comes under the notion of Garnish Money, which was formerly but "nine shillings and is now advanced to seventeen shillings . . . . . "that, if any prisoner comes in and hath not wherewith to pay the Garnish "Money, hee or shee is presently conveyed to into a place they call

"Tangier, and there stript, beaten and abused in a very violent "manner."

(2.) The Examination of John Eston a prisoner for debt in Newgate Gaol, taken upon oath on 26th July 1707, before five of the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, in which the Examinate deposed *inter alia*. "That the said Robinson," to wit, William Robinson, one of the turnkeys, "at any time suffers the women-felons to come among the men-"felons and also the men-felons among the women-felons, they severally "paying sixpence a-piece for such allowance, and also permits them to "stay together whole nights for twelve pence a-piece . . . . . "and that a pipe, which should convey the ordure into the vault of the "said goal hath been broke by the space of about sixteen weekes last "past, and as this Examinate is credibly informed for some years before, "by which means the ordure runs into a room called Tangier, whereby the "poor debtors are very much annoyed, which nusance this Examinate "believes is continued to induce those prisoners who have money or "friends to continue on the master's side, for his advantage."

(3.) The Examination, taken upon oath on 28th July, 1707, before four Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, of Lambertus Carter, a prisoner for debt in Newgate, who, amongst other things, deposes against the afore-mentioned William Robinson, one of the turnkeys, "That the said Robinson's constant practice is to put felons in irons at "their first coming into the said Goal and to keep them so till hee has "extorted from them as much money as hee thinks fit, and then takes "the irons off," and further says, "That one Maximilian Talbot about "two months ago (being then a prisoner in the said goal) pickt a "quarrell with this Examinate, and gave him ill language, and spit in "his face, whereupon this Examinate, endeavoring to defend himselfe "threw the said Talbot down. Neverthelesse the said Robinson, who "saw the beginning of the said quarrell and all that was being done in "his presence, caused this Examinate to be put in irons, and laid in the "condemned women's hole, where hee continued five hours without any "light or the benefit of a candle, though he requested to have one, "and that the said Talbot, who was the cause of the quarrell, had no "punishment at all."

(4.) The Petition, dated 4th May 1709, of twelve of the Poor Prisoners in "Clerkenwell Bridewell" (*sic*) to the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and the rest of the Justices at the Justice Hall in London: Complaining that, after being severally convicted of felony, and sentenced to imprisonment under a certain statute of 4 and 5 Anne, they "have "remained there in a starveing condition at hard labour, some three, "some four, some six, some twelve, and some fifteen months, meanwhile "many under the like circumstances have dyed for want of bread, and "your petitioners are all ready to give up the ghost;" And Praying that as "Her Most Sacred Majesty has graciously been pleased to issue "out her general and free pardon to all persons for all offences (except "such as therein are excepted)" the said petitioners, who conceive themselves "to be with[in] the benefitt" of the same general pardon, "may be preserved from so miserable a death as starveing."

(5.) The Petition of eight Poor Prisoners of the New Prison, in their own behalf and also in behalf of "divers others her Majesties poor distressed subjects," to the Rt. Hon. his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Custos Rotulorum of Middlesex: Complaining that Mr. Boreman, the keeper of the said prison, and his servants "have denyed all manner of "food and sustenance, beding or cloathing to be brought into the said "prison to your poor prisoners, that they are almost starved for want of "sustenance, beding and cloathing, being forced to lodge on the bare

"boards, and the said Mr. Boreman doth continually exact and extort "from the petitioners and others the prisoners very great and exhor-"bitant fees and demands;" And Praying that the petitioners "may be "heard before the Honorable Bench of Justices and have libertie to "prove and make out the truth of this their petition and complaint." There is no date to this petition.

(6.) 1709, July 16th, Woburn Abbey. Letter from the Duke of Bedford to the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex:—"Gentlemen, I received the inclosed Petition with the other paper by the last post. As to the Allegations mentioned in them against Mr. Boreman, Keeper of the New Prison, I can only say that these are not the first complaints of this nature that I have received from very good hands against him. Wherefore I can't forbear recommending earnestly to you, to make now immediately a strict inquiry into this matter, and to hear the Petitioners, whither (*sic*) they can make out their complaints and prove them or not. Indeed, if they do, in my opinion the practice is so abominable, that I think Boreman ought not only to be turned out of his place, but also be made an example (as far as by law can be done) to deter others in such employments from adding to miserys of such poor wretches. I desire to be informed of what occurs to you in this matter.—Bedford."

(7.) The Petition of, Mary Pitt, a prisoner in the Gatehouse, to the Hon. Thomas Medlicott, esq., J.P. for the City and Liberty of Westminster: Complaining that on the day of her committal to the Gatehouse, the petitioner was barbariously (*sic*) maltreated by Mrs. Taylor, wife of Captain Taylor, the Keeper of the said prisoner, who threw her "downe a pair of staires because she had not money to pay for a bed," and, refusing to let the petitioner lie on the common [side] until money was brought for her, caused the same petitioner "to be putt where she was almost poisoned with the stink of a woman that had been dead," for some fifteen days, as she, the petitioner, was informed; and further complaining *inter alia* that, although she declared to the same Mrs. Taylor her readiness to pay 5*s.* a week for a bed and clean sheets, Mrs. Taylor said "it should not be done," that on the second night of her imprisonment she (the petitioner) "was drawn down staires by the haire of the head, and beat till she was black and blue from head to foot," and afterwards putt into the room "where the afore-mentioned body of the dead woman was still lying;" And praying for judicial consideration of her maltreatment, and also of the ill-usage to which other poor prisoners were subjected in the same prison. In her subsequent Examination, taken upon oath before three Justices of Peace, on 29th June 1711, Mary Pitt persisted in the statements of her petition, averring that on her first coming into the prison, Mrs. Taylor demanded of her 7*s.* 6*d.* for Garnish and 5*s.* for a bed.

(8.) The several Informations, taken on oath before three Justices of the Peace for Westminster, upon 29th June 1711, of James Magrath and George Howard, prisoners in the Gatehouse, respecting the noisome state of the prison, and the ill-treatment of persons confined within it.

(9.) The Report, dated 8th January 1719, of a Committee of six Justices of the Peace, to wit, Nathaniel Blacherby, Thomas Colthurt, G. Sheldon, Thomas Burdus, John Leacroft, and Alexander Chocke, esquires, specially appointed by the Westminster Bench of Magistrates to enquire respecting the truth of certain petitions of poor prisoners of the Gatehouse, the state of the prison, and the treatment of prisoners therein, and to report on the same matters to the Justices of the Peace for Westminster, in Quarter Sessions assembled. The report, which was

most unfavourable to the Keeper of the prison and his subordinate officers, closes with this note on the conduct of the Keeper of the Gatehouse on the occasion of the official enquiry, "That Mr. Burdus being "appointed the chairman of the Committee and in the execution of that "office at the said Prison, was told by the Keeper, That he the said "Mr. Burdus had no businesse; That he was not fit to be in the Com-"mission of the Peace,—That he did not understand what he was "about, That he ought to be sent to be a clerk, bid him begon out of "his house, threatened him with an action for entering into it, said that "he would have him confined for comeing there, but only in respect to "the other Justices. And used several other indecent and abusive "expressions and reflections against the authority of the said Mr. "Burdus."

Important for their information respecting the state of our London prisons in the first two decades of the eighteenth century, these papers are also noteworthy for showing that the social disposition to enter on the work of prison reform was long anterior to John Howard's benevolent career.

Sir Richard Bulstrode, in his Old Age.

1703, April 28th. Letter of feeble penmanship and mournful tone, written by Sir Richard Bulstrode in his extreme old age to his son "Whitelocke Bulstrode, esq., at his chambers in the Inner Temple:" "..... For my part my present weakness and old age are sorely increasing. I am not likely to continue long among them, and since my wife hath taken such care of me (for by her help and the doctor's skill I still live) and hath so much care and trouble in the education of her children, I shall make it my last request to you, that you should please after my death to continue the ten pounds yearly to her during her life, to be sent in the same manner by Mr. Cantillon in consideration of the great care and trouble she takes with me, still keeping up her poor numerous family, being sure that it will be a work of great charity to you, and that God Almighty will reward you for it ...." It seems that the old knight's straitenened circumstances had made him his son's pensioner to the amount of 10*l.* a year.

Lord Coningsby of Clanbrassil to the Duke of ....

1703-4, January 18th. Letter touching the Popery Bill, and "the linnen affair" of Ireland. The writer dares affirm that "a more favorable disposition towards Ireland" never existed here.

The Duchess of Cleveland and Robert Feilding.

1706, September 9th to December 4th. Three documents, touching Robert Feilding's marriage with Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, during the life of his lawful wife Mary Feilding *née* Wadsworth:—(1) The Information of Charlotte Henrietta Villers, spinster, taken upon oath before Chief Justice Holt on 9th September 1706, giving information that she, the said informer, was present and witness of the ceremony on November 9th last past, at the house of Mrs. Heath of St. James's, Westminster, "when Robert Feilding, esq., was married by a Romish priest" at the said house "unto Mary Wadsworth spinster, the person now present, and further that on "the same night and three severall

times afterward she, 'the informant,' did see the said Robert Feilding, and the said Mary Wadsworth in bed together." (2) The information of Michaell Rosse of Covent Garden, jeweller, taken on oath before Chief Justice Holt on 9th September 1706, giving information that on 25th November 1705, he the "deponent was present in the house of Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, in Bond Streete in the parish of St. Martins-in-the-Feilds, and did then and there see Robert Feilding esq., married to the said Duchess by one Duratt a Romish priest and chaplyn to the Portugall Ambassadour.—Also, on the same paper, the Information of Anne Symmons, servant to the Duchess of Cleveland taken on oath before the said Chief Justice Holt on the same 9th September 1706, giving information that she, the informer, "was "present when Robert Feilding, esq., was married to the said "Dutchess by one Duratt a Romish priest and chaplyn to the Portugall "Ambassadour, and the same night did see the said Robert "Feilding and her said Grace in bed together;" and (3) The warrant under Her Majesty's sign-manual, addressed to Chief Justice Holt and to Sir Salathiel Lovel, knt., recorder of the City of London, on information "that Robert Feilding, esq., is to be tryed at the next sessions "to be held at the Old Bayly, for having two wives alive at the same "time;" Signifying her Majesty's "will and pleasure . . . . that "in case the said Robert Feilding shall upon his tryall be found guilty "of that felony," the aforesaid Chief Justice and Recorder shall "forbear putting in execution the sentence of burning in the hand, "which shall be passed upon him," until they shall have an intimation of the Queen's further pleasure in the matter. Dated at Kensington on 4th December 1706.

Colonel Parke to the Duke of Marlborough.

1708, November 14th, St. Christopher's Island. Letter from Colonel Daniel Parke, Governor of St. Christopher's Island, to the Duke of Marlborough, touching political dissensions and intrigues in St. Kitt's. Hoping that His Grace will accept the "two dozen bottles of Citern Water and one barrill of sweetmeats," which he recently sent the Duke by the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Floyer, the writer speaks with warmth of the false and scandalous Petition made by Mrs. Bowden (Colonel Lillingstone's sister) to the Queen and Council, which complaint "was referred "by the Lords' Committee for Trade to be examined by the Lieut.-"Governour and Councill of this Island." Speaking further on the political dissensions and intrigues, Colonel Parke says, "The Articles Collonel Codrington's friends have sent home will appear the same," to wit, false and scandalous, "when examined into; they have raised five "thousand pounds to be disposed off by one Mr. Nevin in order to get "me removed and Codrington in my post and, if because of Codrington's "distemper in the full and change of the moon they cannot get him in, "then they are to endeavour to gett in one Lieut.-Collonell Jones, an "Irish gentleman, Brigadier Whetstone's Lieut.-Collonell. I hope "your Grace will not lett me be removed, now I am seasoned to the "climate, haveing endured so many hardshipps by sickness and the "hurricane."

Memorial for the Suppression of a Playhouse.

1709, July 4th, Hampstead. A Memorial, signed by the Vicar and nineteen parishioners of Hampstead, co. Midd., at a "general parish-

meeting held at the church of the said parish," and addressed by them to the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex. Humbly hoping and desiring that "her Majesties Justices of the Peace for this county and other persons religiously active in suppressing of vice and immorality will direct and assist" the memorialists in their action against a certain Play House "that has been lately erected at the said town of Hampstead" without the "consent and approbation" of the memorialists.

Charles, Fifth Baron Mohun.

1710, March 23rd [London]. Last Will and Testament of Charles Lord Mohun, signed and sealed, &c., on the said 23rd March 1710, and proved at London on 6th March 1712–3, whereby the testator appointed "his dear and wellbeloved wife the full and sole executrix of the same "will," and devised and bequeathed all his real and all his personal estate unto his said dear and well-beloved wife Elizabeth, "late the wife of Edward Griffith of St. James deceased," "to have and to hold the "same to her the said Elizabeth, her heirs, executors, administrators, and "assignes for ever, Chargeable neverthelesse and my will and meaning "is that my said wife shall pay or cause to be paid unto Elizabeth, my "pretended daughter by my first wife, if she be living at the time of my "decease within twelve moneths after such my decease shall happen, "the full and just sum of one thousands pounds and likewise that she "pay or cause to be payd by four even and quarterly payments yearly "and every year the sum of one hundreth pounds unto my friend "Jeremiah Thompson during the term of his naturall life and noe "longer." A memorandum on the document, running in these words, to wit, "This paper writing or Will was shewne to Elizabeth Griffith "spinster, Mary Bamford and William Paisly, esqr., at the time of their "respective examinacions taken in Chauncery on the behalfe of the Right "Honorable Elizabeth Lady Mohun widdow complainant against the "Honorable Elizabeth Mohun spinster an infant under the age of "one-and-twenty years by Thomas Orby, esqr., her grandfather and "guardian defendant.—A. Trevor." The testator Charles Mohun, fifth Baron Mohun of Okehampton co. Devon, killed in his memorable duel in Hyde Park with James Duke of Hamilton on 15th November 1712, took for his first wife Charlotte Mainwaring, daughter of Thomas Mainwaring, esq., by Lady Charlotte Gerard, sister of Charles, Earl of Macclesfield, and married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Laurence, physician of Queen Anne, and widow of Colonel Edward Griffith.

Earl of Mar to Harry . . . .

1710–1, January 20th, London. Letter from John Erskine, sixth Earl of Mar to Harry . . . . (? Harry Maule of Kellie), touching a matter concerning Charles Fleeming, in respect to which the writer has done nothing of moment.—"I spoke to the Duke of Argyll of it," says the writer, "as soon as I had yours, and he is of oppinion that it is not "yet a fitt time to move in it, but that when it is he will do whatever "is in his power for his service."

Mohocks and Hawkubites.

1711 and 1712. Collection of manuscripts and printed papers, touching the assaults and nocturnal disturbances committed by Mohocks and Haw-

kubites in London and the suburbs; Including constables' report, lists of misdemeanants, memoranda of recognizances, and committals of offenders, broadsides and printed bills; one of the sets of memoranda of recognizances being a note of the recognizances of Edward Richard, Lord Hinchinbrook, in the sum of 1,000*l*.; and Pulter Forrester, of Bradfeild co. Herts., esq., and Thomas Watts of St. James's Market, woollen draper, in the sum of 500*l*. each, "to appear at next Quarter "Sessions, to answer for that the said Lord Hinchinbrook together with "other persons did on the 11th of March instant between 1 and 2 a "clock in the morning make a riot and assault upon John Bouch "watchman in Essex Street. Capt. 12 Marcii 1711." The printed papers comprise the broadside of Her Majesty's proclamation, dated at St. James's on 17th March 1711, "For the suppressing of Riots, and "the Discovery of such as have been Guilty of the late Barbarities "within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Parts adjacent." The miscellaneous manuscripts of this interesting collection comprise a copy of the letters under the Queen's sign-manual, dated at Windsor on 22nd October 1711, and addressed to the Lord Keeper Harcourt, for the more effectual "suppression of Vice by a faithfull and impartial execu-"tion of all our Laws which are now in force against irreligion, "blasphemy, prophane swearing and cursing, prophanation of the "Lords Day, excessive drinking, gaming, lewdness, and all other "dissolute and immoral practices."

Sir Isaac Newton, Master of the Mint.

1711-12, March 7th, The Mint in the Tower of London. Account, (signed—Is. Newton) to the Hon. Commissions for putting in execucion The Act intituled An Act for takeing, examining and stateing the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom; being the Account of Sir Isaac Newton, knt., master and worker of Her Majesties Mint in the Tower of London, and of all the monies by him received, and had out of the Receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer and elsewhere, as also of the several quantitys of Wrought Plate received into the said Mint, pursuant to the address of the Honourable House of Commons to Her Majesty, and Her Majesty's sign-manual, dated the 16th of May 1711; And also of the monies by him paid and disbursed for the Charges and Expenses of the said Mint from the first day of January 1710 to the last day of October 1711, and of the several sums of monie by him paid into the Receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer for the Wrought Plate received to the 14th day of May, inclusive, and of what was paid for the Wrought Plate imported after the said 14th day of May to the several importers thereof at the several rates voted by the Honourable House of Commons.

Colonel Thomas Collier to General Lumley.

1713, August 23rd, Jersey. Letter from Colonel Thomas Collier, Governor of Jersey, to General Lumley, Secretary at War: Touching alarming intelligence, sent to the writer in a letter by Mr. Blake, that "there was a newe (?) establishment made from the 23rd of June last, and that our Chaplain" to wit, the chaplain of garrison of Jersey, "and severall other Chaplains were left out." Greatly disturbed by this intelligence, the Colonel writes, "If this be realy so, [neither] the "language of the people in this island, nor the situation of this Her

" Majesty's Castle has been thought of; for devine services and " sermons are in all the churches performed in French, and those " few of us that understand French are often hindered from atending " because we are surrounded by the sea seven or eight hours every " tide; so, if our Chaplain is taken from us, they have onley considered " this garyson as those in Britain, that have not those inconveniences " we have . . . . . The tender regard I have for our " Chaplain and his numbrous fameley makes me pressing for your " protection to him."

Ammunition for Militia of Argyle.

1715, September 26th. Accompt of Ammunition given out of the Castle of Inveraray for the use of the Militia of Argyle.

Removal of Arms to Edinburgh.

1717, June 12th, Edinburgh. Letter from George Carpenter, esq., Colonel of the King's own Regiment of Dragoons, Govenour of Minorca and Lieut-General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North Britain, to Colonel Oliver Brook, or the officer commanding five companies of General Wightman's Regiment at Glasgow; Giving orders and instructions for moving arms from Inveraray to Edinburgh Castle.

Moneys coined at the Mint.

1717, November 23rd, Mint Office. Copy of official letter from Sir Isaac Newton, knt., Master and Worker of His Majesty's Mint to the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury: Prepared for and submitted to their Lordships in obedience to their Order of Reference of the 19th instant, requiring an Account of all gold and silver coyned in the last fifteen yeares, with statement of how much thereof hath been coyned out of plate upon publick encouragements, and of what copper money hath been newly coyned. With respect to the coinage of gold and silver, the writer says that "since Christmas " 170½ to the 19th instant there hath been coyned in gold 7,127,835 " pounds in tale receoning 44½ guineas to a pound weight Troy and " 21*s.* 6*d.* to a guinea; and in silver 223,380 pounds sterling, receoning " 3*l.* 2*s.* to a pound weight Troy, and that part of this silver, amounting " to 143,086 pounds sterling, was coyned out of English plate imported " upon public encouragement in the yeares 1709 and 1711, another part " amounting to 13,342*l.* was coyned out of Vigo plate in the years 1703 " and 1704, and another part amounting to 45,732*l.* was coyned from " silver extracted from our own lead ore, and the rest, amounting to " 21,220*l.* was coyned chiefly out of old plate melted down by goldsmiths, " and some of it out of pieces of eight."

Order for Execution of Laws against Papists and Non-Jurors.

1722, May 9th, Council Chamber at St. James's. Official copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Custos Rotulorum for the county of Middlesex; Requiring his Grace ". to signify his Majesty's pleasure to the Justices of the Peace of" the

said "County that they do with the utmost diligence put the laws in " execucion against papists, reputed papists and non-jurors, being " dangerous to his Majesty's Government, and that they tender to " them the said Oaths and Declaracions and take from them their " horses and arms, and use their utmost endeavours to confine " them to their usual habitacions in such manner as by law is directed, " and that the said Justices do likewise use their utmost endeavours to " prevent and suppress all riots, tumults and unlawfull assemblies . . ." the letter having been written, because "his Majestie hath received " repeated and unquestionable advices that several of his subjects, " forgetting the allegiance they owe to his Majestie, as well as the " natural love they ought to bear to their country, have entered into " a wicked conspiracy in concert with traitours abroad for raising a " rebellion in this kingdom, in favour of a popish pretender with a " traiterous design to overthrow our excellent constitucion in Church " and State."

George I. to the Duchess-Dowager of Savoy.

1722–3, February 28th, St. James's Palace. Letter announcing the birth of the fourth daughter of the writer's "très chere Belle Fille la Princesse de Galles." Letter of secretarial penmanship, with autograph subscription and signature.

Charges for building Blenheim Palace and St. Paul's Cathedral.

[circ. 1724.] Copy of a letter from Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, to a gentleman, whose name does not appear, touching the charges for building Blenheim Palace, and the disputes respecting the same. "And," says the writer, ' if it should come out, that the mony receivd " and paid on accounnt of the building of St. Paul's exceeds that " Blenheim, it will be of great use to have that fact clearly stated to " the Court. As likewise (but Lofft has already done that in his paper " for you) that 1,500*l.* a year was swallowed up by four officers at " Blenheim, that is, Joynes and Robart for controlling the works, and " Travers and Tailor as paymasters, all which offices were faithfully and " satisfactorily discharged by one man in the joint capacity of " Comptroller of the Works and Paymaster at St. Pauls for 100*l.* a. " year."

Commissions for Purchase of Books.

1725, November 2nd, Hague. Letter from David Randie to Bryan Fairfax, esq., one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, at his house in Panton Square, London; Giving particulars of the prices of books which the writer has been commissioned by Mr. Bryan Fairfax to buy for him.

Fireworks in St. James's Park.

1749, April . A description of the machine and firework to be exhibited in Saint James's Park Thursday the 27th of April 1749, on

account of the General Peace, signed at Aix la Chappelle, 7th October 1748. Probably prepared by an official hand for the use of his Majesty George II. during the display of fireworks, about which Horace Walpole wrote to Sir Horace Mann on May 3rd 1749, this manuscript in a floreated paper wrapper was at one time in the library of George III., whose book-plate appears on the inside of the opening leaf of the cover.

Declaration of James, Duke of Monmouth.

1767, June 3rd. Copy (made on the said day, of a manuscript copy made for Dr. Thomas Percy, and belonging on the said day to Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Master of the Temple) of "The declaration of "James Duke of Monmouth and the Noblemen, Gentlemen and others, "now in arms for Defence and Vindication of the Protestant Religion, "and Laws Rights and Privileges of England from the invasion made "upon them: and for the delivering the Kingdom from the Usurpation "and Tyranny of James Duke of York." A copy of the famous Declaration, that agrees almost to word and letter with the printed copy in "The Western Martyrology or Bloody Assizes, 1705."

Affliction of a Maryland Apprentice.

1775, April 21st, Maryland. Curious and painful letter, written from Maryland U.S.A. by Samuel Freeman, to a friend in England, in which the writer describes his miserable condition as the servant, bound for four years' service, of a small planter in Maryland, who is treating him with extreme harshness and cruelty. "On the 21st of last October" says the writer, "I got up early in the morning, not "thoro' sensible but very near distracted and apply'd at one Daniels "Office at No. 5 Cook's Court, Camomile Street, Bishopgate, for a "passage to Maryland in North America, and went on board same day "the *Sophia*, Captain Carmichael, and after a passage of eight weeks "arrived at Baltimore. In the passage I was treated very genteely by "the Captain, and wanted for nothing. On the day of the 26th "December then following, I was sold (contrary to my expectation) to "a planter up in the country about 14 miles fram any town for four "years for 30*l.* for my passage, where I am treated more like a dog "than a Christian." The letter gives a vivid picture of the suffering and wrongs sometimes endured by an English emigrant to an American Plantation, who, in consideration of a free passage, had agreed to become the bondservant for a term of years to any planter, to whom he should be assigned by the owner of the ship, by which he made the voyage to the colony.

Proposals for Cultivation of Waste Lands.

1796, January 11th, Whitehall. Letter from Sir John Sinclair to ; Accompanying some enclosed "Observations explanatory of "the nature and principles of two bills to be brought into parliament, for "the cultivation and improvement of the waste lands, commons, and "common fields of the Kingdom," with respect to which legislative proposals Sir John wishes to have the opinions of his correspondent and "the magistrates of the county." The writer also observes, "I have "the pleasure of adding that there is every prospect of procuring an "object which has been so anxiously wished for, namely a General

" Inclosure Bill . . . . . The principle (*sic*) of the bill is to " render it unnecessary to make application for private Acts, which are " attended with such expence, and to facilitate inclosures by voluntary " agreement amongst the parties interested."

Jean Jacques Casanova to the Gräfin von der Recke.

1798, April 30th. Dux. Speaking in a later paragraph with more disagreeable flippancy of his broken health, the literary adventurer remarks in the opening lines of the epistle. " Il m'est impossible, " divine Elise, de resister davantage à vos trop pressantes instances. " Si je ne peux pas vous recevoir, je dois du moin me justifier. Je " suis administré et pour vu de tous les passeports spirituels necessaires " à un chretien pour entrer apres cette vie terrestre dans le sejour des " bien-heureux immortels; mais je ne voudrois pas que des circonstances " se melassent de cet assez serieux voyage. La mort est une dette qu'il " est permis à un homme d'honneur de ne pas payer volontiers, car ce " n'est pas lui qui l'a contracté mais la maitresse nature sans sa " permission. Voici donc la raison historique qui me defend de recevoir " des visites." The letter is signed—" Casanova mourant."

Joanna Southcott, the Religious Visionary.

1804–1820. Four letters by Joanna Southcott (two of them in the handwriting of her amanuensis Ann Underwood, and a third in the handwriting of Jane Townley), dated respectively April 7th 1804, August 6th 1805, November 8th, 1805, and April 25th, 1810; together with a letter by the hand of George Turner, an enthusiastic disciple of the illiterate visionary, who raised herself from the condition of servant girl to that of a religious teacher with a hundred thousand believers in her prophetical quality.

Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton.

1805, September 16th, *Victory* off Portland. Characteristic letter from Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, in which the writer declares he loves and adores the addressee "to the very excess of the passion," bids her kiss dear dear Horatia a thousand times for him, and observes " I " write this letter and I fear I shall too soon have an opportunity of " sending it, for we are standing near Weymouth, the place of all others " I should wish to avoid, but if it continues moderate I hope to escape " without anchoring, but should I be forced I shall act as a man and " your Nelson, neither courting or ashamed to hold up my head before " the greatest monarch in the world. I have, thank God, nothing to be " ashamed of."

Serjeants at Law and Court of Common Pleas.

1834, April 24th, St. James's.—Mandate (on parchment) under the sign-manual of William IV., addressed to Lord Brougham and Vaux, the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, ordering and directing " that the " right of practising, pleading, and audience in the Court of Common " Pleas during term time shall upon and from the first day of Trinity " now next ensuing cease to be exercised exclusively by the Serjeants

" at Law and that upon and from that day" the King's Council learned in the Law and all other Barristers at Law shall and may according to their respective rank and seniority have and exercise equal right and privilege of practising pleading and audience in the said Court of Common Pleas at Westminster; It being also ordered that Vitruvius Lawes, Thomas D'Oyley, Thomas Peake, William St. Julien Arabin, John Adams, Thomas Andrewes, Henry Storks, Ebenezer Ludlow, John Scriven, Henry John Stephen, Charles Carpenter Bompas, Edward Goulburn, George Heath, John Taylor Coleridge and Thomas Noone Talfourd, Serjeants-at-Law, shall from henceforth according to their respective seniority amongst themselves have rank, place, and audience in all our Courts of Law and equity next after John Balguy esquire, one of the King's Council learned in the Law.

XI. D'Eon Papers.

Though he is not to be rated with the historical celebrities of his period, but should rather be described as a curious impostor, the Chevalier Charles Genevieve Louise Auguste André Thimothée D'Eon de Beaumont made during many years so great a figure and stir in France and England, that his papers possess enough of historical interest to justify me in speaking of them at the close of my report on Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin's collection of manuscripts. In the opening stages of his career, by turns a soldier and a diplomatist in the service of Louis XV. of France, he had distinguished himself by courage and soldierlike address in at least one affair of military moment, and had displayed diplomatic tact in a delicate negotiation at the Court of Russia, before he came to this country in 1763 as the secretary of the French ambassador, the Duc de Nivernois, after whose return to France in the same year he figured for a brief time as minister-plenipotentiary of Louis XV. in London. Indignant at the slight put upon him by the appointment of the Count de Guerchy to succeed the Duc de Nivernois, albeit he was invited to act as the new ambassador's secretary, he turned resentfully on both the minister and his sovereign, and revealed matters touching the French Court, which he should have kept from publicity, whilst he assailed De Guerchy with satire, that moved the Count to seek protection from the Court of King's Bench. From that time the Chevalier D'Eon passed by degrees from discredit to scandalous disrepute, though, even to the year of his death in poverty and extreme old age in London, he continued to receive some measure of countenance and pecuniary aid from persons, whom he had interested in his brighter time, and who to the last were more disposed to regard him with amusement and pity than to judge him severely for his failings. Having in his earlier time assumed the character and dress of a woman, whilst he was serving Louis XV. in Russia, he in the later stages of a discreditable career found his chief employment and delight in the persistent imposture, that caused many people to think him a woman, until a *post-mortem* examination put an end to all doubt about his sex.

D'Eon's First Journey to Petersburg.

1756, May 21st. Passport granted by Louis XV. to D'Eon, in view of the Chevalier's first journey from Paris to Petersburg.—A document of some importance to inquirers who would fix the date of a journey about which biographers have differed.

Journey from Petersburg to Paris.

1757, April 27th. Passport given by the Chevalier Douglas to the Chevalier D'Eon, on the occasion of his journey from Petersburg to Paris. In connection with this passport, it may be remarked, that at this point of his career D'Eon was entrusted by the Empress Elizabeth of Russia with private letters to Maria Theresa and Louis XV., and conveyed to the Courts of Vienna and Versailles Elizabeth's friendly assurance that the Treaty of Subsidies with England was of no effect, and that the 80,000 men she had assembled in Livonia and Courland should henceforth act in concert with the forces of Austria and France.

Commission of Lieutenant of Dragoons.

1757, August 2. Original Commission, signed by Louis XV., appointing the Chevalier D'Eon to be a Lieutenant-Reformé de Dragons, in the regiment of the Colonel General of the King's Dragoons.

Russian Passports.

1757–60. Eight several passports (for the most part Russian passports), granted to the Chevalier D'Eon in the years 1757 to 1760.

Another Set of Passports.

1757. Eight several passports granted to the Chevalier D'Eon in 1757, by the Courts of Hungary, Poland, Russia, and Austria.

Notes touching First Mission in Russia.

1757 ? Portfolio labelled in D'Eon's handwriting, *Differentes Notes pour travailler à un Memoire historique sur la premiere mission secrette du Chevalier Douglas et de M. D'Eon en Russie.*

Second Journey from Paris to Petersburg.

1757. Passport granted to the Chevalier D'Eon by Louis XV., when he was on the point of starting on a journey from Paris to Petersburgh. At this time D'Eon journeyed to the Russian Court, to act as First Secretary to the Marquis de L'Hôpital, the passport being for him, his servant, and his baggage.

Confirmation of Lieutenant's Commission in Dragoons.

1758, July 22nd. Confirmation (vellum), signed by Louis XV. of the Commission to be a Lieutenant Reformé in the regiment of the Colonel General of Dragoons, granted to the Chevalier D'Eon on 2nd August, 1757.

D'Eon's Illness in Vienna.

1760, September 30th, Vienna. Passport, granted to D'Eon by the Duc de Choiseul, setting forth that the Chevalier arrived at Vienna on

September 9th, 1760, and departed on the last day of the same month, having been detained in the Austrian capital by illness.—Also, the passport, dated August 22nd, 1760, granted to D'Eon by the French Ambassador at Petersburgh.

Change into another Regiment of Dragoons.

1761, May 18th. Document, signed by Louis XV. and countersigned by the Duc de Choiseul, whereby the Chevalier D'Eon was retired from the regiment of the Colonel-General of the King's Dragoons, and was appointed in the same capacity to the regiment of Dragoons d'Antichamp, with pay at the rate of 600 livres a year.

Certificate by the Comte de Broglie.

1761, November 7th. Copy in D'Eon's handwriting of a certificate signed by the Comte de Broglie and addressed by him to his brother, the Marshal de Broglie, touching certain incidents at the village of Meintoss.—Also, attached to this copy, a note on vellum in the Chevalier D'Eon's handwriting, in which the writer asserts that the original was "written, during the action, on the back of M. Bertin, Captain of Cuirassiers"; this statement being made to discredit the Comte de Guerchy's calumnious declaration that D'Eon had never been in action.

Comte de Broglie to Comte de Guerchy.

1761. Original order, writen on the field of the Battle of Höxter by Comte de Broglie, and addressed and sent to the Comte de Guerchy by the hand of the Chevalier D'Eon, ordering De Guerchy to remove 400,000 cartridges from the fire of the enemy. The subsequent animosity between the Chevalier D'Eon and the Comte de Guerchy was attributed by the Chevalier's friends to the fact that this order was not obeyed by De Guerchy, but was executed by D'Eon.

Certificate of D'Eon's Military Conduct.

1761, December 24th. Original certificate, signed by the Duc de Broglie and countersigned by Drouet, bearing testimony to the good conduct and bravery of D'Eon during the campaign in which he served under the Comte de Broglie.

D'Eon as Captain of the Regiment d'Antichamp of Dragoons.

1761, December 24th. Original certificate signed by De Broglie, bearing testimony that M. D'Eon de Beaumont, Captain of the Regiment d'Antichamp of Dragoons, had served under him in the last campaign, in which he was often entrusted with the General's orders, and gave on divers occasions signal proof of his intelligence and bravery, and especially at Höxter, where he executed under the enemy's fire the perilous task removing the King's powder and other property from a position of danger and was wounded in the head and one of his legs.

"Passes" to the Same Regiment.

1761. Eight different "passes" granted to the Chevalier D'Eon, to enable him to join his regiment under De Broglie.

Duc de Brissace to Duc de Nivernois.

1762, October 1st. Letter (holograph) from the Duc de Brissace to the Duc de Nivernois.

Marshal de Broglie to the Chevalier D'Eon.

1762, November 22nd. Letter accompanying the certificate of the Chevalier's military services. Declaring the pleasure with which he bears testimony to D'Eon's merits, the writer congratulates the Chevalier on his resumption of a diplomatic career.

Marquis D'Antichamp to the Chevalier D'Eon.

1762. Letter touching the Chevalier's retirement from his captaincy in the writer's regiment.

Duc de Nivernois.

1763–63. Nine letters from divers persons to the Duc de Nivernois.

La Duchesse (Pontchartrain) de Nivernois to the Chevalier D'Eon.

1762–63. Twelve most friendly letters (seven of them being holograph from La Duchesse (Pontchartrain) de Nivernois to the Chevalier D'Eon.

Madlle. Quinault to . . . .

1763, March 1st. Letter from Madlle. Quinault, the actress, mistress of the Duc de Nevers, father of the Duc de Nivernois.

D'Eon's first Journey to London.

1763, March 21st. Passport, signed by Louis XV. and countersigned by the Duc de Praslin, granted to the Chevalier D'Eon, on the occasion of his journey to London, in order to act as secretary to the Duc de Nivernois, Louis XV.'s Ambassador at the English Court.—Also two other passports granted to D'Eon for the same journey, dated respectively 23rd February 1763 and 26th March 1763.

Chargé d'Affaires at Court of Great Britain.

1763, April 17th. D'Eon's counterpart of the document (vellum) appointing him *Chargé d'affaires* at the Court of George III.

D'Eon Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at St. James's.

1763, July 3rd, Versailles. Letter of credence, addressed by Louis XV. to George III. appointing D'Eon to act as Minister Plenipotentiary at St. James's till the arrival of the Comte De Guerchy, and accrediting him in that capacity to his Britannic Majesty.

Duke of Bedford to the Chevalier D'Eon.

1763, July 10th, Woburn Abbey. Letter congratulating the Chevalier on his appointment to be Minister Plenipotentiary at the English Court.

Notes for an Epistle.

1763, October. Notes for a voluminous letter from D'Eon to the Comte de Broglie, in D'Eon's handwriting.

D'Eon sent from London to Paris.

1763. Commissions données par M. le Duc de Nivernois à Monr. D'Eon lorsqu'il l'envoya à Paris in 1763, porter les ratifications de la Paix.

Mons. Drumgold's Letters.

1763. Letters from Monsr. Drumgold to the Chevalier D'Eon.

D'Eon ordered to deliver Papers to Comte de Guerchy.

1763. Order, signed by Louis XV. and countersigned by the Duc de Praslin, and sealed with the royal seal of France; Requiring D'Eon to deliver up all his papers to Guerchy.—Also, a copy of the same order, attested by the Comte de Guerchy.

Cuttings from Newspapers.

1763–74. Volume, containing a large collection of cuttings from English and Continental newspapers, relating to D'Eon's political and social career, together with translations of many of the cuttings into French. Collected and mounted by D'Eon.—Also, second volume, containing similar extracts from printed journals, that were found lying loose amongst D'Eon's papers.

Letters by Duc de Nivernois.

1763. Series of thirty letters from the Duc de Nivernois, ex-ambassador from Louis XV. at the English Court.

Book of Current Expenditure.

1766–93. Thick and narrow folio volume, ruled with cash lines and bound in vellum, the first cover being lettered in large printed

characters "Ex Libris The Chevalier D'Eon": With this descriptive note: *Journal du Chevalier D'Eon. Pour sa depense courante depuis* 1766 *jusqu'au* 13 *Aout* 1777. *Plus journal de depense courante depuis le* 13 *Aoust* 1777 *que Mad^lle D'Eon est partie de Londres pour retourner à Versailles et à Paris le* 21 *Octobre* 1777, *jour de la Fête de Sainte Ursule Vierge et Martyr, la dite demoiselle d'Eon par ordre de la Loi et du Roi a été contrainte de quitter l'habit d'homme et l'uniforme et de se retirer en la Congregation des Filles de Sainte-Marie pour bien apprendre a y mener une nouvelle Vie.* The record of Mad^lle D'Eon's expenditure is complete.

Certificate of Life.

1775, March 18th, London. Certificate (for payment of pension), that D'Eon was alive at the above-given date. Signed by Garnier.

Statement of Pecuniary Claims.

1775, July 14th. Etat des Pretensions de Mons^r. D'Eon de Beaumont, reduites par M. de Beaumarchais et par lui, aux seuls articles qu'ils regardent comme incontestables.—Also, a copy of D'Eon's account with Lord Ferrers.

Louis XVI. and the Chevalier D'Eon.

1775, August 25th. Safe conduct, on vellum, signed by Louis XVI., in accordance with the "Transaction." Given in extenso by Gaillardet p. 400, and translated by Telfer p. 252, this document commends D'Eon for his important services, confirms to him his pension of 12,000 livres *per annum*, enjoins him to be silent on all matters of controversy, and allows him to return to France.

Baron de Beaumarchais and the Chevalier D'Eon.

1775, August 25th—October 5th. Original "Transaction" between Caron de Beaumarchais and the Chevalier or Chevalière D'Eon, vellum. Document, signed and sealed by both parties.—Also, copy, certified by Beaumarchais, of the Commission given him by Louis XVI. to treat with D'Eon for the return of secret documents, dated August 25th, 1775.

"Transaction," with D'Eon's Corrections.

1775. Original Draft of the "Transaction" between Beaumarchais and the Chevalier or Chevalière D'Eon; in the handwriting of Beaumarchais, with emendations by D'Eon's pen.

Declaration touching the "Secret Orders."

1775. Declaration by D'Eon, touching the secret orders given him by Louis XV.

LETTERS touching "TRANSACTION" and the FRENCH COURT.

1775–6. Series of letters from Beaumarchais to D'Eon, touching the "Transaction" and the Court of France, in some of which letters D'Eon is addressed indifferently as a man and as a woman; Comprising, (1) A billet doux, dated 5th September 1775; (2) A note, dated 11th October 1775, asking for the key of the iron-safe in which *the* secret letters are kept; (3) A letter, dated 29th October 1775, in which Beaumarchais promises to give D'Eon the original of a document, of which the latter has only a copy; (4) Letter, dated 30th December 1775, that begins "Mon pauvre Chevalier" and is addressed to "Monsieur, Monsieur le Chev. D'Eon; (5) Letter, (copy) addressed to "Madlle D'Eon"; (6) Letter (original letter of 8 pages) addressed by Beaumarchais to "Madlle D'Eon," in answer to a letter of 38 pages from D'Eon, dated 7th January 1776; and (7) Letter (original letter of 4 pages), that begins "je voudrais, Ma chere D'Eon," and is addressed to "Monsieur le Chev. D'Eon."

INVENTORY of CORRESPONDENCE.

1775, 6, 7. Portfolio containing "Double de l'inventaire de la correspondence Secrete du Chevalier D'Eon de Beaumont, Ministre Plenipotentiaire de France en Angleterre."

PAPERS in D'EON'S HANDWRITING.

1777. Collection of miscellaneous papers, in the handwriting of the Chevalier D'Eon.

TRIAL touching D'EON'S SEX.

1777. *Extrait du Process*, sur le sexe du Chevalier D'Eon de Beaumont determiné et jugé à Londres par devant le tres honourable William Comte de Mansfield, Chef de Justice de la Cour du Banc du Roi d'Angleterre at (*sic*) Guildhall le Mardi Premier Juillet, 1777.

MEMOIRS for the "LIFE of MADEMOISELLE D'EON."

1777. Portfolio of letters and documents formerly in the possession of the Chevalier D'Eon; with the following description of the contents, *Memoires pour servir à la vie de Mademoiselle D'Eon de Beaumont, Connue jusqu'au 2 Juillet* 1777, *sous le nom du Chevalier D'Eon, ancien Ministre Plenipotentiaire de France en Angleterre. Il n'y a rien de caché qui ne doit estre decouvert.*

SECOND PART of SAME MEMOIRS.

1777. Portfolio, labelled by D'Eon *Seconde Partie des memoires pour servir à la Vie de Madlle D'Eon de Beaumont, connue jusqu'au 2 Juillet* 1777, *sous le nom du Chevalier D'Eon.* In the Chevalier's handwriting.

MORE MATTERS for SAME "LIFE."

1777. Portfolio labelled *Multum in Parvo, Important à employer dans la vie de la Chevaliere D'Eon de Beaumont à Paris. en* 1777

Dieu m'a sauvé la Vie mais il ne m'a pas sauvé de le Grille du Convent:—in D'Eon's handwriting.

MEMOIRS OF MADLLE. D'EON.

1777. *Supplement ou Differens Separés pour Entrer dans les Memoires de la Chevalière D'Eon.* Vis unita Fortior.

D'EON'S EXPENDITURE in ENGLAND.

1777–93. Thick volume labelled, *Journal du Chevalier D'Eon en Angleterre pour sa dépense, courante depuis* 1766 *jusqu'au* 13 *Aôut* 1777. *Plus journal de dépense courante depuis le* 13 *Aôut* 1777 *jusqu'au mois de Mar* 1793. Elucidating some of the perplexing and contradictory passages in other records of the life of D'Eon. In D'Eon's handwriting.

MADLLE. D'EON'S EFFECTS.

1784. Printed papers and documents relating to a sale of the effects of the Chevalière D'Eon.

MADLLE. D'EON'S LIFE in FRANCE from 1777 to 1785.

1785. Portfolio labelled by D'Eon's pen *Grande Epitre de Madlle. D'Eon contenant l'abrégé de sa conduite en France depuis* 1777, *jusqu'a son retour à Londres le jeudi soir* 17 *Novembre* 1785. *Addressée à My Lady Ferrers, Epouse du Lord Ferrers, Pair et Amiral d'Angleterre. Honores mutant mores et sic transit Gloria Mundi*:—written throughout by D'Eon.

MADLLE. D'EON'S LETTERS to the DUCHESSE DE MONTMORENCI-BOUTEVILLE.

1785. Portfolio labelled in D'Eon's handwriting *Grandes Epitres de la Chev. D'Eon en* 1785 *à Madame la Duchesse de Montmorenci-Bouteville à Paris.* All in D'Eon's handwriting.

JOHN WILKES to the CHEVALIÈRE D'EON.

1785–87. Letters (57 pages) from John Wilkes and his daughter to the Chevalière D'Eon.

LETTERS by GEORGE KEATE, F.R.S., to MADLLE. D'EON.

1785–89, London. Portfolio of Letters, labelled *Lettres de George Keate esqre de la Société Roiale des Sciences à Londres, Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, à Mm. La Che. D'Eon à Londres,* 1785, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Mr. TYNTE'S LETTERS to MADLLE. D'EON.

1785–91. Portfolio containing 34 letters, labelled *Letters du Colonel Johnson, actuellement appellé M. Tynte Gentilhomme de la Chambre*

de Monsr. le Prince de Galles, a Madlle. la Chre. D'Eon à Londres, 1785, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90.

MADLLE. D'EON and the DUCHESSE DE MONTMORENCI-BOUTEVILLE.

1785. Portfolio labelled *Conférence par forme de Conversation longue, douce, aisée et sans se gener, entre Mad^e la Duchesse de Montmorenci-Bouteville et Madlle D'Eon à Paris en* 1785

DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE of MADLLE. D'EON.

1786–91. Livre de dépense, journal detaillé, de la Maison de Mademoiselle la Chevalière D'Eon, commencé à Londres 1786 et fini le 30 . . . . 1791. In D'Eon's handwriting.

JOHN WILKES and the CHEVALIÈRE D'EON.

1788. Presentation copy of John Wilkes's edition of Catullus, sm. 4to., London, given by Wilkes to D'Eon, with this inscription by the editor's hand: "A Mademoiselle—Mademoiselle la Chevalière " D'Eon, &c., &c., &c., de la part de son ancien ami et serviteur, " Wilkes."

D'EON'S CORRESPONDENCE in PARIS.

1789–90. Portfolio of correspondence between D'Eon and his friends in Paris, relating to his pecuniary affairs.

EXPENDITURE of MADLLE. D'EON.

1791–2. Volume entitled *Livre de dépense courante de la Chevalière D'Eon à Londres, Commencé le* 1e *Mai et fini le* 14 *Aôut* 1792. In D'Eon's handwriting.

MADLLE. D'EON and LADY ROBINSON.

1792. Portfolio labelled *Quatre Epitres de Madlle. D'Eon à Lady Robinson en* 1792 *à Londres.* In D'Eon's handwriting.

WARREN HASTINGS and CHEVALIER D'EON.

1794, March 2nd. Letter from Warren Hastings to D'Eon, in answer to his or her request for an introduction for a friend.—Also a letter from the same to the same, dated August 21st, 1795, in which the writer excuses himself from attending one of D'Eon's entertainments, but encloses a note for 5*l.*

NOTES &c. for "LIFE" of MADLLE. D'EON.

1794. In D'Eon's handwriting, *Préfaces, Postfaces, Appendice Notes, Annotations à consulter avant de donner l'Edition des Lettres et Memoires de la Ch^r D'Eon, pour servir a l'histoire de sa Vie.*

PROPOSALS for PUBLISHING the same "LIFE."

1799–1806. Proposals for publishing by subscription the Memoirs of Madlle. D'Eon; together with letters and documents touching the matters of the narative. In all, 78 pages.

BOOK of MADLLE. D'EON'S EXPENSES.

1801, February 25th to 1804, December. Portfolio labelled in D'Eon's handwriting *Journal de Dépense de Madlle la Chevr D'Eon et de Madame Mary Cole widow of William Cole, Engine-Maker to the Royal Navy. Depuis le 25 Fevrier au Soir, qu'elle a été obligée de quitter la maison No.* 33 *Surry Side Westminster, pour aller habiter et coucher en la maison de Mr. et de Madame White House No.* 5 *Mead's Street Lambeth jusqu'a Decembre,* 1804. All in D'Eon's handwriting.

CORRESPONDENCE between D'EON and CITIZEN GREGOIRE.

1802. Portfolio labelled *Patriotique Correspondence betwin the Citizen Gregoire Honorable Member of the Conservative Sénat at Paris and Mademoiselle D'Eon at London* 1802.

D'EON and L'ANCIEN EVÊQUE DE BLOIS.

1803. Portfolio containing an unbound volume of 44 leaves, large and small, entitled *Travail Courant en* 1803, *Pour composer mes differentes Réponses à l'Ancien Evêque de Blois, Sénateur du Sénat Conservatif de notre Republique.* All in D'Eon's handwriting.

NOTES for "LIFE" of CHEVALIER D'EON.

1805. Portfolio of letters and documents formerly in the possession of the Chevalier D'Eon, labelled—*Suite des Memoires pour servir à la vie du Chevalier D'Eon, Plenptre. de France en Angleterre. Inimicos virtute superabis.*

EXPENDITURE of MADLLE. D'EON and MADAME COLE.

1805–8. Portfolio labelled 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, *Journal de la dépense de Mademoiselle D'Eon et Madame Cole:* containing all the particulars of their receipts and expenditure during the period. In D'Eon's handwriting.

TITLES and MOTTOES.

1805. Portfolio, in D'Eon's handwriting, labelled *Differens Titres et Mottos pour L'Ouvrage.*

PAPERS for the "LIFE" of MADLLE. D'EON.

1805 and 1806. Portfolio labelled *Papiers qui peuvent servir à la Vie de Madlle. D'Eon.*

BOOK of EXPENDITURE of MADLLE. D'EON and MADAME COLE.

1807–1810. Volume entitled *Livre Journal de la Dépense de Mademoiselle D'Eon de Beaumont en Angleterre et surtout à Londres son sejour ordinaire, ou elle demeure depuis la fin de* 1796, *avec sa compatriote Madame Marie Cole, Veuve de William Cole, Engine Maker to the Royal Navy of England, partant Anglois et Francois et deplus Catholique, nées toutes deux en Octobre* 1728. *Elle veut bien avoir soin de moi en santé et en maladie, et veiller soigneusement à ce que je ne sois plus empoisonnée dans mon boire et mon manger par une main étrangère, qui n'est étrangère à aucune Crime, ainsi que je l'ai prouvé en justice réglé à Londres, ce que de nouveau je confirme être veritable devant dieu et les hommes ce* 1*er Janvier.*—D'Eon died on May 21st 1810; and the last dated entry of this curious volume is an account (4th March 1810) of the seizure that was the commencement of his "last illness."

VERSES written by D'EON in OLD AGE.

1808? Nine stanzas in French by D'Eon's pen, written when he was nearly eighty years of age.

D'EON'S COPIES of his LETTERS to the DUCHESSE DE MONTMORENCI-BOUTEVILLE.

[.] Copies (116 pp.) in D'Eon's handwriting of letters from the Chevalière D'Eon to the Duchesse de Montmorenci-Bouteville.

CHEVALIÈRE D'EON to the DUCHESSE DE MONTMORENCI-BOUTEVILLE.

[.] Epitre (202 pp.) de Mademoiselle D'Eon à Madame La Duchesse de Montmorenci-Bouteville.

D'EON'S COPIES of LETTERS.

[.] Copies (164 pp.) in D'Eon's handwriting of letters from or to the Chevalière D'Eon.

D'EON'S REMINISCENCES.

[.] Portfolio labelled *Résumé de Préterit de ma Vie.* In D'Eon's handwriting.

LAWSUIT between LORD FERRARS and CHEVALIER D'EON.

[.] Portfolio containing a collection of papers relating to the law suit between Lord Ferrers and the Chevalier D'Eon.

D'EON on FREEMASONRY and QUAKERISM.

[.] Note by D'Eon, touching Freemasonry and Quakerism, in which the writer says, "je trouve la Religion des quakers bien belle, puisqu'elle est si simple."

The Chevalière D'Eon's Military and Political Services.

[.] Document of twenty-seven pages, entitled 'Etat abrégé des services Militaires et Politiques de Madlle. Charlotte Geneviève Louise Auguste Andrée Timothée D'Eon de Beaumont, connue jusqu'a ce jour sous le nom du Chevalier D'Eon.

Memoranda touching Questions of Religion.

[.] Rough memoranda written upon odd scraps of paper by the Chevalière D'Eon touching religious and other questions; some of the memoranda being made on the backs of waste pages of D'Eon's printed works.

Copies of Letters.

[.] Copies of Letters, Memoranda and Pious Reflections &c., in D'Eon's handwriting.

Madlle. D'Eon's Birth and First Education.

[.] Portfolio of 125 pages labelled *Eclaircissement donné par Mademoiselle D'Eon sur sa Naissance et sa premiere Education à Tonnerre et à Paris.* All in D'Eon's handwriting.

More Papers for D'Eon's "Life."

[.] Portfolio of Papers of various dates labelled by D'Eon: *Papiers Separés à Examiner avant de finir les Memoires de ma Vie.* All the papers being in D'Eon's handwriting.

Autobiographical Notes.

[.] Three unbound volumes of rough notes in D'Eon's handwriting. An unpublished rough draft autobiography.

Twelve Dispersed Tribes of D'Eon's Family.

[.] Portfolio labelled *Epitre de Geneviève D'Eon de Beaumont pour servir à l'introduction à son ouvrage adressé au douze tribus de sa famille dispersées sur la surface de ce Globe d'erreurs de trouble, de fer et de misère.* In D'Eon's handwriting.

D'Eon on his Past, Present, and Future.

[.] Portfolio labelled *Extrait de ma confession publique sur mon état passé present et avenir. Première et Seconde Partie.* All in D'Eon's handwriting.

More Papers for the "Life" of Madlle. D'Eon.

[.] Collection of Papers labelled *Premier Choix de pièces preliminaires et justicatives pour prouver l'innocence de Mademoiselle*

D'Eon en sa conduite et toutes ses peines et tribulations tant en Angleterre qu'en France et poursevir aux Memoires de sa Vie en guerre et en Paix. In D'Eon's handwriting.

D'Eon's Fall from a Horse on Westminster Bridge.

[.] Portfolio containing D'Eon's story of his or her treatment and stay at Turner's house, after his or her fall from a horse on Westminster bridge. In D'Eon's handwriting.

D'Eon's Minute touching a Letter to the Duchesse Montmorenci-Bouteville.

[.] Portfolio in D'Eon's handwriting, labelled *Minute pour refaire Mon Epitre d'Envoy a la Duchesse Montmorenci-Bouteville.*

Review of a Conversation.

[.] Portfolio labelled *Retrospect sur la conversation du Mauvais Garçon en Bonne Fille adressé à Madame la Duchesse de Montmorenci-Bouteville Par Madlle. D'Eon.* In D'Eon's handwriting.

Article for the Consideration of the Duchesse.

[.] Portfolio labelled *Pour Madame la Duchesse seulement, Article de Madame la Comtesse D . . . . . et Madlle. D'Eon à revoir, corriger et ôter tout ce qui pourroit compromettre des deux cotés*

Letters and Papers by the Chevalière D'Eon.

[.] Portfolio of letters and papers in the handwriting of Madlle. D'Eon.

The Chevalière D'Eon to Baron de Montmorenci.

[.] Portfolio labelled *Epitre de Madlle. D'Eon au vieux Baron de Montmorenci, 1st Baron Chretien Chef de son Illustre Maison, Chevalier des ordres du Roi.*

Indexes of Boxes and Cases.

[.] Volume in D'Eon's handwriting: *Premier et Second Index des Boites et Cartons de Mademoiselle D'Eon, qui contiennent une partie des Papiers qui doivent servir aux Memoires de sa Vie Civile, Militaire et Politique.*

Pious Women who Disguised their Sex.

[.] Portfolio containing, in D'Eon's handwriting, *Les Pieuses Metamorphoses ou Histoire des femmes, qui ont déguisé leur sexe pour se consacrer à Dieu et professer la Vie Monastique et qui ont été*

reconnues Saintes par l'Eglise Greque et Latine. Par Madlle. La Chevalière D'Eon.

Matters for the Chevalière's "Life."

[.] Portfolio labelled *Pièces pour servir aux Memoires de la Vie de la Chevalière* D'Eon.

Together with this collection of manuscripts, Mr. Hodgkin preserves the following examples of the numerous portraits and caricatures that were made of D'Eon.

Portrait of D'Eon in his Thirty-sixth Year.

1763. Portrait of the Chevalier D'Eon in water colours, representing him as a good-looking youth, in cocked hat, red mess-jacket, green waistcoat with silver facings, yellow breeches, stockings, shoes, and buckles, drawing his dress sword. The sketch was probably executed in 1763, when D'Eon was 35 years old, as it displays the star of St. Louis given him in that year, but the picture is of a handsome youth rather than of a man in his 36th year.

Coloured Mezzotint Likeness of D'Eon.

1764. Coloured mezzotint portrait of D'Eon (oval-half length) in male attire; wearing red coat with green and silver facings, black stock, cocked hat, white wig, and star of St. Louis.

Caricatures.

1771. Relating to the mystery of D'Eon's sex.

The Chevalière D'Eon in Masonic Costume.

1771. Mezzotint print of the female free-mason, said to have been "accepted Free-Mason at the Lodge of Immortality at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand." Wearing her masonic apron, the female free-mason carries a sword in her right and a walking-stick in her left hand, whilst there appears upon a table a scroll, bearing this inscription: "A policy of 25 p. cent. on the Chev. D'Eon. Man or Woman." The imprint, to wit, *Printed for S. Hooper, 25 Ludgate Hill, Jan.* 25, 1771, was cut from the work before D'Eon gave the print a coloured border. —Also, a beautifully coloured copy of the same mezzotint.

Spurious Portrait of the Chevalière D'Eon.

1771. Mezzotint portrait of a lady, seated in a chair, with her arms folded and a book in her right hand, wearing an evening dress, decorated with beads and chain about her neck, and so placed and drawn that her profile is displayed. The print, after it had been deprived of its margins, was put into a coloured border, to which an inscription, cut from

another print, was pasted. The inscription, thus taken from another print and affixed to this mezzotint, offers the picture to its scrutinisers as a portait of "Lady Charles Louis Azar Alexander Timotheus D'Eon de "Beaumont . . . . accepted free Mason at the Lodge of Immor- "tality at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, 25th June 1771." Though D'Eon preserved this delusive work amongst his drawings, the profile shows the picture was not a likeness of the Chevalier.

The Chevalière D'Eon's Accouchement.

1771. Drawing in Indian ink, believed to be by Gravelot, representing Mademoiselle D'Eon in the bed, on which she has just given birth to two male infants, whose paternity is ascribed by the lettering of the picture to "the illustrious John Wilkes." Nurses are in attendance on the infants, whilst Nature and Minerva regard the scene with feminine sympathy.

Chevalier D'Eon in Court Dress.

1775. Chalk drawing of the Chevalier D'Eon in male costume. Oval portrait with the face in profile. In court-dress, the D'Eon of this finely finished work wears a bag wig and the Order of St. Louis.

The Chevalière D'Eon in Female Attire.

1777. Line engraving by Cathelin of a portrait of D'Eon in female attire, painted by Ducreux. The D'Eon of this picture (oval, head and bust, with three-quarter face) wears powdered hair, a large cap trimmed with lace, a cross suspended from the neck by a velvet ribbon, and the Order of St. Louis on the left breast. Though it is fitted with a tucker, Mademoiselle D'Eon's dress affords a perfect view of her ample bust.

The Chevalière D'Eon as Minerva.

1778, March 20th, London. Mezzotint portrait (published by S. Hooper, Ludgate Hill) of D'Eon as Minerva, with lance and shield, standing before a tent, decorated at the entrance with weapons. Showing like a woman with well rounded limbs, the Mademoiselle D'Eon of this work of art wears a plumed helmet and sandals, and is provided with scanty clothing, that affords no concealment to the shapeliness of her arms, bust, and legs. In its perfect state this rare print displayed at the foot an inscription which the Chevalier cut away, before he put about it one of the coloured borders, into which it was his use to set his line-engravings and mezzotints.

D'Eon in Female Attire.

1778. Line-engraving portrait (oval) of D'Eon in female costume, with cap on head and star of St. Louis on the left breast. The inscription displays his names in the masculine style.

D'Eon in the Uniform of an Officer of Dragoons.

1778. Line-engraving portrait (oval) in male costume, with helmet. Underneath the picture appears this inscription. "On la Represente en Uniforme de Dragons. Elle a repris les habits de son sexe en 1777."

D'Eon again in Male Attire.

1778. Line engraving portrait (oval) of D'Eon in male costume, facing to left, with helmet and star on left breast. Beneath the portrait appear various emblems of male and female pursuits, such as a sabre, a club, a book, a musical score, a distaff, &c.

Another Portrait of D'Eon as Minerva.

1778. Line-engraving portrait (oval) of D'Eon as Minerva, with plumed helmet, slight drapery, and Star of St. Louis on the scant clothing of the left breast of the ample bust.

Equestrian Portrait of D'Eon.

1778. Coloured engraving by Robin Montiguy, of a portrait (profile) of D'Eon on horse-back, in military dress, with sabre in right hand, carbine and holsters, leopard's skin, helmet, and plume.

D'Eon in his Fifty-third Year.

1779. Line-engraving portrait of the "Chevalier D'Eon de Beaumont. Né à Tonnerre le 5 Octobre 1728. Ætatis 52."—In military costume with leopard skin, helmet, and plume, and star of St. Louis.

Angelica Kauffman's Portrait of the Chevalière D'Eon.

1788, Francis Hayward's beautifully executed stipple-engraving of Angelica Kauffman's portrait (oval—head and bust) after Latour, of D'Eon as a woman. The D'Eon of this work, which was published on 18th January 1788, wears a lace cap, earrings, low-necked dress affording a full view of the bust, the cross of St. Louis on the left breast, and a cloak upon the shoulders.

More Sketches of D'Eon as Minerva.

1788–91. Four sketches of D'Eon as Minerva. 1. pen and ink sketch (oval—half-length); 2 and 3. Pencil drawings (oval) of head; 4. Drawings in Indian ink (oval—half length).

Another set of D'Eon-Minerva Portraits.

1791. Four portraits of D'Eon as Minerva. 1. Etching of head by Worlidge; 2 and 3. Line-engravings of head; 4. Pencil drawings of head.

D'Eon again as Minerva.

1791. Line-engraving portrait (oval) of D'Eon as Minerva. With plumed casque upon the head, wreathed with oak and laurel, with the

cross of St. Louis pendent from the wreath. Beneath the picture this inscription,—

Proprio Marte Tuta,
Hæc est Virgo Sapiens,
Et una de numero
Prudentum,
Quam Dominus Vigi-
lantem Invenit.

At the close of this account of a most interesting collection of historical papers, I may not omit to observe that my labour has been greatly lightened by the pains taken by Mr. Hodgkin to elucidate whatever was obscure or otherwise perplexing in the documents, when they came to his hands. He has supplied absent dates, settled doubtful points of genealogy, and gathered from familiar and also from generally unknown sources a large amount of information for the illustration of the manuscripts.

JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON.

INDEX.

A.

Aath, Aeth, Arth, 66, 196.
Abercrombie, Sir James, 204, 212.
Abhorrers, 70.
Abingdon, James Bertie, Lord Norreys, Earl of, 202.
  letters to, 27, 71, 185, 199.
Acadia, 51.
Achillo, Mrs., 325.
Acton, co. Middlesex, 257, 259.
  names of houses in, 260.
  road from, to London, 260.
Adams:
  Sir John, funeral of, 308.
  John, 352.
Addams, John, 260.
Admiralty, Commissioners of, 169, 174, 298.
  —— letters of, 172, 254, 313.
  —— letters to, 25, 49, 50, 173.
  Court of, 28, 78, 174, 175.
  frauds in, 169.
  perquisites of, 175.
  Secretary to. *See* Blackbourne.
  See Navy, ships.
Adrianople, 339.
Aeson's story, 4.
Aeth. *See* Aath.
Agramont, 88.
Aiguilla. *See* Aiqualada.
Aimpourdan, 89.
Ailesbury, Robert Bruce, Earl of, 199.
Aiqualada, 88.
Aiton, John, 296.
Aix la Chapelle, peace of, 350.
Ajaccio, Ayasso, Gulf of, 29, 83, 84.
Albani, Monsignor, 88.
Albano, 236, 238, 239.
  letters dated at, 237, 240–245.
Albany, Louise de Stolberg, Countess of, letter of, 251.
Albemarle, George Monk, Duke of, 54, 308.
  letters of, 163, 164, 307.
  report of, on the Dutch War, 26, 56.
  Christopher Monk, Duke of, 11, 65.
  Arnold von Keppel, Earl of, 213.
Albemarle's regiment, 305.
Alcantara, 130.
Aldobrandini, Monsignor, 88.
Aldworth, Mr. Auditor, 11, 14.
Alen, Patrick, 332.
Alençon, François duc de, letter of, 24, 35.
Alexander the Great, History of, 2, 4.
Algiers, Algerians, 158, 159.
  King of, 160.
Alicante, 159.
Allen:
  Dr., 264.
  Captain, 110.
Allin, Sir Thomas, 313.
  letter to, 171.
Altham, James, letter to, 25, 45.
Ambassadors, envoys, &c.:
  payments to, 330.
  Lawrence Hyde at Nimeguen, 318.
  at Brussels:
    Sir R. Bulstrode, q.v.
    Sir W. Temple, 305.
  to Denmark:
    Earl of Essex, 9, 170.
    Lord Wentworth, 123.
  to Flanders, Sir John Chicheley, 15.
  to Florence, James Hamilton, 12.
  to France:
    Hon. Ralph Montagu, q.v.
    Holey, 53.
    Robert, Earl of Leicester, 45.
  to Germany and Poland, Sir G. Douglas, 253, 293.
  to the Hanse Towns, Sir Paul Ricaut, 339.
  to Portugal:
    Sir Robert Southwell, 11, 162, 163.
    Francis Parry (agent), 11, 15.
  to Portugal and Spain, Sir Richard Fanshaw, 9.
  to Spain, Earl of Bristol, 281.
  to Sweden:
    Sir W. Bellenden, 123.
    John Werdon, 11.
  to Turkey, William, Lord Paget, 339.
  at Vienna, Lord Fauconberge, 9.
  Danish, 10, 171.
  Dutch, 10, 44.
  French, 178.
    Barillon, q.v.
    Duke de Nivernois, 355.
    Comte de Guerchy, 356.
    Chevalier d'Eon, 358. *See* D'Eon.
    at Brussels, 36.
    at Petersburg, 354.
  Palatine, Schomberg, 277.
  Persian, 277.
  Papal Nuncio:
    at Anjou, 88.
    at Paris, Bentivoglio, 88.
    —— Dandini, 263.
    in Poland, Odeschalco, 88.
  Portuguese, 13, 345.

Ambassadors, envoys, &c.—*cont.*
Portuguese at Madrid, &c., 129.
Siamese, 178.
Spanish, 16, 41, 329.
house of, attacked by mob, 28, 77.
letter of, 222.
Pedro de Cumba, 277.
Pedro Ronquillo, q.v.
Swedish, 61, 309.
Count Oxenstiern, 330.
Venetian, 44.
at Vienna, &c., 89.
at Constantinople, Mocenigo, 90.
Ammonius, Levinus, 2, 4.
Amsterdam, 107, 110.
Anchor, Sir Anthony, 14.
Ancram, Earl of (1669), 10.
Andalusia, 135, 161.
Andrew, Captain, 279.
Mrs., 279.
Andrewes, 114.
Thomas, 352.
Andrews, Dionisius, 330.
John, punishment of, 276.
Anett, Henry, examination of, 253, 289.
Anglesey, Arthur Annesley, Earl of, 173, 254, 313.
Anhalt, Analte, prince of, 204, 212.
Anjou, François duc de, letter of, 6, 24, 35.
Philip duc de, 88.
Anne, Queen, as princess, 18, 321.
Anselme, secretary to the Admirals, 28, 79.
Antichamp. *See* Autichamp.
Antigua, 14.
Antwerp, 119.
Anvers, letter dated at, 250.
A merchant of, 117.
Apsley, Sir Allen, 15, 306.
Arabin, William St. Julian, 352.
Aragon, 135.
Cardinal d', 132.
President of, 135.
Argyle militia, 348.
Argyll:
John Campbell, 2nd Duke of, 86, 87, 88, 89, 230, 346.
Duke of (1745), 245.
Deputy Chamberlain of, 245.
Arlington, Henry Bennet, Earl of, 8, 11, 16, 19, 56, 62, 170, 254, 308, 309, 310, 313.
letter of, 254, 304.
letters to, 126, 131, 134.
warrant signed by, 312.
Armenians, the, 63.
Armington, co. Devon, 106.
Armont, Sir William. 16.
Armorer, William, 112.
Arms, furnishing of, 45.
Arms Painter, 299.
Army, 46, 47, 149–153. *See* Regiments, troops.
Arras, 206.
Arth. *See* Aath.
Arthur:
Daniel, 221.
Edward, punishment of, 276.
Arundel, Earl of (Philip Howard), 264.
(Thomas Howard), 41.
Arundell:
Lord (1681), 199.
Richard, Lord, of Trerise, 12.
Sir John, 66.
Asbaldston, Jo., 106.
Ashbourne, co. Derby, 28, 75.
Ashburnam, Ashburneham, William, cofferer of the household, 10, 14, 310.
Ashby, Sir John, 202.
Ashley, Anthony, Lord, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury, q.v.
Ashton, Mr., 330.
Asteley, Jacob, Lord, baron of Reading, commission to 94, 105.
Sir Ja., 101.
Aston:
Lord, lord lieutenant of Staffordshire, letter to, 28, 173.
Walter, third Baron, defence of, 254, 319.
Sir Arthur, commission to, 94, 98.
Astry, Sir Samuel, 332.
Athol:
John, Marquess of, 326.
Duke of (1745), 246, 249.
—— (1715), 246.
Atholl, Lord, 225.
Atslowe, D., 264.
Audenarde. *See* Oudenarde.
Audley End, 11.
Augsburg, 5.
Aungier, Lord, Lord High Steward (Ireland), 292.
Austria, 353.
Don John of (1568), 263.
—— (1668), 133, 134, 135.
Margaret of, letter to, 28, 30.
Autichamp, dragons of, 354.
marquis de, 355.
Avery, 235.
Avesnes le Sec, letter dated at, 209.
Avignon, 236, 243.
letters dated at, 228, 229.
Awmry, John, 258, 259.
Axminster, co. Devon, 101.
Axstall, John, 282.
Ayasso. *See* Ajaccio.
Ayberry, co. Midd., Hillfield in, 258.
Aye. *See* Eye.
Ayetona, Marquess d', 132.
Ayre, Mr., 75.

B.

Babington, Henry, 20.
Backwell, Edward, 9, 11, 14.
Bacon, Mr., 112.
Bagby's Hole, 173.
Bagnol, 89.
Bagshaw, Thomas, 75.

Bailiffe, John, 288.
Baker, Vice-Admiral, 85, 86.
Bakewell, co. Derby, 28, 75.
Balagner, camp at, 85.
Balb, Mr. de los. *See* de los Balbaos.
Baldwin, Thomas, 282, 283.
Balguy, John, 352.
Ball, Clement, 324.
John, letter of, 107, 109.
Ballast Office, the, 174.
Balls, Mrs., haberdasher, 16.
Balmerino, Lord (R. Lauder, Richard Bennet), 234.
letter of, 219.
Baltimore, U.S.A., 350.
Baltinglass, Lord, 292.
Bamford, Mary, 346.
Banbury, Nicholas Lord Knowles, Earl of, 305.
Bancks, Lord Chief Justice, 96.
Bank of England, 255, 326.
Banks, Sir John, pardon for, 254, 311.
Banquetting House, The, 40.
Barbados, 10, 14, 313, 315.
Barbary, 159, 161.
Barcelona, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89.
road, 85.
Barcley, John, Lord. *See* Berkley.
Barillon, Monsieur, 185–197 *passim.*
letter of, 26, 68.
Bariotore, Feliciano Dorato Disin, 130.
Barker, Robert, printer to the king, 97.
Captain, 100.
Mr., 18.
Barkley, William, *alias* Spott, 340.
Bar-le-duc, letters dated at, 223, 234.
Barner, Monsieur, letters of, 214, 216.
Barnet, Friern. *See* Friern Barnet.
Barr, Castle of, 90.
Barrow, River (Ireland), 35.
Barry, Robert, 289, 290.
Barter *or* Bartes, Mr., 324.
Bartlett, Sir John, 262.
Bartram, John, 259.
Bascara, 89.
Basing, co. Hampshire, 101.
Basingstoke, co. Hampshire, 252, 276.
Baskerville, William, 338.
Bassano, Henry, 10.
Bassur, 83.
Batavia, King of, 65.
Bates, George, 340.
Roger, D.D., 283.
Bath, John Granville, Earl of, 16, 200.
Batten, Sir William, 167, 169.
Battevelle, Baron de, 132.
Bayes, John, 289, 290.
Bayley, Robert, 261.
Bayly, Abraham, 323.
Bealing, Sir John, 90.
Beaufort, Duke of (1666), 54.
Henry Somerset, Duke of, 327.
Beaumarchais, baron de, 357, 358.
Beaumont, 66.
Sir Richard, 275.
Beaurain, 211.
Beavor, Captain, 249.
Bedden, John, 259.
Bedford, 302.
Earl of (1602), 274.
Earls of, grant of market in Covent Garden, 16.
Countess of, 259.
Duke of (1702), 341.
—— letter of, 343.
—— (1696), orders to, 356.
Bedingfeild, Sir Henry, 338.
Bedingfyld, Colonel Thomas, 100.
Belfast, 328.
Belfasyse, *see* Bellasis.
Bell Isle, 54, 56.
Bellasis, Belasyse, John, Lord, 165, 166.
letters of, 163, 164, 168.
letters to, 168.
Bellefond, Marquis of, 15.
Bellenden, Sir William, 123.
Belloni, 244, 245.
Bellow, John, 259.
Belmar, Marquis of, 73.
Belvidere, Princess, 238.
Belvoir Castle, 100.
Ben Bucker, 162.
Bender Abassi, 3, 8.
Benet, Colonel Robert. *See* Bennett.
Benevolence, 252, 274.
Beningbrough, constable of, 94, 96, 97.
Bennet, Henry. *See* Arlington.
Bennet, Richard. *See* Balmerino.
Bennett:
Colonel Robert, letters to, 25, 46, 254, 299.
Captain, 159.
Benson, 40.
Bentincke, William, 328.
Bentivoglio, a Ferrarese, 88.
Bergen, 119.
Berhead, Henry, letter to, 310.
Berkeley, Sir John, 101, 102.
Berkenhead, John, letter of, 310.
Berkley:
John, Lord, 306.
—— letter to, 307.
John, 12.
Berkshire, Bercke, 268.
Berlin, Viscount, 67.
Bernard, John, 323.
Bertie. *See* Lindsey.
Peter, 202.
Peregrine, letter of, 28, 79.
Berwick:
letter dated at, 222.
Pacification of, 253, 295.
Duke of, 238, 239, 242, 243.
—— letters of, 28, 72, 222.
—— letter to, 241.
Duchess of, 242.
—— letter to, 241.
Beslin, Castle of, 127.
Bestoso, Giorolamo, letter of, 217.
Betty, a papist, 48.
Bevan, Mr., 338.
Beverley, documents dated at, 93, 95.
Bewick:
Ann, 22.
Hannah, 22.
Jane, 22.

Bewick—*cont.*
John, 4, 22.
Sarah, 22.
Bianchi, Signor, 230.
Bideford, Biddeford, co. Devon, 100.
Bigg :
Huntley, 334.
Seth, 306.
Bignell, Giles, 323.
Bills on Government account, 162–167.
Bilson, 40.
Binch, 196.
Bingley, 242.
Richard, 277, 278, 279.
Bird, Robert, 13.
Birmingham, 28, 75.
Bishop, Thomas, butcher to Charles I., 302.
Bishopstrow, co. Wilts, 324.
Blacherby, Nathaniel, 343.
Blackbourne, Robert, secretary to the Admiralty, letter to, 25, 50.
Blackburne :
Robert, committal of, 255, 335.
—— petition of, 250, 336.
115.
Blackerby, Samuel, 341.
Blagg, Blagge, Colonel, 101, 102, 123, 124.
Blair :
Mr., 127.
Athol, 246.
Blak, Alexander, 110.
Blake, Mr. 347.
Blancho, John, *alias* White, 329.
Blancourt, Richard, 315.
Blandford, Marquis of (1671), 16.
Blasco, Don, 134.
Blathwayte, William, Secretary at War :
letters of, 26, 29, 68, 82.
—— to, 28, 29, 73, 83.
Blayden, Mr., 324, 325.
Blenheim Palace, building of, 349.
Bleyckhart Syndicus, 257.
Bligh, Mr. 101.
Blois, bishop of, 361.
Blonte, John, 262.
Blood, Colonel, 335.
Bloome, John, 301.
Blythe, William, of Armington, 106.
Bodmin, co. Cornwall, 99.
Bogia. *See* Bugia.
Bohemia :
King of (1620), 41.
—— 41, 291.
Elizabeth, Queen of, 291.
Bold, Mr., 65.
Beleyn, Sir Thomas :
letter of, 28, 30.
Anne, daughter of, 30.
Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Lord, 213, 223 *bis*. *See* St. John.
Bompas, Charles Carpenter, 352.
Bondar, 242.
Boniface, Boke of (St. of Bonifacio), 83, 84.
Bonnell, Mr., 82.
Books :
Printed and MSS., 2–23, 349.
Butler, *Hudibras*, 305.
Glanvill, *Lux Orientalis*, 254, 300.
Homer's Iliad, 2, 3, 5.
—— Odyssy, 2, 5.
Kennett, *History of Charles II.*
Duke of Leeds. *Copies and Extracts of some letters, &c.*, 185–198 *passim*.
Lady Morgan, *Italy*, 251.
Dureau de la Male's edition of *Tacitus*, 251.
Pepy's copy of *Erasmus*, 183.
Plutarch, *Vita Niciæ*, 5.
Tanner, *Notitia Monastica*, 182.
Sir H. Vane. *The Retired Man's Meditations, &c.*, 254, 299.
Wilkes *Catullus*, 360.
Sum of Saving Knowledge, 247.
Booth :
Andrew, 231.
Charles, 229.
——, letter of, 229.
Richard, letter to, 28, 75.
Boothby, Sir William, 75.
Boreman, George, 174.
Mr., 342–343.
Boswell, William, letter of, 107, 110.
Bouch, John, 347.
Bouchain, 64, 87.
Bouillon, Duc de, 242.
letter to 26, 65.
Boulogne, 231.
Bowden, Mrs., 345.
Bowes, Sir Thomas, 315.
Bowler, Mrs., 284.
Bowles, Lt.-Col. Richard, 102.
Bowman, Mr., 20.
Boxted, co. Essex, 315.
Boye, Mr., 282.
Brabant, 119.
council of, 6.
Bradfield, co. Herts, 347.
Brady, Henry, 275.
Braems, Sir Arnold, 14.
Braganza, Catherine of. *See* Charles II.
Brames, Mr., 279.
Brampton, 159.
Brand, Captain, 49.
Brande von Clevershcrte, J. B., 211.
Brandlin, Captain, 49.
Branxton, John, 290, 291.
Anne, wife of, 290, 291.
Breadalbane, Earl of (1714), 225.
Breary, Mr., 327.
Brecknock, 94, 105.
Breda, 120.
Brediman, Thomas, seditious speeches of, 253, 290.
Breeks, Matt., 270.
Brees, Underhill, 19.
Brent, 100.
Brentford, Braynfurth, co. Middlesex, 260.
Brentford and Forth, Patrick, Earl of, 95, 105.

Brest, 54.
attempt on, in 1694, 80.
Bret, Colonel, 235, 236.
Bretby, letter dated at, 327.
Breton, Brigadier, 89.
Bridge, Sir Tobias, 164.
Bridgeman:
Sir Orlando, Lord Keeper, 309.
William, 220.
Bridgewood, Mr., 162.
Bridgnorth, co. Salop, proclamation dated at, 104.
Bridgwater, co. Somerset, 101, 269.
John, Earl of, 331.
Bridport, 102.
Briggs, Williams, 322.
Brihuega. *See* Bristruhga.
Brinley, Thomas, 297.
Brisach, Mr., 262.
Brisbon, Mr., 194.
Briscoe, Captain, 114.
Brisgaw, Brisgow, 196.
Brissac, Duc de, letter of, 355.
Brissenden:
Mr., 113.
Isabel, 114.
Bristol, 202.
John Digby, Earl of, 101, 102, 281.
Earl and Countess of (1670), 16.
Road, 19.
Bristruhga, Brihuega (?), battle of, 87.
Brockman, Mr., 41.
Broglie, Comte de, 354, 355.
letter of, 354.
Brook, Colonel Oliver, letter to, 348.
Brookes, Thomas, 301.
Brooks, Captain, arms painter, 299.
Brougham and Vaux, Lord, 351.
Broumleie, Robert, 273.
Brown:
Dr. Charles, of Hornsey, 22.
William, 322.
General, 84, 85.
the Earl of Leicester's man, 262, 263.
Browne:
H., 114.
Sir John, 100.
Matthias, 332.
Nathaniel, letter of, 25, 50.
Sir Richard, letter of, 170.
—— letter to, 172.
Sir Thomas, M.D., letter of, 253, 294.
a murderer, 9.
Brownings Down, co. Surrey, 252, 275.
Brownrigge, Matthew, 288.
Bruges, documents dated at, 122, 214.
Brunstane, letter dated at, 248.
Brunswick, Ernest, duke of, 31.
Brussels, 17, 36, 115, 116, 119, 206, 236.
documents dated at, 99, 103, 108, 109, 115, 123, 124, 207.
Brydges, Mr., 213, 216.
Buccleuch and Monmouth, Duke and Duchess of, 25, 53.
Buchan Ness, 227.
Buck, Stephen, 328, 329.
Buckeridge, Bainbridge, 3, 8.
Nicholas, his papers, 3, 7, 8.
bishop, 7.
Buckhurst:
Charles, Lord, 12.
T., Lord, 273, 274.
Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of, 3, 7, 44, 289, 290, 291.
—— 2nd Duke of, 12, 14, 15, 310.
—— love letter of, 25, 48.
Buckinghamshire, 41, 331.
a jury of, 257.
Bucknall, William, 12, 14.
Buckton, co. Northampton, 305.
Bugenhagen, Johannes, 257.
Bugia, Bogia, 158.
Bulean, Buleau, Mr., 204, 212.
Bulstrode, Sir Richard:
letters of, 26, 69, 255, 344.
letters to, 26, 27, 63, 64, 67, 71, 72, 315, 317, 318.
Bulstrode, Whitelock:
commonplace book of, 3, 17–18.
observanda book of, 21–22.
letters to, 255, 344.
Bunch, M.P. for London 1627, 44.
Burde, Robert, 259.
Burdus, Thomas, 343, 344.
Burghley, Burleigh:
William Cecil, Lord, letter of, 34.
Thomas Cecil, Lord, 274.
Burlington:
Countess of, death of, 17, 18.
——, estate of, in Ireland, 18.
Burnett, John, letter of, 216.
Burton, Nicholas, 282.
Burton Constable, 24, 42.
Butler:
Fitzwilliam, 292, 293.
James, 292.
John, 302.
Mr., 18, 238, 244.
—— letter to, 238.
Byng, Sir George, 222.
Byttington, 21.

C.

Cadavall, Duke of, 128.
Cadiz, Cales, 163.
letter dated at, 183.
Cadogan, General, afterwards Lord, 206, 230, 231.
Cæsar, Sir Julius, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 276.
Cage, William, 288.
Cahir, Lord, 330. *See* Cayer.
Calais, 50, 51, 173, 178.
governor of, 50.
Calisto, Earl of, 60.
Callahan, Ferdinando, letter of, 216.
Calvari, 84.

Calvert, George, 253, 279.
Calvi, Cape, 84.
Canterbury, Archbishops of:
(George Abbot), 42.
William (Juxon), letter to, 51.
Gilbert Sheldon, 9.
Cantini, letter to, 251.
Capel, Henry, Lord Capel of Tewkesbury, Viceroy of Ireland, letter of, 29, 80.
Cardiff, document dated at, 94, 105.
Cardigan, 94, 105.
Cardonnel, A., 205.
letters to, 29, 186–189.
Carey, Sir Robert, 281.
Carie, Sir H., 101.
Carleton, Captain, 336.
Carlisle, 249, 274.
Carmarthen, 94, 105.
Marquis of. *See* Danby.
Carmichael, Captain, 350.
Carnarvon, Charles Dormer, Earl of, letters to, 185, 199, 201.
Carnwarth, Earl of (1717), 230.
Caroline of Anspach, description of, 91.
Carpenter, Colonel George, letter of, 348.
Carrara, Chevalier, letters to, 232, 233.
Carribee Islands, 10.
Cart, —, 235.
Carter, Lambertus, 342.
Carteret:
Sir George, 173, 254, 310, 313.
Sir Philip, 11.
—— letter of, 25, 44.
Cartwright:
Sir George, 56.
Mr., 212, 213.
Cary:
John, master of the hart-hounds, 13.
Mrs., a maid of honour, 15.
Caryll, John, letter of, 27, 72.
Casanova, Jean Jacques, letter of, 351.
Casaubonus, Isaacus, 7.
Cascails, 163.
Cass, Thomas, 306.
Cassell, 197.
Castel Melhor, Conde de, 127.
Castilio, Count de, 83.
Castilla, 132.
Castlehaven:
Countess of, 301, 302.
Earl of, 115.
his wife. *See* Downes, Catherine. *See* Stamfort.
Castlemaine, Barbara lady, Baroness of Nonsuch, Countess of Southampton, and Duchess of Cleveland, 14, 19, 255.
fire at her lodgings, 301.
marriage with Rob. Feilding, 344, 345.
her sons, 14, 16.
Castle Roderigo, Marquis of, 116, 126, 133.
Castviglio, 135.
Catalans, the, 87.
Catalonia, 84, 85.
Cathelin, engraving by, 366.
Catherine of Braganza. *See* Charles II.
Catholics. *See* Roman Catholics.
Caulfield, Lord, baron of Charlemont, 292.
Cavendish:
Lord (1625), 288.
Earl of (1671), 16.
Cawton, of London, 259.
Cayer, the Lord of, 292. *See* Cahir.
Cecil, Colonel, 240.
Cerne Abbey, 102.
Cervera, 87.
Ceuta, 184.
Chaillot, letter dated at, 29, 90.
Challoner, Dr., 271.
Chaloner, Sir Thomas, 253, 276.
Chamberlain:
the Lord, 43.
the Lord Great, 199.
Hugh, 330.
Champney, Dr., *Manuscript History*, 271
Chandos, Bridges, Lord, 302.
his daughter. *See* Castlehaven.
Chantilly (France), letter dated at, 34.
Chard, co. Somerset, 101.
council of war at, 102.
Charington, 110.
Charlemont, 197.
Charleroy, 65, 196.
Charles I., 44, 120, 146, 153, 290, 296.
clothes for, 254, 296.
journey to Spain, 283.
letters, orders, proclamations, &c. of, 25, 45, 93–98, 104, 295.
Henrietta Maria, queen of, 9, 98, 108, 115, 253, 288, 294.
—— certificate of, 122.
—— letter to, 103.
Charles II., 108, 115, 118, 120, 177, 190–198, 306.
conduct at Fire of London, 306.
debts of, 111, 112.
escape of, from Worcester, 13.
illness and death of, 27, 70, 199, 255, 377.
intrigues with Louis XIV., 186, 198.
letters, warrants, &c., of, 25, 26, 51, 53, 60, 62, 107–109, 111, 122, 124, 137–139, 311, 312.
letters to, 121, 185, 300, 303.
procuring money for, 119.
as Prince of Wales, 105, 110, 281.
his school bills, 297.
Catherine of Braganza, wife of, 20, 26, 66, 73, 74, 126, 159, 310, 313.
—— her voyage to England, 162.
—— letters to, 129, 135.
his son Charles. *See* Plymouth, Charles Earl of.
Charles Edward, the young pretender, 241, 242.
attempt of, in 1745, 245–250.
letters of, 250, 251.
letter to, 237.
Charlet, Dr., 182.
Charnock, the conspirator, 335.
Charny, Count, 238.
Chauvelin, Mr., 240, 242.

Chateau Cambresis, letters dated at, 204, 212.
Chatham, 57, 58, 143, 170, 333.
ordinary charges at, 272.
Chaucer, Geoffrey, 13.
Chelmsford:
house of correction at, 315.
letter dated at, 25, 45.
Chenonceau (France), 34.
Chester, 106.
Justices of, 8.
Post of, 283.
Castle, letter dated at, 28, 73.
Chesterfield, co. Derby, 278.
letter dated at, 75.
Philip, Earl of, 10, 16.
Katharine, Countess of, 10.
Philip Stanhope, 2nd Earl of, 199.
letter of, 327.
Chesterton, ———, 260.
Cheswick, co. Durham, 290.
Chetwynd, W., letters of, 29, 86, 87, 88.
Cheviot Hills, 249.
Chicheley:
Sir John, 15.
Tho., 306.
Chichly:
Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas, 306.
letter to, 26, 66.
Chichester, 290.
letter dated at, 27, 70.
Mr., 218.
Chidestre, 102.
Chiffinch, Tho., 114.
William, 13.
Child, Sir Francis, Lord Mayor of London, 330, 340.
Childersoke, 102.
Chiswick, co. Midd., 257.
Chocke, Alexander, 343.
Choiseul, Duc de, 353, 354.
Cholier, Mr., letter to, 241.
Cholmeley, Sir Richard, 103.
Cholmley, Sir Hugh, 167.
Chudleigh Papers, 93.
Churchill, The Lord. *See* Marlborough.
Church lands, sale of, 46.
Cinque Ports, Lord Warden of, 290. *See* Zouch, Lord. *See* Ormonde, Duke of. *See* Buckingham, Duke of.
Clancarty, Earl of, 330.
Clapham, letter dated at, 184.
Clarencieux King of Arms. *See* Le Neve. *See* Hawkeslowe.
Clarendon, Henry Hyde, Earl of, 69.
Clark, Sir Sam., 71.
Clarke, John, letter of, 254, 299.
Clava, Antonius, 2, 4.
Clavill, Robert, 20.
Clayton, Captain, 115.
Clepsamidium Nauticum, 184.
Clerk:
Father, 236, 238, 244.
letter to, 238.
Clerke, Sir Williiam, 56.
Clermont, Lord, 222, 226.
Cleveland:
John, letter of, 95, 106.
Earl of, 113.
Duchess of. *See* Castlemaine.
———. *See* Lichfield, Countess of.
Cleves, wars in, 36.
Clifford:
Henry, Lord (afterwards Earl of Cumberland), letter of, 24, 40.
Thomas, Lord, 308, 310.
Clutterbook, Mr., 304.
Clytherowe, Alderman, 44.
Codrington, Colonel, 345.
Coke:
Sir Edward, the sons of, 253, 295.
Secretary Sir John, 291, 293.
Colbert, Monsieur, 191.
Cole:
C., letters of, 29, 88, 89.
William, Mary, widow of, 361, 362.
Coleman, Edward, letter of, 254, 315.
Coleridge, John, Taylor, 352.
Collemar, Colomore, Sir Justin, 94, 99, 117.
Collier, Colonel Thomas, letter of, 347.
Cullompton, co. Devon, 101, 106.
Colman, Mr., 286.
Colomore, Justine. *See* Collemar.
Collston, Sir Peter, 11.
Colt, Sir Henry Dutton, 338.
Colthurt, Thomas, 343.
Colvill. John, 165, 166.
loans of, to the crown, 164.
letter of, 164.
Committee of both kingdoms, letter of, 94, 104.
letter to, 95, 106.
Compton:
Sir Francis, 304.
The Lord, 274.
Condé, 190–193, 195–197.
Prince de, 36.
Condelle, Henry, 23.
Condy, Prince of. *See* Condé.
Congreve, Colonel, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, letter of, 217.
Conighsmark, Count, 69.
Coningsby, Lord, of Claabrassil, letter of, 344.
Conquest, Dr. and Mrs., 221.
Consegra, Consuegra, 133, 134, 135.
Constable, Henry. *See* Dunbar.
Constantinople, 62, 90.
Conti, Prince de, 110.
Conway:
Lord, 290, 291.
Philip, 262.
Cook, Captain, 112.
Cooke, Captain Robert, 307.
Cooques, John, 323.
Coourt, Joshua, 261.
Cope, General, 245, 246, 247, 248.
Copenhagen, 44, 119, 171.
Corbet. *See* George I.
Cordonell, Mr. *See* Cardonnel.
Cordova, water of, 131.
Cork, 78, 290.
Corneish, Count, 213.

Cornewall, She, 106.
Cornwall, 47, 100, 101, 266, 267, 268.
trained bands of, 100.
treasure trove in, 253, 282.
Colonel, 73.
Cornwallys, Cornwaleys, Sir Charles, 253, 275, 278.
letter of, 24, 36.
Correa de Sa, Don Salvador, 27
Corsica, 83.
Cothe, William, letter of, 23, 32.
Cottington, Francis, Lord, 294.
Coulombiere, Col. Anthony, letter of, 215.
Council, Lords of the, letters of, 220, 221.
President of, 79.
Counties, Bridge, 260.
Courland, 353.
Courteney, Captain William, 108, 112.
Courtney, Elizabeth, pardon for, 318.
Courtray, 196, 214.
Coventrie, Walter, 293.
Coventry, Thomas, Lord, 295.
Sir Henry, letters of, 26, 64, 315, 318.
Sir William, 54, 56, 157, 158, 176, 179, 194.
—— letter of, 169.
and Lichfield, William Lloyd, bishop of, letter of, 335.
Coventry blue, 291.
Cowell, Captain, 113.
Cox, Mr., J.P., 341.
Crafts, Mr., 119, 120.
Craill, 222.
Cramond, 249.
Crampricht, Mr., 176.
Cranborne, Lord. *See* Salisbury.
Crato, John, 5.
Craven, Lord (1649), letters of, 107, 110.
William, Earl of (1670), 11.
Crawford, Mr., 205.
Cray, Jeremy, 324.
Crediton, co. Devon, 100.
Creed, John, letters of, 154, 158, 160–162, 166–7.
Creighton, the Jesuit, letter of, 263,
Crescentio, Cardinal, letter to, 72.
Creutziger, Caspar, 257.
Crewe, Sir Randolph, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 253, 285, 286, 289, 290.
letter to, 24, 49.
Crewkherne, 101.
Crofts, William, Lord, 14, 308.
Cromwell, Oliver, Lord Protector, 25, 50, 107, 108.
warrants of, 25, 51, 254, 298.
Cronenbourg Castle, 170, 171.
Crosse, Humphrey, 260.
Croxal, Rodney, 91.
Croxall, Dr. Sam., 91.
Cruz, Maria della, 130, 131.
Culpeper, Colonel, 113.
Lord, 119.
Cumber, John, 20.
Cumberland, George Clifford, Earl of, 274.
Henry Clifford, Earl of, 18. *See* Clifford.
—— letter of, 24, 40.
Duke of, (1764), 92.
Cummerford, a priest, 340.
Cunningham, Sir David, 296, 297.
Cunnington, co. Hunt., 253, 294.
Customs, commissioners of, 332, 349.
Cutts, Lord, 80.

D.

Daays, (Davys?) 64.
Dalesso, Sieur Jean, 219.
Daley, John, 100.
Richard, 100.
Dalrymple, Henry, 282.
Dalwhinnie, 246.
Danby, Thomas Osborne, Earl of, and Marquess of Carmarthen (afterwards Duke of Leeds), 137, 330, 331, 333.
correspondence of, with Montagu, 185–202.
petition of, 200.
letters to, 26, 65, 67, 328.
his son. *See* Dumblane, Lord.
his daughter, Coke, 199.
Dandini, Mr., letter to, 263.
Dantzig, 119.
Danube, River, 205.
d'Arbaut, Jacqueline, 6.
Darcy, Lord, 274.
Darcys, Sir Francis, 44.
Dardon, Charles, 211.
Darell, Lord, 111.
Dargarell, John, vicar of Boxted, co. Essex, 315.
Dartmouth, co. Devon, 100, 269.
Earl of, 223.
Dataire, Cardinal, 232.
Davenant, Henry, letter to, 29, 83.
Ralph, 10.
Sir William, 13.
Davier. Monsieur, 19.
Davis, Thomas, barber to Charles I., 302.
Davye, William, 275.
Davys, 65.
Dawson, George, 219.
Deal, Dail, co. Kent, 53.
de Almada, Don Roderigo Fernandes, 127.
Deane, Sir Anthony, appointed Navy Commissioner, 174.
de Aoca, baron, 34.
Deaths, Certificates of, 275.
de Beauvais, Mlle., 319.
de Bissy, Mr., 238.
de Border d'Assigny, Henriette, 15.
de Bousy, Frederic, 298.
de Bradenbourgh, Mr., 197.
de Buys, Mr., 214.
de Chauvelin, Mr., 235.
de Chemerault, Seigneur, 34.
Deciphering, 182.
de Cordova, Antonio, 127, 131.
de Cugna, Don Matios, 127.

de Cumba, Don Pedro, 277.
de Fano, Gonfalonier, 232.
de Flassana, Monsieur, letter to, 24. 34.
de Ge, Monsieur, 86.
de Gooms, Sir Barnard, 14.
Delabady, James, 323.
Delamer, Lord, 28, 75, 330.
de las Balbaos, Monsieur, 66, 318.
del Campo, Pedro Fernadez, 132, 133.
della Cruz, Maria, 130, 131.
de Longeville, Monsieur, 110.
de Lorge, Marshall, 71.
de Louvois, de Louvoy, Mr., 191, 192, 193, 196–198.
de Lovell, Simon, 20.
de Magny, 236.
de Matignon, Marshall, 30.
de Melo, Franco, 130.
de Mendoça, Don Barnardino, 264, 265.
Denain, 213.
Denbigh, Earl of, master of the great wardrobe, 293.
de Neva de Silva, Pedro, 127.
Denham, Mr., 112.
Denmark, 123, 339.
  Prince George of, 341.
Dennis :
  John, letter of, 29, 83.
  Gertrude, of Orley, 106.
Denton, 40.
Denver, co. Norf, 275.
d'Eon, Chevalier, 1.
  papers written by and relating to, 352–368.
de Paris, Francois, 235.
de Pompone, Mr., 196.
Deptford, co. Kent, 57, 172.
  expenses of the dockyard, 279.
Derby, 28, 75.
  Earl of, 246.
Dereham, Mr., 19.
de Renquillos, Don Pedro. *See* Ronquillo.
de Reymond, Monsieur, 233.
de Reusse, de Reuse, Monsieur, 109.
Dering, Sir Edward, 8, 9.
  Privy Seal Docquet-book of, 3, 8–16.
Dering, Mr., 82.
Derry, Dr. Wilde, Bishop of, 308.
de Ruvigny, Mr., 66, 316.
  his son's visit to England, 187, 189, 192.
De Ruyter, 64.
Derwentwater, Earl of, 338.
  letter to, 28, 74.
  his son. *See* Radclyffe.
de Salablanca, F., letter of, 208.
des Anges, Abbé, 211.
de Sansa, Don Manuell, 127.
de Sansa de Vas Concellas, Don Simon, 127.
de Vic, Sir Henry, 116.
de Vigne, Josias, 110.
Devon, 47, 100, 101, 102, 106, 266, 267, 268.
Devonshire, William, Duke of, 329.
de Worogna, Don Alvarez, 127.
Dicconson, Mr., 229.
Dick, Lieut.-Col., 112, 114.
Dickson, Mr. *See* Lockhart.
Dienen, 68.
Dieppe, 290.
Dieren, warrant given at, 335.
Digby, Lord, 101, 102.
Digneranda, Count of, 132, 133. *See* Pigneranda.
Dillon, Mr., 233.
  letter of, 229.
Dockmaben, 248.
Docwra, Henry, Lord, Baron of Culmore, 292.
Doddington, Sir Francis, 101, 102.
Doddridge, Rev. Dr., letter to, 245.
Dodington, Sir Fras. *See* Doddington.
Domboyne, Edmund, Lord, trial of, 253, 291–293.
Don, Baron, 41.
Donington, Colonel, 73.
Donnington, 64.
Doones, Mr., 47.
Dopping, Anthony. *See* Meath.
Dorchester, 102.
Dorking, co. Surrey, postmaster of, 335.
Dormer, Mr., letter to, 250.
Dorrington :
  Sir Fras., 190.
  Lieut.-Col. 73.
Dorset, 266, 267, 268.
  Commissaries of, 101.
  Sheriff of, 13.
Douay, 206.
Douglas :
  Sir George, 253, 293.
  Chevalier, 353.
  Count, 229.
Dover, 41, 50, 51, 173, 277, 279, 313.
  harbour, 14.
Downe, 103.
Downes, Alexander, 94, 98, 99, 116–118.
  his wife Catherine, 115–118; and *see* Stamfort.
  letter of, 103.
Downing, Sir George, 9.
Downs, the, 159, 160, 173, 265, 266.
  letters dated in, 25, 50, 298, 313.
d'Oyley, Thomas, 352.
Doyley, Sir William, 9.
Drake, Sir Francis, 268.
Draycott, Richard, 329.
  Mary, wife of, 329.
Drayton, letter dated at, 255, 328.
Dresden, letter dated at, 334.
Drongen, letter dated at, 213.
Drouet, document countersigned by, 354.
Drydon, John, 13.
du Bartas, Seigneur, 36.
Dublin, 278.
  Castle, letter dated at, 29, 80.
  Whitefriars, 232.
Ducreux, picture by, 366.
Dufton, Sir John, 42.
Dugdale, Mr., 320, 321.
du Lisle, Sir Arnold. *See* Lisle.
Dumblane, Lord, 187, 188, 189, 192, 193, 194, 201.
Dun, John, a son of, 249.

Dunbar:
Henry Constable, Viscount, letter of, 24, 42.
Lord (1784), 235, 239, 240, 241, 242.
—— letter to, 237.
Dunbarton, Lord, 187, 189.
Dunboyne. *See* Domboyne.
Duncombe, Edward or Edmond, 97.
Dundas, Mr., 184.
Dungarvan, Lord, warrant to, 25, 45.
Dunkirk, 12, 50, 94, 98, 99, 116, 214.
English trade at, 49.
Dunsany, Lord, 292.
Duratt, a priest, 345.
Durdan, Martin, 328.
Durham:
county, "Bishopprick," 75.
crown revenue in, 297.
Dusse, co. Sussex, 265.
Dutch, the. *See* Holland.
Dutch fleet. *See* ships.
Dux, letter dated at, 351.

E.

Earles, Dr. and Mrs., 303.
East Anglia, Arms painter in, 299.
East India Company, 7, 202, 315.
East India Fleet, 313.
Eccleston, John, 12.
Eddowes, Robert, 12.
Edgar, 236.
Edgcombe:
Matthew, 106.
Richard, 106.
Edinburgh, 222, 247, 249.
castle of, 249.
King's palace, 248.
removal of arms to, 348.
Bishop of, 225, 226.
—— letter to, 223.
Edlyn, Henry, 14.
Edward, Prince, brother to Prince Rupert, 110.
Eedes, Mr., 113.
Egerton, Richard, 19.
Egilleon, Robert, of Calais, 51.
Elizabeth, Queen, 32, 291.
letter to, 263.
Elliot, Elyott, Thomas, letters of, 108, 120, 121.
Mr., 330.
Elliott, Katherine, 19.
Elswick, Thomas, bailiff of Seaford, 289, 290.
Elwick, Mr., 284–5.
Ely:
Francis, bishop of, release by, 329.
Captain, 328.
Elyott. *See* Elliot.
Elys, Thomas, grant of arms to, 1, 256.
Emarton, 201.
Emperors. *See* Germany.
Enfield, co. Middlesex, 258.
English Channel, the Sleewe, 160, 266.
Englishe, Mr., letter to, 269.
Erasmus, autograph of, 2, 4.
Pepy's copy of, 183.
Erskine, John, letters of, 219, 245.
Escrick. *See* Howard of Escrick.
Esmond, Laurence, Lord, Baron of "Limbrick," 292.
Essex, 312.
muster of horses in, 45.
Earl of (temp. Elizabeth), 291.
Countess of (1602), 274.
Robert Devereux, Earl of, 103, 254, 297.
—— army of, 101.
Arthur Capel, Earl of, 9, 170.
Algernon Capel, Earl of, 302.
Thomas, 260.
Establishment book, 7.
Eston, John, 342.
Etheredge, Sir George, 19.
Eugene. *See* Savoy.
Euripides, 2, 5.
Eustace, Sir Maurice, 332.
Evans, 229.
Richard, 315.
Thomas, 252, 273.
Evelyn, John, 184.
letter of, 177.
letter to, 335.
John, son of, letter of, 177.
Eversholt, co. Bedford, 102.
Evertsen, Admiral, 78.
Ewer, Richard, letter to, 261.
Exchequer:
Barons of, 252, 274.
Chancellor of, 274.
Irish, 81.
Exeter, 100, 250.
council of war at, 102.
customer of, 269.
governor of, 102.
mayor of, 101.
tenth of the clergy of, 16.
Eye, Aye, co. Suffolk, 37.

F.

Fairborne:
Major Palmer, Sir Palmer, 163, 164, 167, 177.
—— letter of, 176.
Fairfax:
Bryan, letter to, 349.
Sir Thomas, 104.
Lady, letter to, 25, 48.
—— her daughter's hand demanded by Buckingham, 25, 48.
See Fayrefax.
Fakenham, co. Norfolk, 395.

Faladine, John, 20.
Falconberge, Lord, 9.
Falconers, 304.
Falkener, Edward, 270.
Falmouth, 265.
Countess of, 173.
Fane:
Sir Henry, 281.
Rodney, J.P., 218, 221.
Fanshaw, Lady Anne, widow of Sir Richard, 9.
Fanshawe:
Thomas, first Viscount, letter of, 60.
Elizabeth, Lady, 60.
Fantin, Mr., letter to, 251.
Farnham, Hundred of, 252, 275.
Farr, Hon. Colonel, petition to, 254, 301.
Farrell, Col, 125.
Farringfield, Farhyngfylde, 33.
Farrington, Thomas, 290.
Fauconbridge, Fauconberge, Faulconbrig, Thomas, receiver-general of revenue, 297, 298.
Fawcett, Captain, 113.
Fayrefax:
Charles, letter to, 24, 42.
Thomas, 42.
Thomas, Lord, 42.
—— letter to, 24, 44.
Fayrfax, Sir Thomas, letter to, 24, 40. *See* Fairfax.
Feilding, Robert, bigamous marriage of, 255, 344–345.
Fellowes, John, 259.
Fenne:
John, 11.
Captain, 50.
Fenwick:
Sir John, attainder of, 255, 336–337.
William, indictment of, 250.
Fenwicke, Sir John, affidavit of, 220.
Ferington, co. Devon, 100.
Fernandez, Pedro. *See* del Campo.
Ferrers:
Lord, 357, 359, 362.
Lady, 359.
Feuquiere, Marquis de, letter to, 26, 68.
Feversham, Earl of, 65, 76, 319.
letter of, 26, 66.
his daughter's marriage, 65.
Fez, King of, 68.
Fifth Monarchy Man, paper by a, 299.
Figueras, 89.
Finch, Daniel. *See* Nottingham.
Sir John, 253, 288.
—— letter of, 26, 62.
Finet, Mr., 36.
Fires, 171, 301.
Fireworks, 3.
Fisher, 336.
John, letter to, 225.
Fison, Mr., 79.
Fissher, Mr., 32.
Fitzgerald, Mr., 176.
Fitzhardinge, Lord, 303.
Flamsteed, John, the astronomer, 3, 8.
Flanders, 12, 29, 62, 68, 89, 119, 132, 133, 188, 197, 214, 267, 317.
army of, 268.
Flemings, 49.
Flemish merchants, 264.
Fleeming, Charles, 346.
Fleet, Admirals of, letter to, 28, 78.
Flemish Roads, the, 50, 51.
Fletcher, Thomas, 288.
Fleury, Cardinal, 236.
Florence, 12, 63.
letter dated at, 251.
Prince of, 134.
Floyer, Colonel, 218, 345.
Flushing, 50, 51, 313.
Follyard, Raphael, 317.
Fontainbleau, 213.
letter dated at, 31.
Foord:
Richard, of Rotterdam, 107, 111.
Thomas, 289.
Forbes, ——, 225.
Lord, 73.
Ford, co. Sussex, 70.
Forestallers, 257.
Forrester, Pulter, 347.
Forsett, Richard, 259.
Forster, Mr., 114.
Fortescue, Sir John, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 251, 269, 274.
Fort William, 231, 246.
Fotherley:
Sir Thomas, 301.
John, wife of, 301.
Fotherly, John, petition of, 254, 302–304.
Fougalada, Count, 89.
Fowey, co. Cornwall, 269.
Fowler, —, 340.
Fox, Sir Stephen, 11, 15, 53.
Frampton, Mr., 65.
France, The French, 12, 38, 42, 65, 66, 74, 118, 136, 161, 185, 213.
Army of, 44.
Fleet of. *See* ships.
Grand Prior of, 235, 236, 237.
War with, 30–32, 225.
Catherine de Medicis, letter to, 34.
Dauphin of, letter of, 27, 70.
King of, 65, 133, 137, 139, 140.
—— his Scots guards, 25, 53.
—— Louis XII., Mary, daughter of Henry VII., wife of, 30.
—— Henri III., 34.
—— —— letter of, 23, 34.
—— —— letter to, 24, 35,
—— Henri IV., letter of, 24, 36.
—— Louis XIV., 15, 185, 186, 188, 190–1, 194–6, 198, 316.
—— Louis XV., 352–356.
—— Louis XVI., 357.
Francis, John, 283.
Franche Comté, 196.
Frankendale, governor of, 42.
Frankfort, 88, 119.
Frankland, Thomas, 97.
Franks, Thomas, 332.
Frazer, Mr., 18.
Frechevile, Sir Peter, 278.

Frederic, Prince (1764), 92.
Frederick, Sir John, 168, 166.
letters of, 165.
Freeman, Samuel, letter of, 350.
Fribourg, 196–7.
Friern Barnet, co. Middlesex, 219.
Frisia, East. *See* Oestfreeze,
Froben, Joan, 3, 5, 7.
Frome, letter dated at, 25, 52.
Frowd :
Mr., governor of the Post Office, 19.
Frederick, 20.
Fruytiers, Michael, 323.
Fry, William, 340.
Fryan Barnett. *See* Friern Barnet.
Fullerton, James, 282.
Funerals, 300. *See* James I.
Furzer, Dan., 340.

G.

G., Sir Richard, 99.
Gaeta, Seige of, 245.
Gale, Dr. Thomas, high master of St. Paul's school, letter of, 178.
Roger, son of the above, letter of, 183.
Galloway, Lord, 88.
Galmoy, Lord, 211.
Galway, 78.
Gamble, Thomas, 282.
Gaols, state of, 341–344.
Gardiner, Colonel James, 247, 248.
letter of, 245.
Robert, letter of, 248.
Thomas, 19.
Gardinge, William, of London, 257.
Garnier, document signed by, 357.
Garnish money, 341.
Garrawey, John, of Acton, 257, 259.
Garret, Francis, 19.
Garroway, William, letter to, 27, 70.
Garter, order of, 329, 334.
Garter King of Arms. *See* Sir Edward Walker, Sir Thomas St. George.
Gascoigne, Sir Bernard, 3, 6, 303, 304.
letters of, 125–153.
letter to, 254, 304.
Gattaignaga, Marquis of, 73.
Gauden, Sir Dennis, 12, 167, 169.
Gaund. *See* Ghent.
Gawdie, George, 288.
Gayland, Guyland (the Moor), 161, 162.
Gaywood, co. Norfolk, 335.
Gee, Colonel, 113.
Gelsthrop, Mr., 269.
Genninges, William, 258.
Genoa, 63.
letters dated at, 26, 86, 87, 88.
Genoese, 85.
George I., 229, 230.
(Mr. Corbet), 234.
his wife (Mr. Lambert), 234.
letter of, 349.
George II., 247.
Gerard, Digby, Lord Gerard of Bromley, 17.
Lady Charlotte, 346.
Charles, Lord Gerard of Brandon, letter of 108, 113, 122.
Germany, Germans, 117, 118, 133, 243, 293, 339.
the Empire, the Emperor, 44.
Charles V., 5, 6, 150, 152.
Frederic III., 4.
Michael III., 4.
Maximilian II., 4.
Gerrard, Raphe, 253, 289.
Gervase, 101.
Gery, Mr. and Mrs., 65.
Ghent, Gaund, 196, 197, 198, 204, 213.
letters dated at, 203, 206, 215.
castle of, 215.
Gibbon, Dr., 341.
Gibraltar, 183, 184.
letter dated at, 217.
Gibson, Mr., 119.
Gilbee, Captain, 115.
Gilden, John, 338.
Gironne, 89.
Givers, Amie, 282.
Glamorgan, 94, 105.
Glanvill, Joseph, F.R.S., letters of 25, 52, 254, 300.
Glasgow, 246, 248, 348.
Glenham, Sir Thomas, 113, 114.
Glencairne, William, Earl of, letter to, 108, 122.
Gloucester, Death of H.R.H. the Duke of, 255, 341.
Henry, Duke of, 124, 125.
Gloucestershire, politics in, 316.
Glyn, Mr., 182.
Goddard, Mr., 113.
Godolphin, Francis, 282.
Sidney, 12, 132, 133, 194, 330.
Mr. de, 66.
Godrydche Castle, letter dated at, 24, 33.
Gombroon (Persia), 3, 8.
Goodes, John, 160.
Goodolphin. *See* Godolphin.
Goodriche, Goodricke, Sir Henry, 67, 68.
warrant to, 334.
Goodwin, Francis, petition of, 252, 274.
Goose, Isaac le, 9, 10, 12, 15.
Gordon, Mr., letter to, 219, 234.
Goreing, General, 99–102.
Gormanston, Viscount, 292.
Goulburn, Edward, 352.
Govea, Marquess of, 128.
Gower, John, 13.
Grace, Colonel, 125.
Grahmes, Mrs. Dorothy, 18.
Grange, John, J.P., 252, 271.
Grangier, 9.
Gravehagen, letter dated at, 311.
Gravelot, drawing by, 366.
Gravenor, Tho., 96, 97.
Gravesend, co. Kent, 29, 57, 58, 82.
Great Seal, keeper of, 278.
payment for, 112.
Greeante, Sir, 106.

Greene, Abraham, 282.
George, 290.
Lady, 19.
R., letter of, 28, 75.
Greenvile, 102.
Greenwich, 81, 164, 165, 270.
letters dated at, 23, 30, 166.
Greenwollers, George, 219.
Greenwood, 28, 74.
Grey, Mr., letter to, 28, 78.
Gregoire, Citizen, 361.
Gregory, Edward, 302.
Grevell, Sir Edward, 272.
Grevyll, Fulke, 272.
Grey, Colonel, 119.
Griffin, Sir Edward, Treasurer of the Chamber, 10, 13.
William, 167.
the Lord, 222.
Griffith, Edward, 346.
Henry, of Benthall, letter to, 254, 306.
—— of London, letter of, 254, 306.
Sir H. *See* Regiments.
Sir John, 11, 57.
Captain, 113.
Grove, Alice, 20.
Brigadier, 216.
Gualtier, Francis, 323.
Gubiare, de Gubiaure, Petro, 264.
Guerchy, Comte de, 352, 356.
letter to, 354.
Guildford, co. Surrey, letter of the Corporation of, 300.
Guilpin, George, 273.
Guines, M. de Sovastre, comte de, letter of, 210.
Guise, François de Lorraine, Duc de, letter of, 23, 31.
Guldenlew, Mr., 171.
Gunfleet Sand, 54, 56.
Guy, Henry, Secretary to the Treasury, 322, 323, 328.
letters of, 185, 201.
Guyland. *See* Gayland.
Gwyn, Mr., letter to, 218.
Gwynne, Sir Rowland, 219.

H.

Hackett, George, 119.
Hackney carriages, 340.
Haddock, Sir Richard, 179, 202.
Haerfolte, W. G., 209.
Haesdoncq, le Sr., 122.
Hague, the, the Haye, Hagh, 107, 109, 110, 210, 214.
documents dated at, 26, 29, 68, 83, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 203, 205, 211, 216, 317.
Halberton Bampton, 106.
Halfhide, Lieut., 217.
Halford, Anthony, 19.
Halifax, George Savile, Marquess of, Lord Privy Seal, 201.
Hall:
Thomas, 341.
William, 260.
Hallam, William, 259.
Hamburgh, Hambrou, 49, 119, 226.
document dated at, 339.
Hamilton:
James, 12.
Colonel, 118.
Major-General, 87.
Mr., 244, 245.
Miss, 233.
The Lady, 18.
Lady, letter to, 351.
Hammersmith, co. Middlesex, 260.
Hampden, R., 330.
Hampshire, 262.
Hampstead, co. Middlesex, 259, 260.
"Cayne Wood," 260.
"Chaucottes," 259, 260.
"Wyldes Wood," 260.
play house at, 345-6.
Hampton, 106.
Hampton Court, 43, 263, 277.
The deer in the North Park, 304.
The Chapel, 91.
Hanaper, clerk of the, 293.
Handel, the composition of his oratorios, 91-93.
Hankey, Sir T., 93.
Hannet, Dr., 341.
Hanover, Duchess of, 72.
Harbord, Charles, 294.
Harcourt:
Simon, 255, 340.
Mr., Clerk of the Peace, 21.
Lord Keeper, 347.
Hardy, Dean, 308.
Hare, John, letter of, 335.
Harford, Marquis, 111. *See* Hertford.
Harlesden, co. Middlesex, 259.
Harrall, Edward, 310.
Harrell, Christian, 13.
Harrington, John, 334.
Harris, 336.
Mr., 93.
Harrold, Michael, 340.
Harryson, George, 259.
Harwich, 55, 265.
Harwood, William, 310.
Hastings:
Walter, 338.
Warren, letter of, 360.
Hatfield, 324.
Captain, 324.
Hathaway, Anne, spurious lock of hair of, 23.
Hatherleigh, Hatherley, co. Devon, 100.
Hatton, Lady Elizabeth, 253, 295.
Haveryng, letter dated at, 34.
Havre, 122.
(Newhaven), letter dated at, 32.
siege of, 23, 32.
St. Adresse, 32.
Hawick, 249.

Hawkeslowe, William, Clarencieux King at Arms, 1, 256.
Hawks, 43, 278.
Hawkshaw, Thomas, examination of, 252, 270.
Haye, the. *See* Hague, the.
Hayes, James, 11.
Hayter, co. Devon, 101.
Hayward, John, 202.
Heard, Mr., 333.
Heath:
Solicitor-General, 115.
George, 352.
Mrs., 344.
Heathcote, Geo., of Loades, 278.
Helfued Sleuse. *See* Hellevoet Sluis.
Hellevoet Sluis, 107, 110, 113.
Heneage, Giles, 338.
Henrietta Maria. *See* Charles I.
Henry VI., oath of allegiance to, 1, 251, 255.
Henry VII.:
sign manual of, 1.
letter of, 251, 256.
Mary, daughter of, 30.
Heralds. *See* Edward Walker, George Maynwaring.
Herba, a Milanese, 88.
Herbert:
Sir William, 286, 288.
Lady Mary, letter to, 239.
Hercolani, Prince, 89.
Hereford, Herforthe, 33.
festival of the three choirs, 91.
Herne:
Nathaniel, letters of, 165.
Nicholas, 288.
Herodotus, 2, 4.
Herwy, Jean, 110.
Hesse Cassel, 330.
Hertford, Marquess of, 96, 111.
Hetforsluce. *See* Hellevoetsluis.
Hewer, Euer, William, 178.
letter of, 171.
Heylford, 265.
Heyward, Heward, Henry, 262.
Hicks, James, senior, 19.
—— junior, 19.
Hickson, Thomas, 340.
Hide, Mr., 289.
Higgs, Mr., 18.
Hihe, Robert, 35.
Hill, 116.
Nicholas, 259.
Mr., 214.
Hillyard, Mrs., 18.
Hinchinbrooke, 281.
Edward Richard, Lord, 347.
Hinsum, Elizabeth, 315.
Hitchcock, Augustine, 290.
Hitchinough, John, 97.
Hoath. *See* Howth.
Hobby (?), 42.
Hogarth, 23.
Hogg, Captain, 168.
Holden, William, 258.
Holder, Tobias, 19.
Holdsworth, Major Francis, letter of, 28, 75.
Holland, Hollanders, Dutch, 42, 57, 61, 65, 66, 75, 118, 136, 139, 143, 149, 161, 162, 185, 194, 196, 198, 213, 221, 330.
forces in, 328.
plenipotentiaries of, 214.
the States' Deputies, letters of, 209, 214.
the States General, letter of, 211.
victory over, 305.
war with, 50.
Lord of, 44.
Lord and Lady, 28.
Sir John, 119.
fleet of. *See* Ships.
Holles, Sir Fretcheville, 169.
Hollmes, Mr., of Paddington, 257.
Holloway, Mr., 18.
Holmes:
Nicholas, 260.
Sir Robert, 55, 307.
Holstein, 339.
See Troops.
Holt, Chief Justice J., 220, 255, 333, 340–341, 344–345.
Honiton, Huniton, co. Devon, 100, 101.
Hook, the, 51.
Hooper, S., of Ludgate Hill, 365, 366.
Hoost, W., 209.
Hope, the, 57.
Hôpital, Marquis de l', 353.
Hopton, Ralph, Lord, 101.
commissions to, 94, 95, 99, 105, 106.
debts of, 113.
Hordaine, 206.
Hornsey, co. Middlesex, 22.
Horsecroft, Mr., 42.
Horsey, Sir Edward, 263.
Horton, a traitor, 264.
Hosier, Francis, letter of, 169.
Hosier's bill, a, 296.
Hoskins, Mr., 39.
Hostel Arique, 89.
Hotham, Sir John, 93, 95.
Houblon:
Sir James, letter of, 182.
Sir John, 336, 337, 339.
Hounkhorne. *See* Rounkhorne.
Hounslow, co. Middlesex, the "Red Lion," 340.
Heath, highway robbery on, 255, 340.
Howard:
Craven, 334.
George, 18, 343.
John, 344.
Sir Robert, 322, 323, 328.
Lord (Norfolk family), 65.
Lord, of Escrick, letter of, 94, 96.
Howell:
James, 13.
William, 324.
Howes:
David, 100.
Mr., 160.
Howth, Lord, 292.

Höxter, battle of, 354.
Hubbard, Brigadier, 218.
Hudson, Rev. John, 184.
Hudson's Bay Company, incorporation of, 11.
Huitson, Captain John, 305.
Hull, co. York, 93, 95, 265, 285.
letter dated at, 168.
Huneks, Captain Hercules, 100.
Hungary, 353.
Hungerford, Sir Edward, 11.
Huniton. *See* Honiton.
Hunt, Thomas, 336.
Hunte, of Holborn, 258.
Huntingdon:
Lucy, Countess of, letter of, to her son, 26, 64.
Countess of (1602), 274.
Earl of, 274.
Hussey, Colonel, 338.
Hutchins, Mr., 17.
Hyde, Laurence, 318.
Hytchcocke, Mr., 37, 39.

I.

Ilchester, 106.
Imperialists, 204, 212.
Indies, the, 268.
Ingham, John, 323.
Inglesby, Sir Charles, 338.
Ingram, Sir Thomas, 167.
Ingrossers and forestallers, 257.
Innes, Mr., letters to, 235, 237, 239, 242.
Inverary:
arms delivered up at, 231.
Castle, 348.
Inverness, 246.
Lord (1734), letters to, 236, 239, 240, 242, 243.
Ipres, 196–198.
Ipswich, co. Suffolk, 37.
document dated at, 288.
Ireland, 8, 73, 108, 115, 219, 344.
account of forfeitures in, 80–82.
charges of commissioners in, 253, 278.
justices of, 83.
Lord Lieutenant of, 12.
revenue of, 12.
report of trade in, 317.
troops in, 273, 328.
Viceroy of. *See* Capel.
Samuel, 23.
W. H., 4.
—— forgeries of, 22–23.
—— conspirator, trial of, 178.
Irelonde, John, 269.
Irish, 74.
—— Night, 74.
—— regiments in France, 224.
Iron mines, 33.
Irwin, Lady, letter of, 250.
Ispahaun, 3, 8.
Isted, Ambrose, suicide of, 21.
Italy, 64, 132, 133.

J.

Jacke, James, 113.
Jackson:
J., letter of, 183.
Robert, assumed name of Timothy Paulden, *q.v.*
Thomas, 318.
Major, 113.
Mr., 113.
Jacobites, 218–251, 331.
James I., 41.
Catholic designs against, 263.
funeral of, 293.
letter to, 24, 36.
as James VI. of Scotland. *See* Scotland.
letter of, 252, 274.
petition to, 252, 274.
Elizabeth, daughter of, 277.
James II.:
declaration of, 220.
letters of, 27, 28, 71, 75, 179.
letters to, 147, 148, 179.
his wife. *See* Mary of Modena.
as Duke of York, 12, 15, 16, 54, 62, 68, 177, 190, 254, 297, 305, 306, 316.
—— debts of, at the Hague, 110.
—— Duchess of, 18.
—— establishment of household of, 18.
—— letters of, 26, 65, 170, 173, 176, 178.
—— proposals for excluding, 254, 321.
James, the Old Pretender, 223, 225–245 *passim*, 250.
his wife, 237.
attempt of, in 1708, 222.
——, in 1715, 226–228.
surgical operation on, 229.
letters, &c., of, 219, 223, 224, 225, 227, 234–244.
Jamison. *See* Streaton.
Jay, Henry, 296.
Jedburgh, 249.
Jefferies, Thomas, of Weston, 276.
Jefferson, Samuel, 331.
Jeffreys, Sir George, 318.
Jenan, 197.
Jenkins:
David, a queen's messenger, petition of, 252, 269.
Sir Leoline, 324.
—— letters of, 26, 27, 66, 69, 174, 176.

Jennings:
Sir John, 87.
Sir William, 58.
Jennys, Captain, 114.
Jephson, 101.
Jermanberry, letter dated at, 24, 41.
Jermyn, Henry, 19.
Jersey, 108, 115, 304.
governor of, 347.
letter dated at, 25, 44.
Jerusalem, Chapel of the Sepulchre, 63.
Jessen, Mr., 28, 78.
Jessop, W., clerk to the Council, 298.
Jesuits, 178.
Rector of, 264.
See Creighton.
Jeymes, John, 260.
Joachim Camerarius, letter of, 261.
John, Patty, 322.
Johnson:
See Tynte.
Benjamin, 13.
Jonas, 250.
Robert, 164.
Jolly, Thomas, 338.
Jones:
Inigo, 253, 276, 282, 283.
——, letter of, 24, 40.
Lieut.-Col., 113, 345.
Jordan, Sir Joseph, certificate of, 307.
Josephus, Flavius, 3, 7.
Joynes, 349.

K.

Keate, George, letters of, 359.
Keightley, Lady, 18.
Keightly, Mr., 213.
Kele, John, 282.
Kelso, 249.
Kelvedon, co. Essex, 91.
Kemp, James, 259.
Kempeneere, Paweles, his commonplace book, 3, 6.
his parentage, 6.
Kempthorne, Captain John, letter to, 170.
Kensington, 330.
documents dated at, 220, 332.
Kent, 94, 99, 266, 267, 268, 312.
Countess of, 274.
Joseph, letter of, 25, 49.
Margaret, 284.
Kentish Road, the, 19.
Kerr, Sir Edward, 310.
Kerrye, Thomas, 272.
Kerslake, Thomas, 4.
Kilkenny, county of, 35.
Killegrew:
Dr., 18.
James, 19.
Killigrew:
Sir William, letter of, 26, 66.
Mr., 49.
Killinghall, Mr., 114.
King:
Mr. C. W., 6.
Colonel, 204, 212.
Lord Chancellor, 324.
Kinsale, 175, 313.
King's Bench, 201.
King's Lynn, co. Norfolk, 275.
Kingston:
Elizabeth, Duchess of, letter of, 30, 93.
-upon-Hull. *See* Hull.
King's Weston, letter dated at, 181.
Kinkardine, 232.
Kippax, letter dated at, 24, 43.
Kircher, Athanasius, letter of, 67.
Kirke, John, 11.
Kirton, Henry, letter to, 24, 42.
Knibb, Mr., 340.
Knight:
Sir John, 124.
R., 324.
Mr., 230.
Mrs., 284.
Knutsford, co. Cheshire, letter dated at, 28, 75.

L.

Labon, Dr., 338.
Lace, dear at Venice, 72.
la Chaise, Pere, letter to, 254, 315.
Lacollis, Katherine, 19.
Laes, Monsieur, 207.
La Heye. *See* Hague, the.
Lake, James, 20.
Lamb, Benjamin, 19.
Lambert, Captain, 157.
Lambeth, co. Surrey, 100.
Lancaster, 328.
Lander, R. *See* Balmerino, Lord.
Landguard Fort, starvation of garrison, 254, 301.
Landrecies, Landerey, 204, 212.
Lands, sale of, 46.
Lane, Captain Lionel, medal conferred on, 25, 50.
his eldest son, 25, 50.
Langdale, Sir Marmaduke, 113.
Langhorne, trial of, 178.
Lanyon, Mr., 169.
la Rue, 336.
Lauder, 247, 249. *See* Balmerino.
Lauderdale, Earl of, 53.
Laurence, Dr. Thomas, 346.
Lawes, Vitruvius, 352.
Lawrence, Mrs., 338.
Laws. *See* Laes (?).

Lawson, Vice-Admiral Sir John, 158, 160, 162, 167.
letter of, 254, 298.
Layton, Nicho as, 250.
Leacroft, John, 343.
Leake, 65.
Leason, John, 20.
Ledford, 100.
Ledson, William, 19.
Lee:
Abraham, 282.
Edmund, petition of, 338.
Roger, 260.
Captain, 113.
Leeds, Thomas Osborne, Duke of. *See* Danby.
Le Fevre, Nicasino, 13.
Legge:
John, 18.
Colonel, Lieut.-Gen. of Ordnance, 306.
Colonel William, letter to, 301.
Captain, 108, 112.
Leghorn, 88.
Legrand, Mr., 338.
Leicester:
Robert Dudley, Earl of, 262.
Earl of (1625), letter to, 24, 43.
Robert Sidney, Earl of (1637), letter to, 25, 44.
Leicestershire, 98.
Leixoes, Lixa, 161, 162.
letters dated at, 161, 162.
Leland, John, 13.
Lellio, Don, 238.
Lemon, Count de, 204, 212.
Lendall, Captain, 113.
Le Neve, Sir William, Clarencieux, 299.
Lepell, Brigadier, 89.
le Pieton, 64.
Lerida, 87.
Lerma, Duke of, 280.
Lerny, Jasper de, 334.
Le Strange, Sir Roger, 338.
L'Estrange, Roger, 178.
Letters, carriage of, 262, 283.
scandalous, found in Temple, 289.
Leveret, Colonel, letter to, 51.
Levinz, William, letter of, 217.
Lewknor, Sir Lewis, Master of the Ceremonies, 253, 277.
le Wright, Captain, 336.
Ley, James, 282.
Leyden, 6.
Leyland, Christopher, 259.
Licentious Meetings, 339.
Lichfield, 250.
proclamation dated at, 94, 104.
Countess of, letter of, 26, 67.
Lick, Marquess of, 134.
Liege, 119.
Liere, 67.
Ligonier, Sir J., 250.
Lilburne, John, trial of, 47.
Lillingstone, Colonel, 345.
Lilly, Stephen, 19.
Lima, earthquake at, 182.
Limbourg, 196.
Limerick:
capitulation of, 332.
Countess of, 221.
Linch, Simon, 331.
Lincoln Cathedral, Simon Stalworth, sub-dean of, 1.
—— diocese, tenths of the clergy of, 16.
Lincolnshire, 95, 105.
Lindsey:
Montague Bertie, second Earl of, 111.
Robert Bertie, third Earl of, 79, 199.
letter to, 185, 202.
Lingham, Mr., 46.
Linlithgow, 249.
Lisbon, 88, 135, 161.
letters dated at, 126, 130, 154, 158, 159, 160.
Lisborne, letter dated at, 328.
Liskeard, co. Cornwall, 100.
mayor of, 99, 100.
Lisle:
Sir Arnould du, 121.
Thomas, 317.
Colonel, 102.
Liss, River, 204, 212.
Lister:
Major The, 102.
Mr., 36.
Listethiell. *See* Lostwithiel.
Liston, John, letter to, 24, 35.
Little Petherick, co. Cornwall, 25, 48.
Littleton:
Sir Thomas, 9, 12, 14, 15.
Lord Keeper, letter to, 94, 96.
Livonia, 353.
Lissa. *See* Leixoes.
Lloyd:
Ludowick, 8.
Quarter-Master General, 102.
Lockhart:
(Mr. Dickson), 234.
Sir William, 173.
Lockerbie?, Dockmaben, 248.
Lombardy, 236, 243.
Londesburrow, letter dated at, 24, 40.
London, 41, 42, 47, 56.
William (1638), bishop of, 295.
city of, 76, 77.
the fire of, 254, 306.
Justices of, 342.
letters dated at, 24, 26, 29, 44, 65, 82, 83, 90, 154, 157, 164, 165, 169, 179, 185, 186, 189, 202, 204, 205, 213, 222, 254, 256, 306.
Lord Mayor of, 336. *See* Adams. *See* Child.
manuscripts of, 21.
merchants of, 49.
Christ's Hospital, 182.
London and Westminster, 312, 319.
Places in, named, 338.
Axe Yard, Westminster, letters dated at, 46.
Battersea, 258.
Baynard's Castle, 286.
Berkshire House, 15.
Bishopsgate Street, 318.

London and Westminster—*cont.*
The *Blackamore's Head* over against the New Exchange, 335.
Bond Street, 345.
Breadstreet Ward, 269.
Bridewell, 329.
Chalk Farm, Chawcoots Farm, 259.
Channel Rowe, 272.
Charing Cross, 272.
Charles Street, 297.
Cheapside, 264.
—— the *Haunch of Venison*, 18.
—— Mercer's Chapel, 18.
City Militia, 202.
Clerkenwell, 261.
Bridewell, petition of prisoners in, 342.
Clifford's Inn, 17.
—— lane, 18.
Cockpit, letter dated at, 163.
Cook's Court, Camomile Street, 350.
Covent Garden, market granted to Earls of Bedford, 16.
——, *Rose Tavern*, 17.
Cripplegate, 306.
Crown and Anchor in the Strand, 365, 366.
Cursitor's Office, Chancery Lane, 297.
Custom House, document dated at, 308.
Derby House, letters dated at, 94, 104, 173, 174.
Dog Tavern, Drury Lane, 220.
Drury Lane, 290, 291.
Duke Street, 297.
Durham Yard, letter dated at, 25, 52.
Essex House, 8.
—— document dated at, 297.
Essex Street, 347.
Eve Terrace, St. Pancras, 23.
Exeter Change, 331.
Fleet Street, 21, 282.
—— The *Green Dragon*, 17.
Florers Wood, 260.
Gaols, state of, 255, 341.
Gatehouse prison, 252, 270–272, 291, 297, 343.
Gray's Inn fields, 270.
Gray's Inn Lane. The *Green Dragon*, 331.
Grey Friars, 182.
Guildhall, 47.
Hampstead, q.v.
Harthorne Lane, 334.
Hills Alley, Long Acre, 340.
Holborn, 258, 259.
Holloway, 261.
Hornsey, 261.
Horse Shoe Tavern, Drury Lane, 333.
Hyde Park, 202.
—— duel in, 346.
Inner Temple, 310.
Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch Street, 308.
Islington, 18, 261.

London and Westminster—*cont.*
James Street, 325.
Kensington, 18, 258, 259, 260.
—— fields in, named, 258–259.
Kentish Town, 261.
Kilburn, 260.
King's Arms, 290.
King Street, 286.
—— Westminster, 46.
Knightsbridge, 257.
—— The Spital in, 257.
Lincoln's Inn, 42.
Lincoln's Inn fields, a Romish Chapel in, 340.
Lombard Street, 184.
London Hospital, 22.
Long Ditch, 297.
Ludgate, 291.
the Mall, 16.
Marshalsea, 264.
Marshalsea Court, 21.
Marylebone, names of fields in, 259.
Medley's, 283.
Middle Temple, 253, 275, 289.
Millbank, letter dated at, 245.
Montague House, 333.
Navy Office. *See* Navy.
—— documents dated at, 167, 333.
Newgate, 69, 291, 318.
Newgate Gaol, documents dated at, 336, 337, 338.
—— Keeper of, 255, 335.
—— state of, temp. Geo. I., 341.
Newington, 258.
New Prison, petition of prisoners in, 342.
Office of Works, letter dated at, 24, 40.
Old Bailey, 330, 332, 337, 338, 340.
Old Jewry, Old Jury, letter dated at, 165.
Paddington, 257.
—— places in, 260.
—— field names in, 259.
Palace Gate, 285.
Pall Mall, 69.
Ram Alley, 17.
Rolls, liberty of the, 221.
St. Catherine's, 171.
—— Creed Church, 308.
St. Giles' field, 258.
St. James's, 91, 331.
—— Chapel, 91.
—— Council Chamber, 341, 348.
—— documents dated at, 28, 77, 178, 178, 261, 351.
—— Market, 347.
—— Park, fireworks in, 349.
St. Margaret's, Westminster, churchwardens of, 15.
—— overseers of, 10.
St. Martin's in the Fields, overseers of, 10, 16.
—— Lane, 334.
St. Mary Overy, 272.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 1, 263.
—— building of, 349.
St. Paul's, dean of, 257.

London and Westminster—*cont.*
St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 318.
—— School, 178.
St. Peter's, Westminster, 257.
St. Thomas' Hospital, 308.
Smithfield, 271.
—— strange animal exhibited at, 17.
Soho, 324, 325.
Somerset House, 270.
Southampton House, documents dated at, 302, 305.
Spitalfields, 23.
Spring Gardens, 16.
Stepney, 261, 284.
Stoke Newington, 261.
Strand, 18, 284.
Temple, 306, and *see* Inner Temple.
—— Barge House, 17.
—— Stairs, 17.
Thames in the great frost of 1683–4, 17.
The Tiltyard, Westminster, 270.
Tottenham Court Road, 93.
Tower, 57, 226, 263, 306.
—— Armourers of, 297.
—— letters dated at, 185, 199, 200, 201.
—— Lieutenant of, 171, 275.
—— records in, 10.
—— Hamlets, 202.
—— Hill, 18.
—— ——, the victualling office, 167.
Trinity House, Water Lane, 170.
—— letter dated at, 172.
Turner's house, 364.
Tyburn, 271.
Westminster Bridge, 364.
Whitechapel *alias* Matfellon, St. Mary's Church, 10.
Whitehall, 8, 16, 17, 18, 41, 50, 281, 286, 301.
—— documents dated at, 25–28, 51, 60, 64, 66, 69, 71, 72, 73, 78, 82, 171, 172, 174, 177, 179, 218, 252, 254, 273, 290, 298, 304, 309, 311, 312, 319, 335, 350.
—— Council Chamber, documents dated in, 221, 331, 332, 339.
—— Treasury Chambers, documents dated in, 215, 216, 308, 310, 322, 323, 328.
White's Alley, 221.
Winchester House, 272.
York Buildings, York House Buildings, 178, 183, 184.
Londonderry, Earl of, 292. *See* Derry.
Long, Robert, 108, 110, 112, 119, 120.
Sir Robert, auditor of the receipt, 302, 305, 308, 310.
Longe, Col. James, 102.
Longford, Lord, 79.
Longland, John, 329.
Longtown, co. Cumberland, 249.
Longuevill, William, 11.
Lorraine, 224.
Duke of, 90, 115.
Duchess of, 90.
duchy of, 196.
Losely House, co. Surrey, 252, 275.
Lostwithiel, Listethiell, co. Cornwall, 99.
Loudoun, Lord, 104.
Louth, Lord, 292.
Louvain, 67.
Louvois. *See* de Louvois.
Lovat, Lord, 247.
Lovel, Sir Salathiel, 345.
Low, Robert, 20.
Low countries, 228.
Forces in, 252, 273. *See also* Holland, Regiments, Troops.
Lowndes, William, letter of, 223.
Loyd, John, 20.
Lucan, Lord, 332.
Lucas, Lord, speech of, 17.
Governor of the Tower, 255, 330.
Luce, George, 20.
Ludlow, Ebenezer, 352.
Lumisden, William, 249.
Lumley, Mr., 206.
General, letter to, 347.
Luneville, letter dated at, 232.
Luther, Martin, 2, 5.
Luxembourg, 137.
Lyddell, D., 340.
Lyford, Henry, 294.
Lyme, co. Dorset, 100, 101, 102.
Lyons, Gulf of, 86.

M.

Mabbo, Major, 84.
McCartny, 230.
McCarty, Colonel Owen, 330.
Major, 330.
Macclesfield, Charles, Earl of, 346.
McDonald, Sir Alexander, 247.
McEllegot, Colonel, 330.
Mack Donald, Sir Donald, of Slate, 219, 231.
Mackenzie, John, of Delvine, 232.
Colin, 232,
McLeod, Mr. M.P., 2
Madalona, Duke de, 238.
Madrid, 244.
letters dated at, 67, 131, 134, 135.
St. Francis' Church, 134.
Magna Charta, a thirteenth century copy of, 1.
Magrath, James, 343.
Mahon, Port, 86, 87.
Maiden Newton, Mayden Newton, 102.
Maidstone, co. Kent, Assizes at, 9.
Mainwaring, Charlotte, daughter of Thomas, 346.
Makenough, Colonel, 59.
Malaya, 159.
Malina, Conde de, 133.
Malines, letter dated at, 65.
Malough, David, 281.

Malta, 63.
Priory of, 133.
letter to the Grand Master, 234.
Man, Mr., 335.
Manchester, 250.
Edward Montagu, 2nd Earl of, 104.
—— letter of, 301.
Charles Montagu, 4th Earl of, letter of, 27, 71.
Mandeville, Robert, Lord, afterwards 3rd Earl of Manchester, 16.
Manfeelde, 42.
Mann, Sir Horace, 350.
Mannam, letter dated at, 24, 42.
Manners, Henry, 290, 291.
Mansfield:
William, Lord, 358.
Captain, 59.
Mant, George, 14.
Manwaring:
Sir Henry, 113.
death of Mr. Auditor, 213.
Mar, John Erskine, 6th Earl of, 225, 233.
letter of, 346.
Marchant, Hugh, 334.
Marchienne, letter dated at, 207.
Mardike Pitts, 51.
letter dated at, 25, 50.
Marescotti, Cardinal, 89.
Mareston, near Tavistock, 106.
Margate, co. Kent, 265, 266, 313.
Marialva, Marquis de, 127.
Marischall, Lord, 238, 244.
letters to, 229, 230, 238.
Markland, Anthony, 20.
Marlborough:
John Churchill, Duke of, 85, 205.
—— illness of, 228.
—— letter to, 345.
—— as Lord Churchill, 18.
Sarah, Duchess of, 349.
Marseilles, 236, 237.
Marshall, 33.
Marshe, Henry, 261.
Martin:
John, letter of, 26, 67.
Ralph, 258.
Martorel (?), 88.
Mary:
Queen, letters, &c. of, 23, 30, 261.
—— wife of William III., 202.
of Modena, wife of James II., 20, 73.
—— letter to, 27, 70.
—— letters of, 27, 29, 72, 90.
—— her son, 90.
—— —— birth of, 74.
Maryland, treatment of an apprentice in, 350.
Mason, John, petition of, 338.
Massarene, Lord, letter to, 29, 79.
Maule:
Harry, of Kellie, 346.
Mr. H. (Norrie), 234.
Maurice, Prince, 100–103.
Maurisson, Mr., 118.
Mawgridge, John, 338.
Mawson, John, 338.
May:
Adrian, 100.
Sir Algernon, 310.
——, appointed Keeper of the Records, 10, 11.
Baptista, Keeper of the Privy Purse, 13.
Maynard:
Sergeant, 336.
Sir William, afterwards Lord, 174.
—— letter of, 25, 45.
Maynes, James, 20.
Maynwaring, Manwaring, George, Richmond Herald, 93, 95.
Meath:
Anthony Dopping, bishop of, letter of, 28, 79.
clergy of the diocese of, 79.
Earl of, 292.
Meaux, Notre Dame at, letter dated at, 251.
Mechlin, Mechelen, Mecklen, 67.
hospital at, 66, 67.
Mediterranean Sea, 49.
Medina de las Torres, Duke of, 132, 133, 134.
Medlicott, Thomas, J.P., 343.
Medway, River, 170, 174.
disaster in, 53–60.
Meintoss, 354.
Melancthon, Philip, 2, 3, 5, 257.
his daughter Magdalen, horoscope of, 5.
Melcott, co. Worcester, 272.
Melfort, Earl of (1692), 219, 220, 233.
Lord (?) (1688), 77.
—— (1745), 246.
Melin, letter dated at, 26, 63.
Mellish, Reason, letter of, 27, 69.
Mercator, Gerard, 7.
Merchant, Peter, 323.
Meredith:
William, 273.
Mr., 317.
Messengers, 269, 273, 274.
Meteorological Observations, 17, 18.
Meumenaw, 89.
Meyrick, Isaac, 14.
Middlesborough, Midlebroughe, 119, 273.
Middlesex, 47, 312, 322, 330.
arable converted to pasture in, 258.
disaffected persons in, 255, 338.
election in 1627, 44.
justices, 220, 261, 339, 345.
—— letter to, 343.
Lord Lieutenant of, 220, 221, 341.
—— letter to, 332.
misdemeanants, 257.
Earl of, 43.
Middleton:
Earl of (1667), 60, 65.
Lord (1708), 222, 226.
Thomas, surveyor of the navy, 311.
Lieutenant-General, 108, 122, 123.
John, 19.
Midleton's wife, 114.
Mighells, Commander, 88.

Milan, 89.
Duchy of, 36.
Milford, 265.
Haven, 328.
Militia, 202.
Miller, Davy, 262, 263.
Millett, Captain, 59.
Millington, Francis, 11.
Milwall, Robert, 8, 9.
Minnes, Jo., 167.
Minorca, 348.
Minors, Richard, 19.
Minross, 249.
Minshull, Richard, 336.
Mint, 347, 348.
master and wardens of, 295. *See* Newton, Sir Isaac.
Miracles of Abbé de Paris, 235, 239.
Mocenigo, Cavalier, 90.
Moffat, 248.
Mohocks and Hawkubites, 346.
Mohun:
Captain, 113.
Charles, fifth baron, will of, 255, 346.
Elizabeth, wife of, 346.
Mola, 240.
Moledo, Signor, 133.
Moles, Duke of, 87.
Mompesson, Mr., 52.
Mongran, Lord, 65.
Monmouth, James, duke of, 11, 12, 16, 53, 65, 68, 330.
declaration of, 350.
pension of, 305.
rebellion of, 27, 71, 149.
Monmouthshire, 94, 105.
Monserrat Is., 14.
Montagu:
Charles. *See* Manchester.
Hon. Ralph, 200, 201.
—— correspondence of, 185–198.
Montague:
Edward, 158. *See also* Sandwich.
Ralph, earl of, letter of, 29, 82.
Montalvo, Marquis de, 83.
Montefiesconi, letter dated at, 232.
Montemelite, Prince, 238.
Montigny, Robert, engraving by, 367.
Montmorenci, Baron de, 364.
Montmorenci-Bouteville, Duchesse de, 359, 360, 362, 364.
Montrose, Mountrosse, Lord, 115.
Moon, Mr., letter to, 28, 79.
Moone:
Mr, 168.
Captain, 114.
Moor, Jonas, 14.
Moor Monkton, co. Yorks, 327.
Moore, Lord, 292.
Moors, 68, 157.
Moray Firth, Murray Frith, 119.
Mordaunt:
Lady Mary, 65.
Lord, 274.
More, 167.
Sir. George, of Losely House, co. Surrey, warrant to, 252, 275.
Henry, D.D., letter to, 25, 52, 254, 300.
Moreada, Cardinal, 132.
Morel, Rev. Thomas, letter of, 30, 91.
Moreland, Sir Samuel, 15.
Samuel, son of, 15.
Morgan:
Matthew, 340.
Meredith, 278.
Thomas, 264.
Morris, 115.
Mortlake, co. Surrey, 294.
tapestry works at, 253, 296.
Morton, Earl of, letter to, 250.
Mosse, William, 340.
Mosson, Jane, a Jacobite agent, 218, 221, 222.
Mottien, Antoine, 110.
Moulson, Alderman, 44.
Mounson, Sir Thomas, master-falconer, 278.
Mountagu:
Sir Sydney, letter of, 24, 43.
Mr., 162.
Mounteagle, Lord, the warning to, 275.
Mount Edgcombe, co. Devon, 100.
Mounteney, Baron, 91.
Mountrosse. *See* Montrose.
Mulgrave, Earl of, 68.
Mulland, Mr., 160.
Munketh Quithecke (Quithiock co. Cornwall?), 100.
Munster, 107, 111.
Murfey, Captain, 330.
Murray:
Mr., 249.
the lady, 18.
Muscovy, 118, 119. *See* Russia.
Musicians for the army, 333.
Mussell Bank, 58.

N.

Naas, co. Kildare, letter dated at, 35.
Nace, the, letter dated at, 35.
Nairne:
Mr., letters of, 218, 226, 227, 228, 229, 232, 233.
Lord, 230.
Nancy, 196.
Nantes, bishop of, petition to, 233.
Naples, 88, 89.
236, 238.
King of, 236, 237, 238, 241.
court of, 240.
Napoleon Anecdotes, 23.
Navarre:
Henry, King of, letter to, 30.
——, Margaret, wife of, letter of, 30.
Navy, 143. *See* Admiralty, ships.
Impressment of seamen, 341.
money for, 9.

Navy—*cont.*
Commissioners of, 54, 57, 179, 331. *See* Deane, Sir Anthony; Haddock, Sir Richard; Smith, Sir Jeremy; Sotherne, James; Tippetts, Sir John.
—— letter of, 167.
—— letter to, 298.
Clerk of the acts. *See* Pepys.
Surveyor of. *See* Middleton, *see* Tippets.
Treasurer of, 164. *See* Sir Thomas Osborne, Sir Thomas Littleton.
Navy Office, 168, 169, 172.
documents dated at, 168, 339, 340.
Nazienzen, Gregory, 3, 5.
Neile, Sir Paul, 11.
Nelson, Lord, letter of, 351.
Nerjus, Vergue, Vergius, Mr., 129, 136.
Nesbitt, Lieut.-Col., 101, 106.
Ness, the, 313.
Netherlands, 263. *See* Holland.
Netterville, Netterell, Lord, 292.
Neufrille, 208.
Neuville, 211.
Nevers, Duc de, 355.
Nevin, Mr., 345.
Nevis, Is., 14.
Newark, 98.
letter dated at, 95, 106.
Newburgh, Newbruge, Lord, 122, 125.
Newby, Captain, 114.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 75.
Newcastle:
Lord (1681), 199.
Duke of (1722), 348.
Newhall, 115.
Newhaven. *See* Havre.
Newmarket, co. Suffolk, 44, 281.
documents dated at, 170, 176, 178.
Newport, Lord, 310.
Newspaper cuttings, 356.
Newspapers:
Flying Post, 230.
Post Boy, 230.
Newton:
constable of, 94, 96, 97.
Sir Adam, 281, 282.
Sir Isaac, 82.
——, reports of, 347, 348.
John, 318.
New York, 14.
Nibourg, Marquise de, 210.
Niccoll, Robert, information of, 219.
Nicholai, 6.
Nicholas, Nicolas, Secretary Edward, 52, 115, 124.
Nicoll, Thomas, of Willesden, 257.
Nimeguen, 198.
letters dated at, 174, 176.
Peace of, 318.
Nissa, Marquis de, 127.
Nithsdale, Lady, letter of, 239.
Nivernois:
Duc de, 352, 356.
—— letters of, 356.
—— letters to, 354.
Duchesse de, letters of, 354.
Noel, Baptist, letter to, 255, 328.
Noell, Lord, 199.
Noes, Charles, 388.
Non-jurors, 348.
Nonsuch, letter dated at, 24, 43.
Baroness. *See* Castlemaine.
Nore, the, buoy at, 56, 57, 313.
Norfolk, 266, 267.
Norgate, Edward, 46.
Norkot, John, trial of, 336.
Normandy, duchy of, 18.
Norreys, Lord. *See* Abingdon.
Norrie. *See* Maule.
Norris, Admiral Sir John, letter of, 29, 88.
Northampton, 245.
Earl of, 37.
Northamptonshire, 41.
North Foreland, 56.
North Luffenham, 328.
Northumberland, crown revenue in, 297.
Norton:
Lord, 106.
Major, letter of, 215.
Roger, 10.
Norwich, 294.
coining of halfpence at, 16.
committee of, letter to, 94, 104.
Sir John, 12.
Sir Roger, 12.
Norway, 118, 119, 178.
Norwood, Colonel, 168.
Nott, William, 20.
Nottingham, 202.
Charles Howard, Earl of, 274, 279.
—— Lord High Admiral, 175.
Daniel Finch, Earl of, letters of, 28, 78.
Nottinghamshire, 95, 105.
Nova Scotia, 51.
Noy, the Attorney-General, 294.
Noyelle, letter dated at, 210.
Nuremberg Chronicle, 4.

O.

Oate Hampton. *See* Okehampton.
Oates, Titus, petition of, 179.
O'Brien, Colonel, letters to, 235, 236, 239, 240, 242, 244.
Odeschalco, 88.
Oestfreeze, Prince (Prince of East Frisia?) 330.
Ogilby, John, 13.
Ogle, Lady, 69.
Okehampton, Oate Hampton, co. Devon, 100, 346.
Oldmixon, 316.
Olliver, Ollyver, Gilbert, 262.
O'Neale, David, 10.
Orange, Prince of. *See* William III.
Oratorios, Handel's, 91.
Orby, Thomas, 346.

Orchies, Hôpital de Theomolin, near, 207.
Orde, Cuthbert, 113.
Ordnance:
Commissioners of, 57.
—— letter to, 167.
office of, 334.
Treasurer of, 328; *and see* George Wharton.
Orkney, 119.
Orleans:
Duchess of, 12.
Duke of, 15.
Orley, 106.
Ormonde:
Thomas Butler, Earl of, letter of, 24, 35.
James Butler, first Duke of, 173.
James Butler, second Duke of, 221, 228.
—— correspondence of, 203–218, 223.
—— impeachment of, 218.
Duke of, 236, 242, 243, 244, 245.
—— letter to (1734), 236, 241, 244.
Ann, Duchess of, 18.
O'Rourke, letter to, 237.
Ortes, George, 43.
Orton, William, 323.
Orviedo, Bishop of, 132.
Osborne:
Richard, letter of, 323.
Sir Thomas, treasurer of the Navy, 9, 12, 14, 15.
Osgood, 160.
Ossory, Lord, 65.
Ostend, 10, 51, 80, 214.
letter dated at, 208.
Otes, Titus. *See* Oates.
Oudenarde, Audenarde, 196, 211.
Oviatt, Mr., 168, 169.
Oxburgh, Mr., 244.
Oxesterne, Count, 330.
Oxford, 105, 167, 181, 184, 305.
assizes at, 27, 69.
court at, 199.
letters, &c., dated at, 53, 94, 98, 103, 166, 167, 182.
Parliament at, 306.
University of, letter of, 263.
Queen's College, letter dated at, 182.
Earl of (1671), 16.
Robert Harley, Earl of, 223.
—— letters of, 204, 213, 215, 216.
—— letters to, 203–206, 208, 212.
Oxfordshire:
Lord Lieutenant of, letter to, 27, 69.
Militia of, 202.
Oxinden, Sir Henry, 14.

P.

Packer, Philip, 15.
Padstow, co. Cornwall, 48.
Page, Richard, 262.
Paget:
Henry, letter of, 262.
William, Lord, 339.
Paisly, William, 346.
Palatine, the Elector, 68.
Paligero, Paligeno, 236, 240.
Pallancourt, 206.
Pallmer, Lord, 16.
Palmer:
Charles, 14.
George, 14.
Sir Henry, 14.
Henry, 272.
Panmure, Earl of, letter to, 227.
Pannoyer, 116.
Panton, Brigadier F., letter of, 216.
Papists. *See* Roman Catholics.
Pappus, Petrus, 3, 6.
Paramore, Mr., 113.
Paris, 44, 119, 120, 236, 243.
documents dated at, 36, 108, 122, 185, 187, 188, 191, 192, 230, 318.
Church of St. Medard at, 235.
Palais Royal, 108, 122.
Parke, Colonel Daniel, letter of, 345.
Parker, Philip, 11.
Parliament, 44, 46, 47, 61, 68, 71, 76, 106, 137, 146, 179, 188, 195, 198, 199, 200, 321.
House of Commons, reports to, 26, 53, 56.
House of Lords, 319.
The Popery Bill, 344.
held at Oxford, 105, 306.
King's Speech, 253, 283.
Parma, Prince of, 68, 265.
Parr, Mr., 65.
Parry, Francis, 11, 15.
Parson, John, 261.
Parsons, John, 19.
Partigno. *See* Patigno.
Pascale, Marquise, letter of, 207.
Patigno:
Matteo, 134.
Giovanni, 134, 135.
Paulden:
Captain Timothy, letter of, to his mother Susan Paulden, 108, 115.
—— his *History of the third siege of Pontefract Castle*, 115.
Paulett, Lord, 223.
Pauli, Benedictus, 257.
Paw, 107, 111.
Pawlett:
Lord Henry, 253, 283, 284.
John, Lord, 103.
Payne, Major, 114.
Peach, Captain, 111.
Peake, Thomas, 352.
Pearce, Colonel, 335.

Pearse, Mr., 160.
Pechy, Thomas, 260.
Peebles, 248.
Peers, roll of, 312.
Peeters, Mr., 67.
Peg, Catherine, 63.
Pell, Sir Anthony, 43.
Pembroke and Montgomery, Philip Herbert, Earl of, 296.
Pembrokeshire, 94, 105.
Peniscola, 86.
Penny, Ambrose, 250.
Pentacoct Fort, Nova Scotia, 51.
Pepys, Samuel, 62, 167, 170, 307, 312, 317.
  his salary, 179.
  letters of, 165, 168, 171, 173, 184.
  letters to, 154–185 *passim*.
Pera, off Constantinople, letter dated at, 62.
Percy, Dr. Thomas, 350.
Peretti, Prince, 277.
Perpignian, O., 315.
Persian affairs, 8.
  goods, prices of, 7.
Perth, 248.
  Lord, 246.
Pery, John, 341.
Peterborough:
  Henry Mordaunt, Earl of, 65, 162, 330.
  —— letter of, 255, 328.
  —— his daughter, 65.
  Charles Mordaunt, Earl of, 230.
  —— memoir by, 231.
Peterhead, letters dated at, 218, 227.
Petersburg:
  d'Eon's first journey to, 352.
  —— journey from, to Paris, 353.
  —— second journey to, 353.
Petley, Edmund, 281.
Petre, Robert, letter to, 34.
Pett:
  Sir Peter, 317
  Phineas, Navy Commissioner, 58, 59, 60, 333.
Petty:
  Sir William, 181, 317.
  his religious beliefs, 180.
  letters of, 175, 180.
Pewterer's Grove, 260.
Philipsbourg, 196, 197.
Pie, Sir Robert. *See* Pye.
Piedmont, Pyemont, 262.
Pieters, Clara Bruynscels, 6.
Pigion, Gerard, 323.
Pigneranda, Count of, 134, 135. *See* Digneranda.
Pigot, Gervase, 335.
Pindar, Captain, 184.
Pinnio, Mr., 42.
Piostain, procureur général, 34.
Piplingcoates, races at, 24, 40.
Piro, Cardinal, 235.
Pitman, Captain, 336.
Pitt, Mary, petition of, 343.
Place, John, 20.
Placencia, 138.
Plague, 305.
Plascandall, 214.
Plays, &c., 83.
Plombières, letter dated at, 223, 224.
Plunket, Sir Joseph, letter of, 211.
Plutarch *Vita Niciæ*, 5.
Plymouth, 78, 129, 169, 202, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269.
  Charles, Earl of, letter of, 26, 63, 65.
  Countess of, her waterman, 254, 324.
Poems, by Lord Rosebery, 18.
Poets Laureate, 13.
Poictvine, John, 323.
Poland, 88, 119, 293, 353.
Poley, William, 11.
Pontefract Castle, 115.
Ponye, Mr. *See* Povey.
Poole, co. Dorset, customer of, 269.
Poole, John, 294.
Poperingue, Popeyreing, 197.
Popes. *See* Rome.
Popery Bill, 344.
Popish Plot, The, 316, 319.
Porter, James, 19.
Portland, co. Dorset, 265, 266, 268.
  letter dated at, 351.
  stonequarry, 40.
Portman, John, 11.
Port Royal harbour, 215.
Portroyal, Nova Scotia, 51.
Portsmouth, 54, 60, 80, 178, 265, 334.
  Anchor Smith at, 330.
  expenses of dock yard, 278.
  letter dated at, 222.
Portugal, 126–131, 159, 268.
  King of, 128, 132, 134.
  —— John IV., letter to, 108, 120.
  Queen of, 129, 130, 132, 134.
  revolutions in, 327.
  treaty with (1642), 120.
Portuguese, 157, 162.
Post, Penny, broadsides and pamphlets relating to, 325.
Postmaster General. *See* Arlington.
Post Office, 3.
  establishment of, 19.
Potley, Pottle, James, 114.
Poulteney, Sir William, 15.
Pound, Captain, 328.
Povey, John, 339.
  (Mr. Ponye), 163.
Powys, William, Earl of, 20.
Poyntz, Mr., 92.
Praslin, duc de, 355, 356.
Pratt, Thomas, 261.
Preist, Mr. 284.
Prendergast, James, 253, 291–293.
Presbyterians, 140, 141, 144.
Prescot, 229, 230.
Presteigne, co. Devon, document dated at, 298.
Preston, co. Lancashire, 250.
Preston, Richard Graham, Viscount, 327, 330.
Preston Pans, battle of, 245, 247.
Pretender, the Old. *See* James.
  the Young. *See* Charles Edward.

Prettyman, William, 11.
Price :
Baron, 90.
Charles, 327.
Herbert, 113.
Prideaux, 47.
Francis, punishment of, 297.
Prié, Marquis de, 88.
Prigg, Priggs, Henry, 107, 111.
Prince, Captain William, 338.
Prior, Matthew, 29, 83.
Privy Council, 253, 265, 291, 321, 337, 338. *See* Council.
letters and warrants of, 252, 273, 331, 332.
letters to, 28, 75, 78.
Privy Purse, Keeper of, 323.
Privy Seal. *See* Halifax, Marquess of. *See* Roberts, John, Lord. *See* Dering. Privy Seals, *passim*.
Prizes, 168–9.
Proger, Edward, 302–304.
Provence, 34.
Prynne, trial of, 253, 294.
Pullen, James, 260.
Pulteney, Mr. 236.
Purbeck, Viscountess, 253, 284.
Purveyance, 261.
Pye, Sir Robert, auditor of the receipt, 293, 294.
Pyemont, 262.
Pyes, Sir Richard, 43.
Pyle, Richard, 114.
Pyx, trial of, 295.

Q.

Quesnoy, siege of, 203, 208.
Quinault, Mlle. de, letter of, 354.
Quineville, documents dated at, 219.

R.

Racing, a plate, 40.
Radcliffe :
Dr., 341.
Francis, 338.
Radclyffe, Francis, Viscount, letter of, 28, 74.
Radnor, 94, 105.
Randie, David, letter of, 349.
Ranelagh, Earl of, 328, 330.
Raper, Roger, 258.
Rausse, Captain William, letter of, 25, 49.
Raymond, Mr. Justice, 27, 69.
Raynes, Francis, 14.
Read :
Mr., 113.
Mr., of Leghorn, 304.
Reading, 302.
the *Bear*, 272.
Rebellion in 1715, 226.
in 1745, 245 *et seq.*
Recke, Gräfin von der, letter to, 351.
Records, 11.
Redinge, Richard, 261.
Regiments. *See also* Troops.
Albemarle's, 305.
"Belasyse," 80.
Charles II.'s six regiments, 124.
Coldstream Footguards, 218.
Colier's, 80.
Cornwall's, 73, 74.
Cutts', 80.
Dillon's, 211.
Dragoons, 252, 275.
—— Holstein, 212.
—— King's Own, 348.
—— Walloffée's, 204, 212.
Lord Dunbarton's, 187.
Col. Farrell's, 125.
Sir Maurice Eustace's, 332.
French, 353, 354.
Duke of Gloucester's, 125.
Col. Grace's, 125.
Sir H. Griffith's, 98.
Guards, 109, 123.
Irish, 73, 74.
Irish, in French service, 224.
King's Own Dragoons, 348.
Marines, 333.
Lord Newbrugge's, 125.
Rada's, 80.
Scots, 149.
Colonel Stanhope's, 86.
Staffordshire Horse Militia, 73.
Sir Robert Stricklands, 94, 96, 97.
—— officers of, 97.
Valenciennes Horse, 64.
Waloffée's, Waleff's, dragoons, 204, 212.
General Wightman's, 348.
Reignolds, William, 21.
Reresby, Sir John, 324.
Reventlows, Count, 28, 78.
Revenue and expenditure, public, 3, 4, 22.
Revolution, the, of 1688, 73 *et seq.*
Reynes, Richard, 260.
Reynolds, Samuel, 315.
Rhé, Isle of, 7.
Rhingrave, Rheingrave, John Philip, Count, letters to, 23, 31, 32.
Rhoades, Joseph, commission to, 94, 105.
Ricaut, Peter, 13, 338.
Richards :
Godfrey, 328.
Mr., of Paris, 20.
Richardson, James, 340.
Richelieu, Marquis de, a yacht for, 178.
Richmond, co. Surrey, 270, 281, 296.
letter dated at, 24, 35.
new park near, 294.
manor of, 269.

Richmondshire, Crown revenue in, 297.
Rider, Sir William, 158.
Ridley, John, 285, 286.
Riga, 119.
Risbourge, Marquise de, 211.
Rivers, Lord, his steward, 274.
Roades, Richard, 112.
Rob, Mr., of Kilsyth, 249.
Robart, 349.
Robberies, highway, 260.
Roberts:
John, Lord, keeper of Privy Seal, 8, 9.
Susan, 20.
Robinson:
Sir John, Lord Mayor, 11, 15.
Robert, letter of, 314.
William (1), 253, 282.
—— (2), 342.
Lady, 360.
Rochella, Princess della, 238.
Rochelle, 44.
Rochester:
John Wilmot, Earl of, 315.
Bishop of, 235.
Rockingham, Lord, his son. *See* Wattson.
Rodde, James, his subscription to the engagement, 298.
Rodger, Sir William, 183.
Rolle, Henry, Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, salary of, 298.
Rolles, Mr. (*sic*), 101.
Rolls:
liberty of the, 221.
Master of the, 101, 102.
Roman Catholics, 221, 233, 249, 312, 322, 323, 348.
See Cummerford. *See* Popery.
French, 220.
Irish, 289.
officers, 217.
priests, 344. *See* Duratt.
feeling against (1620), 42.
petition of, 252, 274.
Rome, 88, 93, 232.
letters dated at, 67, 232, 233, 235–239.
Pope of, 89, 237, 239, 242, 243.
—— Innocent XI., 88.
—— Innocent XII., 220.
Scotch college at, 232.
Romney, Henry Sydney, Earl of, warrant of, 334.
Ronquillo, Pedro, Count of Gramodo, 64.
debts of, 255, 333.
Rooke, Sir George, 85, 339.
Rooth, Captain, 173.
Rosbeck, letter dated at, 29, 80.
Rosebery, Archibald, first Lord, poems by, 18.
Rosicrucians, 6.
Rosse, Michael, 345.
Rothes, Earl of, 296.
Rothwell, Richard, 297.
Rotterdam, 51.
letter dated at, 107, 109.
Rouen, 36.
archbishop designate of, 233.
Rounkhorne, John, examination of, 218, 221.
Roussillon, 86.
Rouvigny. *See* de Ruvigny.
Roveck, Mr., 90.
Rowland, John, 20.
Rowley, Major, 113.
Royal Society, 177.
Royston, co. Herts, 281.
letter dated at, 43.
Rupert, Prince, 11, 56–58, 98, 106, 171.
letters of, 26, 53, 171.
letters to, 25, 26, 49, 53, 60, 62, 107, 109–111, 254, 313, 314.
Russell:
Admiral, 79.
—— letter of, 330.
George, 304.
William, 187.
Russia, 353. *See also* Muscovy.
Empress Elizabeth, 353.
Rutherford:
Andrew. *See* Teviot.
Thomas, 53.
Rutland, 95, 105, 328, 329.
Roger Manners, Earl of, 274.
Countess of, 274.
Francis Manners, Earl of, 42.
John Manners, Earl of (first Duke of Rutland), 199.
Ruvigny. *See* de Ruvigny.
Ryan, Morgan, 341.
Rycaut, Sir Paul, bill of, 339.
Ryswick, peace of, 205.

S.

St. Albans, Earl of (1669), 9.
St. Amand, Lieu, 206.
St. Andrew's, Archbishop Sharp of, 53.
St. Asaph, Bishop of. *See* Tanner, Thomas.
St. Christopher Island, 14.
letter dated at, 345.
St. Colomba, Coloma, Colona, 86–88.
St. Estafan, Count, 238.
St. George:
the Chevalier. *See* James.
Sir Thomas, Garter King of Arms, 329.
St. Germain en Laye, 120, 225.
letters dated at, 28, 75, 218, 220, 226, 227.
St. Ghislain, 196.
St. Helens, Isle of Wight, 330.
St. Helen's Road, Isle of Wight, 54.
St. John:
Fort, Nova Scotia, 51.
Secretary, 203, 208, 212. *See* Bolingsbroke.

St. John—*cont.*
Secretary, letters to, 203, 206, 207.
of Bletso, Lady, 1st Dowager, 274, 2nd Dowager, 274.
St. Juan, Count, 127, 128.
St. Katherine's Pool, 257.
St. Malo, 25, 45.
St. Marie Auterie, 101.
St. Maries, Island of, 161.
St. Peton, 211.
St. Salvoni, 89.
Salee, 160.
Salines, Marquis de, 184.
Salisbury, 93.
Duppa, Bishop of, 297.
G., Bishop of, 329.
Robert Cecil, Earl of, 276.
—— letter to, 24, 36.
—— his son Lord Cranborne, letter of, 24, 36.
William Cecil, Earl of, 298.
James Cecil, Earl of, 330.
Saltonstall, Richard, 275.
Sambre, River, 206.
Sandwich:
co. Kent, 266, 268.
Edward Montague, Earl of, 158.
—— letter of, 154, 157, 158.
Countess of (?), 161.
Sandys, William, 94, 98, 99, 103, 104, 116, 120.
letter of, 115.
Sardinia, 83, 86.
Sarragosa, 87.
Sassara, 84.
Sass van Ghent, 205.
Saunders, Dick, death of, 32.
Savile:
Henry, 338.
—— letter of, 318.
Sir Thomas, 253, 285–288.
—— letter of, 24, 43.
Lord, 96.
Savill, 42.
Savoy:
Duke of, 36, 86, 133, 214.
Dowager Duchess of, letter to, 349.
Prince Eugene of, 204, 206, 208, 212, 214.
Sawle, Captain, death of, 32.
Sawtell, Edmund, 19.
Sawyer, an English merchant turned Turk, 63.
Saxe:
Prince of, 88.
John William, Duke of, 31.
Saxe-Gotha, Princess Augusta of, her arrival in England, 91.
Saxony:
Frederic, Duke, of 5.
Frederick Augustus, elector of, letter of, 334.
John Frederic, elector of, letter to, 252, 257.
Sayer, G., 341.
Schelde River, 204, 206, 208, 212.
Schomberg, Count de, 62.
Duke Frederick, Marshall de, 190, 277, 329.
order signed by, 328.
Schonvelt, Schoonwet, the, 62, 313.
Scone, letter dated at, 219, 227.
Scot, Mr., 229.
Scotland, 118, 119, 265, 268.
James VI., letter to, 24, 36.
Privy Council of, 25, 53.
Scots, 31.
in England, 37, 39.
Mary Queen of, 264.
—— letter of, 23, 32.
War against the King of, 251, 256.
Guards of the French King, 25, 53.
soldiers, 149.
Scott, Sir Edward, 58, 60.
Sir Walter, 23.
Scriven, John, 352.
Scroggs, Sir William, made Lord Chief Justice, 17.
Scroope, Lord, 274.
Scudamore, Thomas, 276.
Seaford, co. Sussex, 289.
Seamen, imprisonment of, 341.
Searle, William, 19.
Secchia, 243.
Secret Service, 328.
Seile, Henry, 254, 297.
Seintloe, Sir William, letter to, 23, 32.
Selle, River, 208.
Selwyn, Edward, letter of, 27, 70.
Sesan, Mons. 86.
Seuset, River, 206.
Seville, 183.
Seymour, F. W., 173.
Henry, 112.
John, 10.
Seyre, River, 87.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of, 27, 70, 166, 172, 254, 304, 308, 310, 313, 319.
warrant signed by, 310.
Shakerley, Peter, letter of, 28, 73.
Shakespeare, William, 4.
The Ireland Forgeries, 22, 23.
Shannon, Viscountess, 15.
Share, Monsr. E., 162.
Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews, 53.
Sharpe:
Dr. Gregory, 350.
John, 9.
Doctor, 37, 39.
Shaw, John, 308.
Sheen, co. Surrey, Prince of Wales' house at, 253, 282.
Sheerness, 57, 58.
Sheffield, 33.
Sheine, 100.
Sheldon, Lieut.-Gen., 232.
G., 343.
Shelton, Foulcke, 331.
Shepley, Edward, letters of, 154, 159, 160.
Sheriffmuir, 246.
Sherrard, Francis, 305.

Ships, 62, 80, 16–88, 158, 173, 304, 312, 313, 304.
Cadiz fiat, 82.
A Catalan barque, 86.
Dutch, 51, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 64, 78, 161, 163, 313.
Dutch captured, 49.
—— East India, 62.
—— Zealand Squadron, 55.
East India, 62, 313.
English, 45.
—— the conduct of the fleet in 1666, 54–5.
A "Filuqua" 87.
fireships, 55.
French, 54, 56, 64, 202, 221.
Genoese, 86, 87.
in the Narrow seas. 253, 279.
Neapolitan felucca, 84.
a Plymouth merchantman, 129.
Portuguese Brazil Fleet, 160.
a prize, 168.
Spanish, 44, 64, 161.
Turkish, 159.
Adventure, 279.
Advice, 56, 173.
Antelope, Antilope, 107, 109, 279.
—— marines of, 113.
Assistance, 161.
Assurance frigate, 50, 51.
Augustine, 160, 161.
Bedford, 86.
Brice galley, 88.
Cambridge, 55, 57.
Centurion, 63.
Charles, 59, 161.
Colchester, 160, 161.
Constant Warwick, 313.
Dartmouth, 51, 170.
Defiance, burning of, 170.
Diamond frigate, document dated on board, 307.
Drake, 51.
Dreadnought, 279.
Dryad galley, 88.
Duke, letter dated aboard, 330.
Essex frigate, 51.
—— letter dated aboard, 25, 50.
Expedition, 56,
Fairfax, letter dated aboard, 298.
Fanfan, 168.
Flying Greyhound, 168.
Forrester, 161.
Fortune of Rotterdam, 107, 111.
Grafton, 222.
Greenwich, 55, 57.
Greyhound, 173.
Griffin, fireship.
Hampshire, 160, 161.
Hampton Court, 222.
Hawke ketch, 51.
Henry of Dartmouth, 111.
Jersey, Jairsey, 51.
London, 60.
Loyal London, 55, 57.
Martin galley, 159.
Mary, 161.
Mary frigate, 184.
Ships—*cont.*
Mary and Ann of Aldborough, 107, 110.
Mathæas, 59.
Mermaid, 51.
Monmouth, 58.
—— letters dated aboard, 215, 313.
Moon, 279.
Mountagu, a61.
Nassau, 86.
Nonsuch, ketch, 161, 170.
Norwich, 51.
Oak, 60.
Panther, 168.
Phœnix, 178, 279.
Portland frigate, letter dated aboard, 49.
President, 51.
Princess, 161.
Providence, stranding of, 170.
Rainbow, 279.
Ranelagh, letter dated on board, 29, 83, 85.
Red Horse, pink, 50, 51.
Resolution, 85, 86.
Royal Charles, 59, 313.
—— letter dated aboard, 162.
Royal James, 60, 261.
—— letter dated aboard, 160.
Royal Sovereign, 333.
—— letter dated aboard, 62.
St. Charles, galley, 89.
St. David, 178.
St. Michael, 202.
Salisbury, 222.
Sancta Maria, Dutch Prize, 59.
Seven Stars, 279.
Sophia, 350.
Sparrow, pink, 51.
le Soleil, 108, 122.
Sterling Castle, 86.
Summerset, 85, 86.
Swan, fireship, 307.
Sweepstakes, 173.
Terrible, 85, 86.
Tiger, 51.
Triumph, letter dated aboard, 25, 50.
Unity, 58, 59.
Victory, letter dated on board, 351.
Warspight, 55, 57.
Winsby frigate, 298.
Yarmouth, 51.
Short:
Joseph, 341.
Robert, 324.
Shovell, Sir Cloudesley, 78, 333.
Shrewsbury, 306.
Francis Talbot, fifth Earl of, 23, 30.
George Talbot, sixth Earl of, letter to, 24, 33.
—— Gilbert, son of, 24, 33.
—— —— his wife Mary, 33.
Gilbert Talbot, seventh Earl of, 24, 33, 274.
Countess of, 274.
Charles Talbot, Duke of, 255, 335, 337.

Siam envoys, 178.
Sicily, 195, 196, 197, 214, 237, 239.
Sicklemore, John, 288.
Simcoe, Zachary, petition of, 337.
Sinclair, Sir John, 350.
Skellen, the, 57.
Skinner, Vincent, 273 *bis*.
Slannyng, John, 259, 260.
Sleewe. *See* English Channel.
Slingisbis, Slyngisbie, Sir Gylford 277, 279.
Slingsby :
Sir Robert, 161.
Walter, 197.
Smith :
successor to Handel, 98.
Henry, 258.
Sir Jeremiah, Sir Jeremy, 55, 174.
John, 297.
Mr., 18.
Smyrna, 63.
Smyth :
Mr., haberdasher, 16.
William, letter of, 218.
Captain, 218.
Soissons, Countess de, 319.
Sole Bay, Soullebaie, 49.
Solesmes, Solemne, 208.
letter dated at, 203, 208.
Solicitor-General (1620), 41.
Somerset, Thomas, 264.
Francis, 264.
102, 106, 266, 267, 268.
commissaries of, 101.
Sheriff of, 13.
Somme, River, 206.
Sotherne, James, 179, 340.
Sound, the, in Denmark, 44, 49.
South, Captain, 331.
Southall, Mr., 320, 321.
Southampton :
customer of, 269.
Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305.
—— letters, &c., of, 303, 304.
Lord, 111.
Countess of. *See* Castlemaine, Barbara, Lady,
Lord, 16.
Southcot, Mr., 235, 239.
letters to, 237, 243.
Southcote, Mr. J. P., 261.
Southcott, Johanna, letters of, 351.
South Perrott, 102.
Southwell:
Sir Edward, letter of, 29, 90.
Sir Robert, 11, 80, 129, 130.
—— letter of, 181.
—— letters to, 175.
Southwold Bay, 55.
Spain, Spaniards, 38, 42, 65, 66, 161, 162, 185, 194, 195, 196, 231, 237, 238, 239, 317.
army of, 238, 240.
court of, 240, 241, 244.
King of, 44, 50, 64, 89, 266.
—— letter to, 28, 77.
—— present for, 278.
Spain—*cont.*
King Charles, the Hapsburg candidate, 84, 86, 87, 89.
Philip II., letter of, 34.
marriages of Prince of Wales with Spanish Princesses, 253, 279.
peace with, 307.
Prince's journey to, 253, 283.
Queen of, 240.
treaties with, 68, 283.
Spaniard, John, the, 282.
Spanish Armada, 265.
ports, 163.
fleet. *See* ships.
Sparke :
Arthur, letter to, 60.
Thomas, 11.
Spence, Elizabeth, an emigrant, 323.
Spencer:
John, 302.
Robert, 14.
Spiller, Sir Henry, 44.
Spinola, 41, 319.
a Genoese, 88.
a Spaniard, 133.
Spithead, 78.
Splinter, the, 51.
Spott. *See* Barkley.
Spragg, Sir Edward, 58.
Sprowston, co. Norfolk, 308.
Squibb, Laurence, 302, 310.
Staffhorst, baron de, letter of, 205.
Stafford:
John, 111.
Lord, 320, 321.
Staffordshire, 320.
lord lieut. of. *See* Aston, Lord.
horse militia of, 73.
Stainer, Sir Richard, 162.
Staines Bridge, 174.
Stair, Lord, letter to, 248.
Stairback, a butcher, 259.
Stalworth, Simound, sub-dean of Lincoln, 1.
letter to, 251, 256.
Stamford, John, 259.
Stamfort, *alias* Downes, Katherine, 94, 98.
Stanesby, Robert, of co. Northampton, 252, 276.
Stanhope :
Sir John, 252, 274.
Lord, 283.
General, 85, 86, 87, 89.
Stanly, William, 14.
Stanyford, Henry, son of Ambrose, 334.
Star Chamber, 201, 253, 268, 294.
diet for, 295.
Staremberg, Marshall, 86, 87, 88.
Stationers' Company, 10, 21.
Stawell, Lord Edward, 101.
Stephen, Henry John, 352.
Stephens, Oliver, 19.
Stern, a Swede, 69.
Stiggins, Isaac, 10.
Stirling, 245, 246.
letter dated at, 32.
Stockannon, co. Devon, 298.

Stone, Sir Robert, 113.
Stonehouse, Sir George, 12.
Storks, Henry, 352.
Storting, 119.
Stoucart (Stuttgart?), letter dated at, 205.
Stourton, Thomas, 253, 283, 284.
Strafford:
Thomas Wentworth, Earl of, 146.
Thomas Wentworth, Earl of (1714), 212.
—— his journey to England, 203, 208.
—— his mission, 210.
—— letters to, 213, 214.
Streaton, Mr. (Jamison), 234.
Streeme, William, 257.
Streete, Thomas, *Astronomia Carolina*, 3, 8.
Strickland:
Sir Robert. *See* Regiments.
Sir Thomas, 8, 9.
Walter, 114.
Bishop, 237.
Strode, John, 14.
Stroud, John, 14.
Strykland. *See* Strickland.
Subsidies, Treaty of, 353.
Suffolk, 266, 267.
Thomas, first Earl of, 278.
James, third Earl of, 11.
Sunderland, Robert Spencer, Earl of, pardon for, 254, 322.
—— letters of, 27, 28, 71, 73, 178.
Surrenden, co. Kent, 3, 8.
Surrey, 94, 99, 268, 312.
Sussex, 94, 99, 262, 266, 268.
Sutherland, Daniel, 211.
Sutton, Sir Robert, 90.
Sutton in the Forest, 94, 96, 97.
Swan, Lieutenant, 336.
Sweden, 123, 195, 293.
King of (1627), 44.
Swedes, 189.
Swift, Edward, 19.
Sydney, Henry (Earl of Romney), letter of, 26, 68.
Symmons, Anne, 345.

T.

Taafe:
Lord, 123.
Colonel William, 125.
—— letter to, 124.
Tailer, John, 282.
Tailor, 349.
Talbot, Maximilian, 342.
Talfourd, Thomas Noone, 352.
Tangier, 68, 161, 170, 307.
garrison of, 13.
letters dated at, 163, 164, 176.
Bay, letter dated at, 154, 157, 160.
commissioners, 163.
Tanner:
Thomas, 182. *See* Books.
Dr., 294.
Tarragona, 85, 86, 88, 89.
Tarrega, 87, 88.
Taunton, 101, 102.
Taverner:
John, 100.
Roger, 259.
Tavistock, co. Devon, 100, 102, 106.
council of war at, 100.
Tayler, Nicholas and Peter, 298.
Taylor, Captain, and his wife, 343.
Teallimkill in Mull, 327.
Tedworth, the demon of, the drummer of, 52.
Temple:
Captain Thomas, 51.
Sir William, 195, 305.
—— letter of, 317.
Terra Nova, Gulf of, 88.
Terrell, Thomas, 301.
Teviot, Andrew Rutherford, Earl of, letter of, 25, 52.
Texel, the, 62.
Thames, 55, 62, 80, 171, 173, 174, 265, 266, 267, 341.
Thatcher, Nicolas, 20.
Theobald's, co. Hertfordshire, 281.
Theomolin, Madame de, letter of, 207.
Thinne, assassination of, 69.
Tholoon (Toulon?), 162.
Thomas, Humphrey, 250.
Thompson:
Jeremiah, 346.
Colonel, 335.
Thon, 196.
Thoresby:
Francis, letter to, 335.
William, 335.
Thorington, Lord. *See* Torrington.
Tiddeman, Captain, 160.
Tilbury, co. Essex, 341.
Tilford, William, 301.
Tipperary, county of, 35.
Tippetts, Sir John, surveyor of the navy, 179, 311.
Tirwhitt, Edward, 97.
Titchborn:
Nicholas, 252, 270–272.
Thomas, escape of, 252, 270–272.
Tiverton, co. Devon, 100.
Tixall, co. Staffordshire, 73, 321.
Toledo, Don Juan de, 133.
Tollemache, Lieut.-Gen., 80.
letter to, 29, 80.
Tomar, letter dated at, 34.
Torbay, 202, 265.
Torcy, 204, 213.
Torre, Conde della, 127, 128.
Torrington:
Arthur Herbert, Earl of, trial of, 202.
—— secretary of, 79.
Totnes, co. Devon, 100.
Touris, Major, 25, 53.
Tournay, 66, 190, 191, 192, 193, 206, 207.
Townley, Jane, 351.

Townsend, Charles, second Viscount, 230.
—— letters to, 29, 83, 85.
Richard, 304.
Mr., 159.
Travers, 349.
Treasurer, Lord High, 166, 262, 273. *See* Salisbury, Robert Cecil, Earl of.
Treasury:
Lords of, 322.
—— letter to, 29, 80.
Secretary to. *See* Henry Guy.
Treaty with Portugal (1642), 120.
Tredewey. *See* Trethewy.
Trelawny, Captain, 129.
Tremayn, John, 259.
Trenchard, 220.
Trethewy, Tredewey, John, 113, 114.
Treuttel et Wurtz, 251.
Treverse, Charles, 282.
Trevor, A., 346.
Sir John, 310.
Thomas, 272, 282.
Trinity House, 154, 157, 170, 171.
letters to, 171, 172, 173.
master, &c., of, 171, 174.
papers stored at, 172.
Pepys, a younger brother, 157.
Troops, 67, 75, 82, 84–86, 88, 89, 97–109 *passim*, 105, 106, 353. *See* Regiments.
Dutch, 246.
Holstein, 214, 216.
Imperialist, 206.
Palatinate, 206.
Walloon, 216.
swivels and belts for, 304.
forces in Flanders, muster rolls of, 215.
in the Low Countries, 273.
on the Rhine, 339.
Trumbull, William, 339.
Tucheborne. *See* Titchborn.
Tulle, Richard, of Newington, 258.
Tully, James, 221.
Tunbridge, co. Kent, 9.
Turbervile, Winifred, 3, 20, 21.
Turin, 230.
Turkey, 339.
company, 63, 173.
merchants, 79.
Turks, 63, 159, 160.
Turner:
Sir Edward, 13.
George, 351.
Sir James, 300.
Turnham Green, co. Middlesex, 258.
Tursis, Duke of, 83, 84.
Tuscany, Grand Duke of, 125.
Tweed, River, 248.
Tweeddale, Marquis of, 246.
Tynte, *alias* Colonel Johnson, letters of, 359.
Tyrconnell, Lord, 73.

U.

Ulasco, Don, 135.
Uly, the, 55, 57.
Underwood, Ann, 351.
Upnor, co. Kent, 58, 60.
Upper Ossory, lord, 292.
Upton:
George, 279.
Walter, 279.
Urwin, Mr., 18.
Ustwyk, William, 260.
Utino, Johannes de, 4.
Utrecht, 119.
letter dated at, 214.
Peace of, 224.
Uttoxeter, Uxitor, Stafford, 28, 75.

V.

Vado. *See* Vaia.
Vaia (Vado), 83, 85.
Valboline (?) the, 42.
Valencia, 85, 86.
Valenciennes, 190–193, 206.
party of horse, 64.
Vallenger "Vain," 263.
Vane, Sir Harry, 254, 299.
Van Lier, Isaac, 110.
Vannier, Adrian, 323.
Vaudemont:
Prince de, letters to, 218, 219, 226–228, 232.
Prince and Princess de, letter to, 223.
Vaughan, Lady, 187.
Vavasor, Sir William, 113, 114.
Vegelin von Claerbergen, W. J., 209.
Vendegres, 211.
Vendôme, Monsieur de, 87, 88.
Venetians, the, 49.
Venice:
letters dated at, 25, 27, 29, 49, 71, 88, 89.
lace, 72.
Vergue, Vergius. *See* Nerjus.
Vernon:
Admiral, 245.
James, letter of, 27, 71.
Sir Thomas, 318.
Mr., 82.
Versailles:
Court of, 353.
letter dated at, 27, 70.
Vienna, 318, 353.
Court of, 237, 253
Villa Hermosa, Duke of, 66, 318.
Villars, Marshall de, 204, 212.
Villa Viciosa, 131.

Villiers :
Lord, letter of, 29, 83.
Charlotte Henrietta, 344.
Vilnorden, 66.
Vinaros, 86.
Vincent, William, 281.
Vintimiglia, 85.
Virgil, 2.
Virginia, 279.
emigrants to, 323.
Vouteere, John, Captain, R.N., 307, 308.
Vraghy, John Baptista, 319.
Vratz, a Swede, 69.
Vyner :
Sir Robert, 11, 13, 184.
Sir Thomas, 163, 164.

W.

Waad, Mr., Clerk to the Council, 271, 272.
Wade, Marshall, 249.
Wadsworth, Mary, 344, 345.
Waggstaffe, Thomas, D.D., 338.
Wailand, John, 282.
Waite, Colonel, 108, 112.
Walbank, John, 257.
Waldegrave, Sir Edward, 199.
Walef, Baron de, 207.
Wales, 7.
Prince of, 253, 281, 282.
Henry, Prince of, 253, 277.
George, Prince of, son of George II., 91.
—— his wife. *See* Saxe-Gotha, Augusta of.
Princess of, 349.
Walker, Sir Edward, 93–95, 97, 108, 109, 112–115, 118, 300, 312.
Memoranda in hand of, *re* Hull, 95.
—— *re* Councils of War, 100, 101, 102, 106.
—— *re* Pacification of Berwick, 295, 296.
—— *re* an Arms Painter, 299.
Walker :
Hovenden, letter of, 215.
Thomas, commission to, 103.
Walkinshaw :
Clementine, mistress of Young Pretender, letter of, 251.
Charlotte, daughter of Young Pretender, letter of, 251.
Wallenstein, Count of, 176.
Waller, Captain, 44.
Wallis, John, D.D., 184.
letter of, 182.
Walloon. *See* Troops.
Walpole :
Horace, 350.
Sir Edward, 91.
Sir Robert, 91, 230, 235, 236.
Walter, Jo., 282.
Walters, Mr., 90.
Wanstead, co. Essex, 41.
Wansworth, 42.
Ward :
John, 329.
William, letter of, 279.
Wardour :
Sir Edward, clerk of the pells, 293.
William, clerk of the pells, 300, 306.
Mr., 193.
Wardrobe accounts, 20.
Warley, Mr., 310.
Warlington, James, 318.
Warneton, 204, 212.
Warren :
—, 167.
Thomas, 332.
Sir William, 169.
Warth, Countess of. *See* Kingston, Duchess of.
Warwick, Robert Rich, second Earl of, letter of, 25, 45.
Washington, Mr., 282.
Waste lands, 350.
Waterhouse, Lieutenant, 324.
Waters, 244.
Waterworks, the new, 334.
Watkins :
Henry, letters to, 205.
Mr., 214.
Watlyn, Rose, 288.
Watts :
Allen, M.D., 338.
Thomas, 347.
Mr., 16, 60.
Wattson, Mr., son of Lord Rockingham, 65.
Wayte, Colonel, 114.
Webster, Sir Godfrey, 23.
Wekes, Captain, death of, 32.
Wendham, 102.
Wentworth (1620), 42.
Lord (1653), 123.
Werden, Major-Gen., 73.
Werdon, John, 11.
Wersonge, 119.
Wesley, Charles, letter to, 245, 247.
West Indies, 312.
Westminster, 100, 322.
documents dated at, 45, 278.
unlawful assembly in, 261.
See London and Westminster.
Westmoreland, Mr. John, 202.
Weston :
Sir Richard, Chancellor of the Exchequer, letter to, 24, 43.
R., 293.
Westwood, Hugh, 261.
Wexford, 111.
Weymouth, 351.
Wharton :
Anthony, 97.
George, Treasurer of the Ordnance, 16.
Mr., 202.
Lord, 274.
Wheeler, Sir Charles, 14, 15.

Whetstone :
co. Middlesex, 219.
Brigadier, 345.
Whigs, 138.
Whitaker, Whitacre, Tobias, 114.
White :
John. *See* Blancho.
Thomas, 29, 82.
Whitehorn, William, letter of, 25, 50.
Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs., 361.
Whitfeild :
Sir Herbert, 301.
Sir Ralph, 301.
Whitfeild, Sergeant, 303.
Whitfield, George, 9.
Whitley, co. York, 275.
Whitt, Whytt, Richard, 258, 259.
Whittle, Sackville, 310.
Whytt. *See* Whitt.
Whorwood, Wortley, 322.
Widderington, Lord (1717), 230.
Widdrington :
Francis, 301.
William, Lord, 13.
Wigan, battle of, 115.
Wight, Isle of, 221, 265, 266.
Wightman, General. *See* Regiments.
Wilbraham, Sir Roger, 253, 278.
Wild, George, 15.
Wilde, Dr. Bishop of Derry, 303.
Wildman, Major, 202.
Wilkes :
John, 366.
—— letters of, 359.
—— his *Catullus*, 360.
Willemstadt, 80.
Willesden Green, co. Middlesex, 257.
William III., 219.
conspiracy to assassinate, 335–338.
letter of, 29, 80.
letter to, 334.
sign manual of, 329, 332, 335, 351.
as Prince of Orange, 28, 61, 64, 65, 74, 75, 76, 190, 193, 317.
—— letters of, 26, 28, 65, 77, 311.
—— Mary, wife of, 321.
Williams, Lumley, 20.
Nathaniel, 333.
William, 301.
Williamson, Sir Joseph, 177, 318.
letter of, 171.
Willmot, Henry, commission to, 94, 98.
Willoughby of Eresby, Lord, 285–288.
Willoughby, William, lord, of Parham, 10.
Wilson :
James, letter of, 230.
Luke, 40.
Mr., 75.
Wiltshire, 266–268.
Wimbledon, co. Surrey, 324, 325.
Winche, Sir Humphry, 253, 311.
Winchester, letter dated at, 178.
Winchester diocese, tenths of the clergy of, 16.
Winchilsea, Lord, death of, 213.
Windham, Sir William, 217.
Windsor, 26, 28, 66, 73, 277.
letters dated at, 26, 68, 310, 341.
Chapel Royal at, 329.
Lord, 17.
Winnington, Mr., 235.
Winston, Dr., 284.
Winter :
Sir George, 119.
Captain, 58.
Wirtemberg, Duke of, 82, 204, 212.
Wise, Lucy, 19.
Wiseman, Richard, surgeon to Charles I. and II., 114, 300.
Wittemberg, letter of the University of, 251, 257.
——, Melancthon's lectures at, 2.
Wivell, Edward, 169.
Woburn Abbey, co. Bedford, letters dated at, 343, 356.
Wogan, Sir Charles, 244.
Wolf, Jerome, 3, 7.
Wolstenholme, J., 308.
Woococke, The, 114.
Wood:
le sieur Jean, de Bebegueny en Ecosse, 233.
John, of London, 252, 273.
Wooler, 249.
Woolwich Yard, 333, 339.
expenses of, 253, 276.
Wootton, Charles Henry, Lord, 10.
Worcester :
battle of, 13.
Edward Somerset, Earl of, letter of, 24, 43.
Worley :
Richard, 258.
Thomas, 253, 284–285.
Worsnam, Mrs., 48.
Wortley, Sir Francis, 253, 285–288.
Wray, Benjamin, letter of, 24, 42.
Wren :
Dr., 14.
Matthew, secretary to James, Duke of York, letter of, 184.
Mr., 171.
Wright, Ann, 19.
John, 269.
Mr., 18.
Lady, 158.
Wroth, Sir Henry, 304.
Wrothe, Sir Thomas, Lord of Hampstead, 260.
Wurtemburg. *See* Wirtemberg.
Wygfall, 33.
Wyllis, Sir Richard, 95, 105.
Wyllyams, 272.

Y.

Yarmouth, 62, 265, 313.
Roads, 19.

Yeorke, Rowland, 265.
Yerdley, John, 260.
Yong, Thomas, 257.
Yonger, Captain, 113.
York, 7.
documents dated at, 93–96.
diocese, tenths of the clergy of, 16.
Richard, Duke of, his oath of allegiance, 1, 251, 255.
James, Duke of. *See* James II.
Duke of, Cardinal, second son of the Old Pretender, 233, 242.
Dean of. *See* Gale Roger, 183.
Yorkshire, 75.
Crown revenue in, 297.
election in, 24, 43.
Young, William, 10.
Younge:
John, 296.
Sir Richard, letter of, 24, 41.
Ypres. *See* Ipres.
Yrbright, Mr., letter of, 269.

Z.

Zealand, 61.
Zeckey's claims, 243.
Zinsendorfe, Count de, 214.
Zouch:
Lord, Lord Warden, letter to, 279.
Zouche, Lord, 41.
letter to, 24, 41.
Sir Edward, 41.

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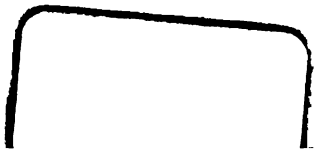
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